

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
AND WORKSHOPS

TO
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1888.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B., Chief
Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the twelve
months ended the 31st October 1888.

SIR,

Whitehall, January 1889.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following report for the year ended the 31st October 1888 upon the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and upon the condition of the persons employed in factories and workshops.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, commences by making provision for ensuring the health and comfort of those who are employed in factories and workshops :—

1. A factory and a workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia.

2. A factory and a workshop shall not be so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as practicable, all the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

3. In addition to the above a subsequent section requires all places to be lime-washed once in every 14 months.

The first clause, No. 1, is sufficiently precise, and it enables the inspectors to insist upon proper attention being given to the flushing and trapping of drains, &c.

The second clause, No. 2, contains provisions of a general and of a somewhat indefinite character, and sometimes where the application of remedial measures is most required, the indefiniteness of the expressions defeats the purposes of the enactment.

It is required, in the first place, that a factory and a workshop shall not be so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein. The question at once arises, What amount of cubic space ought there

to be for each person? It may be argued that different occupations should be treated according to the condition of the workroom or to the nature of the work carried on, but there would be great difficulty in arriving at a decision which would not be open to objection from employées following like occupations but in unlike workrooms, and, after a great deal of consideration, it appeared to me that to fix the minimum space at 250 feet would be so moderate that it could not be objected to, while on many grounds there was justification for so small a minimum. It is rarely a "factory" that is overcrowded. The application of the regulation is chiefly necessary for workshops, and workshops in houses erected originally as residences and not designed to be used for industrial purposes. These workshops are chiefly in towns where suitable space is limited, and great pecuniary sacrifices would be required if sufficient space could not be utilised on the premises. Another reason for fixing a moderate cubic space is that there are at least two breaks in the course of the day when the hands leave the workrooms, in which the atmosphere is renewed when the rooms are empty, and opportunity is frequently taken of opening windows, &c. to give free current of air during the meal-time.

Although it has been necessary to institute some proceedings on account of workrooms being overcrowded, the minimum of 250 cubic feet has been generally accepted, and objections are now rarely offered. That space, however, is altogether insufficient for workshops in which overtime is worked, under the season trade modification, and the atmosphere in the workrooms becomes vitiated from the use of gas. In such cases the Secretary of State under the powers of section 65 of the Act, has required that there should be at least 400 cubic feet per person.

It is much to be desired that the Act should fix a minimum or that the Secretary of State should be empowered, as he is authorised when overtime is being worked, to determine what shall be generally observed.

The section goes on to require that "a factory or workshop shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable all the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health."

Ventilation is generally understood to be provided for by the opening of a window or windows, or of apertures in the ceiling or roof, for the escape of vitiated air. That has been considered to be providing ventilation "as far as practicable," but such openings more frequently than not make special provision for the rushing in of cold air, and in winter and in windy weather there is a general call for the closing of the apertures, and then there is no ventilation at all. The want of ventilation is as great in a large textile factory as in a printing office and in the workroom of a dressmaker, and the repugnance to working in a "draught" is expressed as strongly in the factory as in the workroom.

In factories in which there is steam power the application of a fan or exhauster to carry off dust, impurities, vapours, or gases ought to be imperative. There ought to be a system which can be in action throughout the year, to cause motion in the atmosphere of the room in hot weather, as well as carrying off impurities, and to act in winter without creating draughts upon the heads of those at work. It was difficult for the Inspectors to urge improved ventilation when they were unable to refer employers to any more satisfactory means for ensuring ventilation than existed in a vague manner, that more windows should be opened, or the openings should be differently placed. But more recently, not only have many manufacturers taken the matter in their own hands and sought out how to improve the sanitary condition of their factories, but there are now numerous appliances to which we can refer as thoroughly successful.

H.M. Superintending Inspector Coles has sent me prospectus of some fans now in operation and working successfully. Mr. Coles says:—

"Great complaints have been made in Blackburn and neighbourhood as to the excessive use of steam in weaving sheds for moistening the yarn.

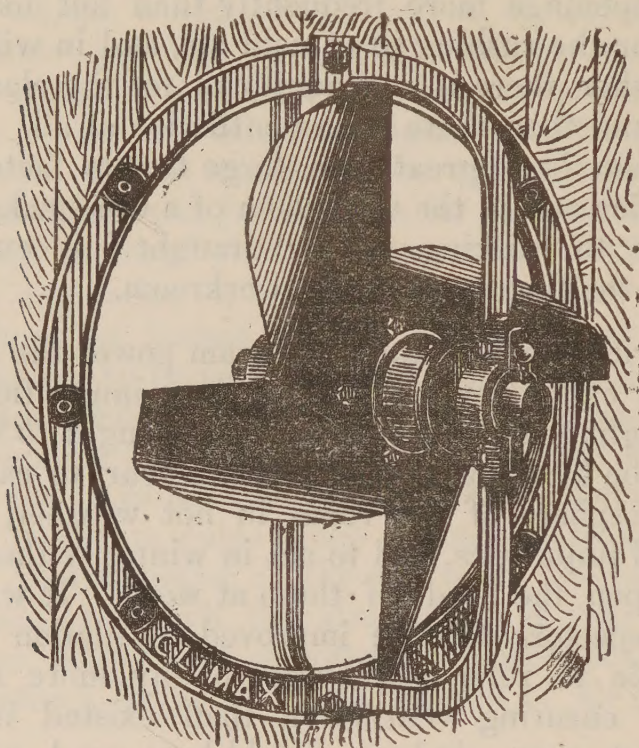
"The cause of it is the heavy-sized yarn used, which at certain seasons renders some moisture necessary for weaving.

"It seems a great pity that there should be so great a demand for fictitiously heavy cloth. So long as it is required, so long will heavy-sized yarn be used. In addition to the steam nuisance most of the weaving-sheds are very badly ventilated.

"There are many patent humidifiers brought out. I enclose the prospectus; the first is—

THE CLIMAX PATENT AIR PROPELLOR, FOR REMOVING LARGE VOLUMES OF AIR AT LOW PRESSURE.

For Ventilating, Cooling, and Drying.



Supplied on approval, carriage paid.

Plans and Estimates prepared free.

Competent Engineers sent to consult with Intending Purchasers.

The patentees quote the following opinion:—

“One proprietor of a weaving-shed told us some time after adopting our propellers and our system of warming and moistening the air, that his weavers could earn 6*d.* per loom per week more; another, that the output in his weaving shed had increased 5 per cent.”

Then another is described by Mr. Coles, and quotes the opinion of the manufacturer who has adopted the apparatus:—

“On going through a large weaving-shed at Marple, near Manchester, lately I was much struck by the condition of the weaving-shed. The atmosphere was as pure as in a gentleman’s drawing room and no dust visible. Since then I have received the enclosed letter from one of the firm on the subject:—

“‘DEAR SIR,

“‘Marple, near Stockport, July 1888.

““SINCE your visit to our mill with Mr. Arnold I have seen Mr. Jas. Howarth’s representative. I herewith enclose two circulars from which you will obtain considerable information respecting his system of ventilation which we have adopted in part.

“ ‘Our main object in putting in the exhaust fans was to reduce the extreme heat in mid-summer, having tried every natural method of expelling the vitiated air that we could think of. We have not only reduced the temperature somewhat, but, far more important, the air is in constant circulation and consequently fresher. I can with confidence affirm that we have less sickness amongst the workpeople than formerly, and I attribute increased wage earnings to some extent to the cooler and purer atmosphere produced by the exhaust fans.

“ ‘In one of our weaving-sheds, which is 180 feet \times 100 feet \times 16 feet, there are three fans 30 inches diameter exhausting at the rate of 10,000 feet per minute. This powerful means to extract, with judiciously arranged inlets of pure air, must make the room much more agreeable to work in, and less injurious. As to charging the fresh air, as it is admitted, with moisture, instead of blowing high pressure steam from the pipes, I can give you little help, but I am informed that it is possible to moisten the air to almost any degree by the humidifier; this means would vastly supersede steam since the temperature would be kept down.

“ ‘Hoping that the foregoing may be of service and what you need,

I remain, yours truly,

“ ‘R. W. Coles, Esq., (Signed) W. B. HODGKINSON.

“ ‘Her Majesty’s Inspector of Factories.’ ”

I would call particular attention to the remarks upon ventilation in the report of Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, p. 105. He points out a simple method of improving the ventilation in rooms in dwelling-houses, as dressmakers’ workrooms and the composing rooms of letter-press printers, and I endorse his remarks upon the condition of tailors’ workrooms in Liverpool, which I visited with him in the early part of the year.

Major Beadon, the Inspector for the south of England, has in his report the following excellent remarks upon the subject of the proper ventilation of factories and workshops:—

“ I mention particularly a new factory recently built by Messrs. W. Raymond and sons, which it was a great pleasure to me to go over at their request, as soon as it was ready. It appears to me to be as near perfection as it can be. The situation is elevated and sunny, and the building stands alone. The rooms are spacious and lofty, with abundance of light. In each room there are from one to three or four Tobin’s tube ventilators, according to the size of the place, and for exit a grating leads into a shaft running up through each room from the basement to the roof, and fitted with a Boyles’ suction ventilator at the top. The sanitary arrangements are very good. If any one who contemplates building a factory, wishes to know how best to do it, I recommend

him to ask Messrs. Raymond to let him go over theirs, and I feel sure they would have pleasure in granting them permission.

"It is really quite refreshing to see an instance like this, in which the excellent inventions and appliances, now-a-days so plentifully provided for us, have been sought out and used, for in the erection of factories and workshops, and plenty of other public and private buildings, it is sad to note that the rule is to forget the ventilation till the work is completed, and then, if applied at all, it can never be nearly so satisfactorily done as if it were introduced during the process of erection. Although I speak of Messrs. Raymond's as a 'factory,' it is in reality a 'workshop' within the meaning of the Act.

"It is astonishing, and somewhat disheartening, to find the general run of employers and employed still so callously ignorant, or negligent, on the subject of the advantages of inhaling pure air, and the disadvantages of taking into their systems each other's breaths and other bodily exhalations for hours together. One gets very tired of having the windows triumphantly pointed at when one asks to be shown what means of ventilation exist, the said windows being not only usually close shut, but made extra air-tight by sand-bags. Unfortunately, too, when the occupier has been at last persuaded to construct some sort of ventilating arrangement, the workers very soon do their best to render it useless.

"Often do I ask for a stool or a ladder when I suspect this sort of thing, and drag out quantities of old bagging, paper, and so on, amid shouts of laughter from the hands. Of course no one knows who put it there.

"People's notions of what constitutes a healthy workshop are very often rather amusing, if they did not involve such serious consequences. In one instance, an employer in a country town conducted me lately to the back of his premises to see a workshop with which he felt sure I should be pleased. First, it was over a stable; the need for disinfection and the general unsanitary condition of which I had to draw attention to. It was, in fact, what was meant for the hay-loft; the entrance being by an opening in the simply planked ceiling of the stable. Just under the window was a large manure heap, only removed at very long intervals, and at the end of the garden, a few yards distant, was a sluggish watercourse, into which the town drainage is to some extent allowed to run.

"Need I say that in this, as in many somewhat similar cases, I had to harden my heart and disappoint my friend by frankly telling him that I did not consider the workshop quite satisfactory. Notwithstanding the vast increase of scientific knowledge, and of useful inventions for giving it practical effect, the general public has, I fear, got to acquire the rudiments of sanitary principles. I wish the board schools would introduce this as a matter of ordinary education.

"I lately saw what seems to me to be a great improvement in regard to the cheap and simple plan of ventilating rooms, to

some extent, by raising the lower sash, and filling up the lower space with a board. The plan, which is new to me, is, instead of a flat board, to use a block of wood of a triangular form, and made exactly to fit the width of the open window. The block being covered with some soft woollen material, whereby the fitting between it and the window frame is made more air tight.

“ This is about the form of the one I saw.



“ I think I would suggest as an improvement a couple of legs at the back, which would increase the facility of putting it in place, and remove the possibility of its falling inwards by its own preponderance when only a portion of its depth is used.

“ The advantages over the flat board appear obvious, namely, its capability of being quickly and easily adjusted or removed, of being used partially or to its full height, and being less expensive, the fitting of a board being a troublesome and unsatisfactory business.”

But a very serious question is now being discussed in Lancashire, viz., the oversizing of cotton yarn, which requires the injection of an excessive quantity of steam into the weaving-sheds to give the yarn sufficient elasticity to enable it to be woven.

The evils resulting from this system have been exposed again and again. The corporation of Blackburn instituted an inquiry and have recently published the evidence taken, which emphasizes all previous statements. There is an excessive amount of steam injected into weaving-sheds, and the ventilation, though it is contended to be as far as practicable, is utterly unequal to the emergency, and in cold weather is entirely sealed up.

It is urged that manufacturers should be prohibited from injecting steam into the weaving-sheds. That is a matter affecting so many and important interests that I apprehend it cannot be accepted as an ultimatum without the most earnest consideration, and after the failure of more precise means of alleviation than have hitherto been imposed by the Factory Act for the carrying off of “ vapours generated in “ the manufacturing process ” of weaving.

The usual method for injecting steam into weaving-sheds is by means of small pipes conveying steam about 8 or 9 feet from the floor, in which are taps at interval from which the steam escapes, warming and damping the air, moisture falling upon the yarn in the loom and upon the weaver. The weaver

breathes the moist air, the clothes are saturated with moisture, and the natural consequences ensue of impaired health and frequently of premature decease. Not only are the clothes the weavers wear filled with moisture, but the coats, shawls, &c. of which they disencumber themselves when working are also damp and unhealthy. It has been strongly urged that there should be a room set apart where the clothes could be kept dry. I regret that nothing but a compulsory enactment that no articles of wearing apparel should be hung up in a weaving-shed in which steam is injected to ensure this being done.

Assuming, at any rate for the present, that steam will continue to be injected into weaving-sheds, the question arises whether the present system of over-head pipes emitting steam and moisture upon the heads of the weaver is to be continued, and whether the injection of steam in such a manner should not be prohibited altogether. I believe such a prohibition, with the compulsory provision of a room in which coats, shawls, &c. should be kept, and the erection of an exhaust fan, would render the work of the weaver as healthy as that of a spinner of the yarn.

I am glad to be able to show the drawing of an invention for the delivery of steam beneath and confined to the warp as it is used.

Under the old system of hand-loom weaving it was customary to keep the part of the floor beneath the loom damp, so that the evaporation might moisten the warp, and the invention of Mr. White appears to be a return to the original plan of applying moisture direct to the warp.

The inventor, Mr. Jno. White, of Burnley, claims for it the following advantages:—

“1st.—The steam acts directly underneath the warp, softening a hard warp with very little steam.

“2nd.—Each warp is acted upon separately, and the amount of steam is under the control of each weaver for their own warps.

“3rd.—The steam only acts on the warp whilst the loom is working and is shut off when the loom stops.

“4th.—The ground or flags of the shed are kept comparatively dry, as the condensed steam is carried away in small buckets that are placed under the loom.

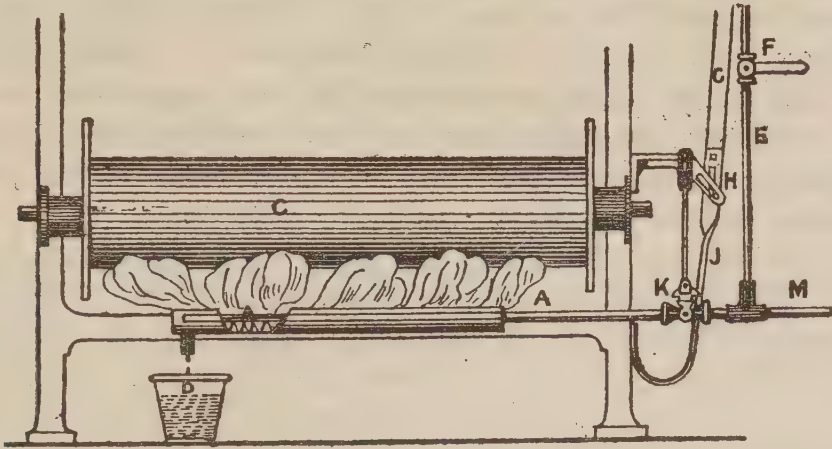
“5th.—There is no scattering or sprinkling of condensed steam, as under the old system, on the warps, looms, and shuttle boxes, thus preventing iron mould or mildewed cloth.

“6th.—The ventilators can be opened, and thus allow fresh air into the shed without injury to the yarn.

“7th.—It also saves at least 50 per cent. of steam.

“8th.—It can be experimentally tried on a few looms.”

The description and the working of the invention is as follows :—



It consists essentially in applying steam to each individual warp, in contra-distinction to the usual method. Mr. White arranges a perforated tube in juxtaposition with each separate warp beam. Steam is conveyed by suitable pipes to each tube from the main pipe in the shed. To prevent the application of steam to the warp while the loom is at rest, a stop tap is arranged, and connected to the set-on motion, so that, immediately the loom is stopped, the tap is at once automatically closed to the entrance of steam. By this method, from 50 to 70 per cent. less steam is required than by the system now in use. All ventilators can be kept open in weaving sheds. The general arrangement of the pipes and mechanism can be seen from illustration, which is a back view of the loom. C is the warp beam, A is the perforated pipe from which the steam goes into a trough and then rises to the warp, M is a continuation of pipe A. to carry steam to a second loom. The upper portion of pipe E is connected with the main steam pipe at the top, and with pipe M and A at the bottom. G, H and J are parts of the mechanism for regulating and automatically stopping the supply of steam when required. Pipe A has a covering underneath to prevent the accumulation of fluff and dust, and also a trough to carry condensed steam into a bucket D.

A direction such as the last mentioned, No. 3, offers but little difficulty in its administration. It is precise, and cannot be evaded by a side wind.

Following the directions in the Act of 1878, the next subject to which the attention of the Inspectors of Factories is directed is the prevention of accidents.

The Act itself declares certain parts of the apparatus of the factory to be dangerous, and requires such parts to be securely "fenced," from which there is no appeal. It was manifestly impossible to describe in an Act of Parliament all the parts of complicated machinery which might be dangerous to those working at them or in close continuity to them, and

hence there rests upon the Inspectors a serious responsibility in critically examining all machinery, aided by the light of experience from the reports of the accidents which are daily reported upon by the certifying surgeons. This responsibility has been heartily accepted by the Inspectors, and at their instance wheels, rollers, and exposed parts of moving machinery have been provided with guards, giving much additional security to the workers in factories.

A vast amount of fencing and erection of guards has been accomplished with the cordial co-operation of manufacturers, frequently at considerable expense. Recently the Inspector having had notice of accidents from certain parts of machinery in the establishment of Messrs. Waterlow, of Finsbury Pavement, he found upon investigation that they were caused from the machines having been placed too close to each other, and the accidents were the result of the insufficient space for those passing between the machines. Messrs. Waterlow at once re-arranged the machines in that part of their factory, and then gave ample moving space for the workpeople. Equal readiness is met with daily, but at less sacrifice of cost, and numerous improvements are gladly observed by the Inspectors on their inspections.

There has been one source of accidents which has given the Inspectors much occasion for thought and anxiety—accidents caused by shuttles flying from looms.

In my Report for 1884 I drew attention to this subject and urged the adoption of some form of shuttle-guard for the prevention, or at any rate the diminution in number, of accidents from this cause.

Accidents from this cause frequently involve the loss of one eye, followed frequently by impaired vision of the other.

Damages have been obtained for compensation for such injuries, but there appears to be in many places and by many manufacturers a great objection to adopt any means for the prevention of accidents. The objection chiefly urged is, there is no guard that has yet been proposed which is satisfactory in its operation, or to which the weavers do not object as obstructing them in their work, or that the price is so large as to make it a matter of serious consideration in factories in which the number of looms is very large.

A considerable number of manufacturers having now adopted some one or other of the guards proposed, I have been desirous of ascertaining opinions from all quarters of the efficiency or adaptability of the different methods

adopted, and I have obtained from the Inspectors the results of their inquiries in their respective districts.

I propose to quote from the Inspectors' reports in the following order :—

Firstly,	as applicable to	cotton looms.
Secondly,	„	worsted looms.
Thirdly,	„	woollen looms.
Fourthly,	„	flax looms.

Manchester is the commercial centre of the cotton trade, but contains now comparatively few cotton factories.

The instances of a cotton factory in the district adopting guards are not many.

There are two kinds of shuttle-guard, the wing guard, and the bar guard. The names of these designate their kind. The wing is a piece of wood or wire netting suspended at the side of the loom to catch a shuttle flying from a loom. The bar guard is a bar over the course the shuttle takes, to prevent its rising and flying out of its race.

Mr. Coles, Superintending Inspector for Lancashire and Ireland, has given much attention to this subject, and he reports as follows :—

“I have before me copies of accident reports arising from the escape of shuttles from the looms ; some of a very serious character. Out of the number I instance two or three as of a very grave nature which have occurred lately.

“June 21st, 1888. Accident to William Helwell at Todmorden. Shuttle flew out, broke the glass of his spectacles, a portion of which deeply penetrated the eye. Sight of right eye destroyed.

“July 11th, 1888. Accident to Ann Broadbent (26), a weaver at Ashton-under-Lyne, by flying of shuttle. Contused wound of right temple. Since the accident the injured person has suffered from five or six epileptic seizures.

“October 3rd, 1888. Margaret Isherwood (14), weaver at a mill at Clitheroe, struck by a flying shuttle. Coat of the eye pierced.

“All these accidents and many more might have been prevented by the use of a shuttle-guard.

“I subjoin a paragraph from a Blackburn paper containing an account of heavy damages awarded to a weaver for the loss of his eye from the flying of a shuttle. This ought to be a lesson.

“‘A case of considerable interest under the Employers' Liability Act was tried at the Blackburn County Court yesterday. A weaver named Sutton had lost the sight of one eye through the flying of a shuttle, and he sued his employers, Messrs. John Coupe and Son, of Church, for 150*l.* damages. The jury considered that certain parts of the machinery were defective, that

the tackler was aware of the defects, and that the plaintiff did not willingly incur the danger he ran. They awarded the plaintiff 125*l.* A peculiarity of the case was that this was the third trial. In the first the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for 100*l.* while the jury in the second trial disagreed.'

"Many forms of shuttle-guards have been brought out; some patented, some not. After all I have examined I prefer the fixed rod over the path of the shuttle the most. The weavers soon get accustomed to it, though at first they seem to think it interferes with their manipulating the threads.

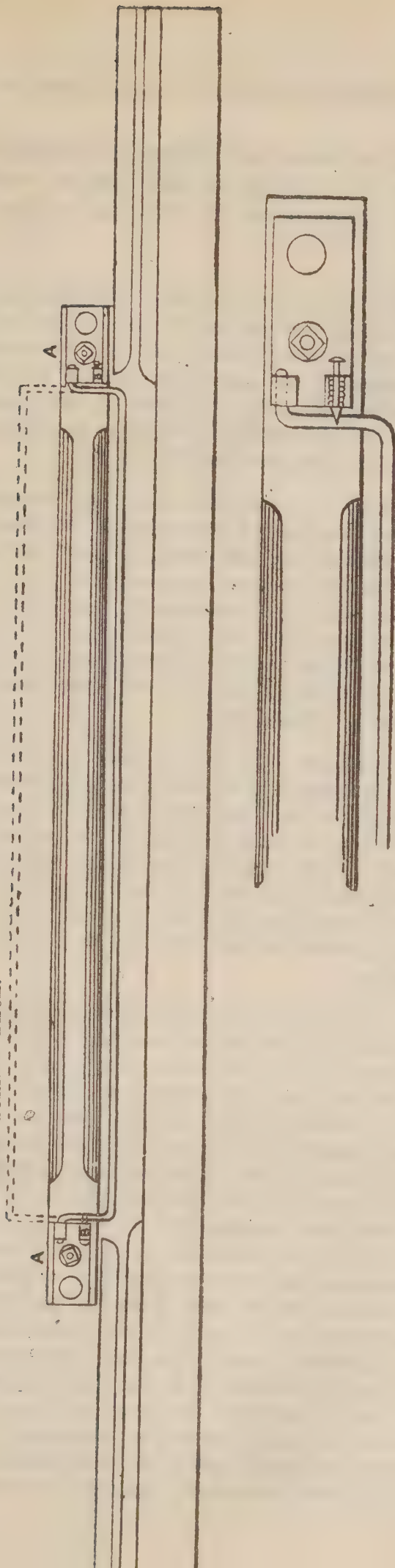
"A few weeks since I was at a weaving-mill at which there are 500 or 600 looms all having the fixed rod as a shuttle-guard. No complaints had ever been made by the weavers, and not one accident from the flying of the shuttle had happened since the guards were put up. Shuttle guards which are put up and down at the option of the weaver are often neglected. The automatic guards which fall and rise according to the action of the loom soon get out of order.

"I am glad to find that many loom-makers are at the request of their customers now sending out their new looms fitted with shuttle-guards, a small additional charge being put on each loom. Messrs. Robert Hall and Sons, of Bury, whose circular I enclose, tell me they have large continental orders, but they never send over any looms unprovided with shuttle-guards.

The guards that have hitherto been in use have generally consisted of a fixed rod attached to the lathe top, and extended at the front of the reed close to the yarn over the course of the shuttle. This has been found so inconvenient by the weavers that they have often refused to work with them, and though the repugnance wears off in a while, or at least the inconvenience is submitted to, there can be no doubt that it is something more than fanciful.

Mr. Hall's guard, of which the annexed figure is a sketch, obviates this difficulty. It is suspended from two small brackets, A A, one at each end, and is held in its place by the two spring catches B B. If it is desired to move the guard out of the way for any reason, all that is necessary is to draw back the catches, and turn it over into the position shown by the dotted lines, in which it will remain as long as required. On turning it down to its former place it is caught and held by the two catches. The contrivance is simple and seems well suited for its purpose.

WHEN TURNED BACK.



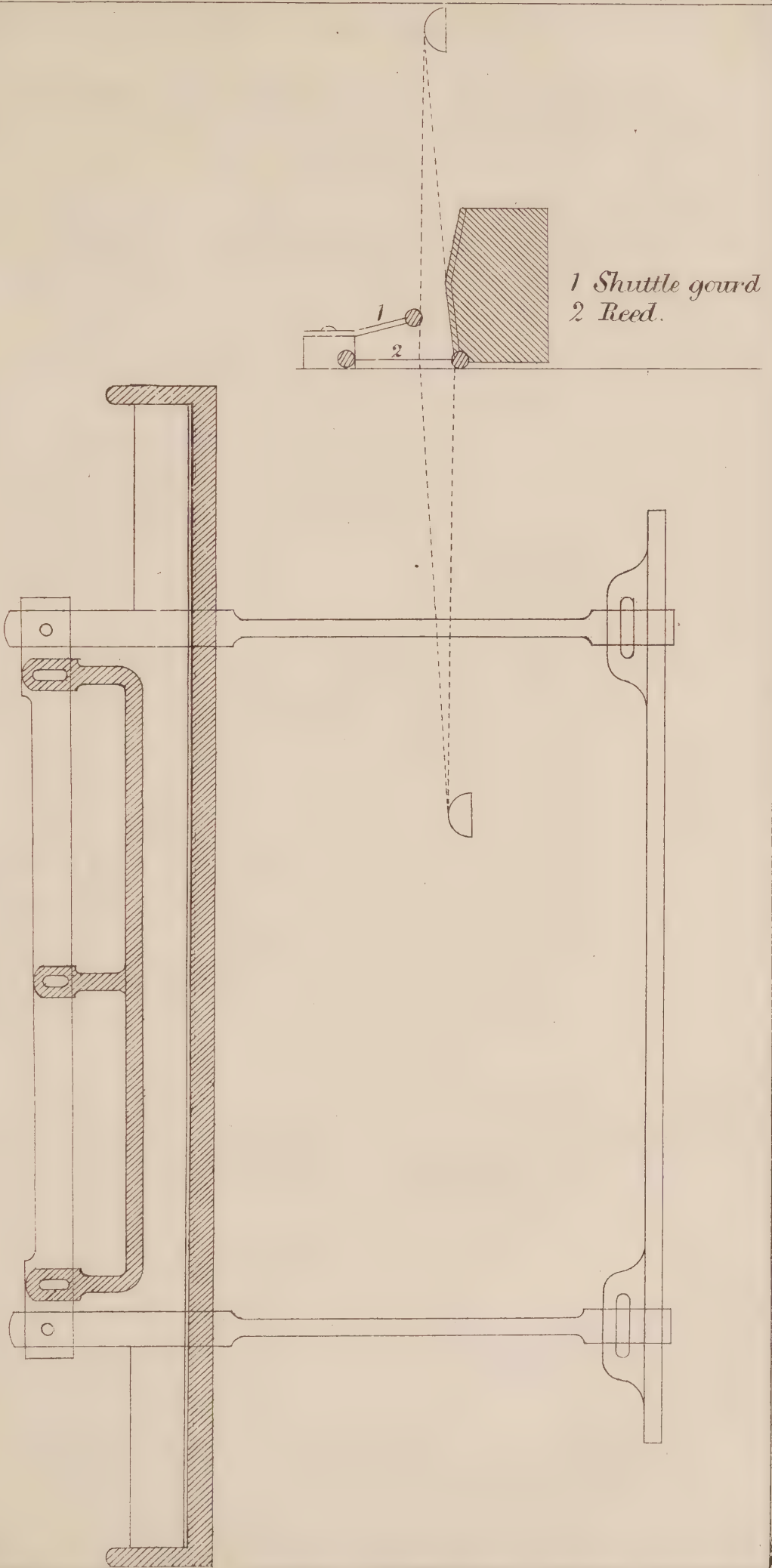
Mr. Meade-King, who had charge of Manchester for 20 years, expresses his opinion of the relative value of these guards in the Manchester District in respect to cotton factories:—

“I have seldom seen a wing-guard of sufficient *size* to arrest more than a very small proportion of flying shuttles, and, if they are made large enough to be really useful, the weavers seem to object to their presence, and get rid of them if they can. Such a disposition I have seen made of lids of baskets, which had been hung between looms, and which, if allowed to remain there would have answered their purpose admirably.

“Of ‘bar-guards,’ the simplest and most inexpensive that I remember to have seen, is one invented by the head mechanic of the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Limited, for application to that company’s looms in their extensive mills in Manchester. The company has been kind enough to send me a sketch of the guard, which I enclose for your inspection, and, in reply to my inquiries, I am informed that the invention is not patented, that the cost is not more than 1s. 4d. per loom, and that the guard has been found thoroughly effective.

“You have doubtless seen Messrs. Hahlo and Liebrich’s automatic guard. I daresay it is a good one, but I cannot speak from any experience of its working, and I should fear that, in these days of small profits, the cost of application may prove a serious objection. Many other guards of a similar kind have been invented, and tried, and found useful, and it is always gratifying to find evidence of the serious efforts which are from time to time made by manufacturers to prevent injury to their workpeople from flying shuttles.

“Whenever I have received notice of an accident of this nature I have always done my utmost to trace the cause. The result of experience so gained is a conviction that *one* of the best, if not *the* surest means of preventing such accidents consists in the appointment of a thoroughly practical and careful loom-overlooker. I do not pretend to say that *all* accidents are to be prevented by this means, much must, of course, depend on the nature of the warp, the width of the loom, and the speed at which the shuttle is made to travel, but any one accustomed to investigate the causes of shuttles flying, will agree with me in thinking that such reasons as these: ‘The shuttle-box was not quite level with the shuttle-race,’ ‘A rib on the shuttle-box was out of repair,’ or ‘The loom was not ‘standing quite level,’ with many other causes of a like nature, are far more frequently met with than they need be. By an expert overlooker all such defects in the machinery will be detected and remedied before mischief is done, and manufacturers who have closely watched their weaving departments, are assured that no money is more profitably spent in their mills than that which represents the wages of thoroughly trustworthy over-lookers.”



The opinion of Mr. Jones, who has now charge of the Manchester District, coincides with that of Mr. Meade-King. He says :—

“The weaving master of Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Limited (who are the makers), informs me he has never seen a shuttle fly since they have fixed them on the looms, a period of, I think, nine months. The great advantage is the small cost, viz. :—

4 × 4 looms, 36-inch reed space, 16s. 6d. per dozen.

5 × 4 „ 45 „ „ 21s. per dozen.

“The manager is also well satisfied with the result, although he acknowledges that they cause more traps in the cloth.

“Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst are, as you are aware, very large manufacturers, and only make these guards for their own use, but they would have no objection to their being copied if other firms should desire to try them.”

Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Preston District, extending to West and North Lancashire, Cumberland, and Northumberland, gives his experience as follows :—

“1. There is a distressing prevalence of shuttle accidents in this district.

“2. It is impossible to account for this by any peculiarities in the methods of manufacture here.

“3. I find on inquiry, the average rate of speed in weaving to be from 200 to 220 picks per minute ; but I am told that in exceptional cases, it is as high as 260. Now, taking the length of the slay across which the shuttle makes its flight at 5 ft. 8 ins. for an average loom weaving cloth 4 ft. wide, this represents a shuttle travelling at the rate of 1,133 to 1,230 feet per minute, an enormous speed.

“4. The general result of my investigation is that this rate of speed cannot be maintained without impairing the gearing, formed principally of leather and horn, which propels the shuttle. Hence one common cause of accidents.

“5. Hence, also, one most efficient preventive of them, namely, a constant attention to these portions of the machine.

“6. Other causes are—the wear and tear of the shuttle itself, propelled thus rapidly ; defective sizing of the warp threads, causing them to clot or become entangled ; an inefficient reed ; ill-spun yarn : and there are many more.

“7. All these considerations point to the same conclusion—in which every practical loom-maker that I have spoken to agrees—

that good machinery and good material are the best preventives of shuttle accidents.

“8. I am acquainted with several guards that have been tried : some automatic, some not.

“9. Of the latter kind, one was patented by Mr. Derome of this town and consisted simply of a bar attached to the stay cap working on a hinge. When the loom was at rest this was forced back out of the way, and when it was about to be set in motion it had to be raised up. The labour involved in this act was considerable, and having to be repeated many scores of times a day added greatly to the fatigue of the day's work. It was soon given up. The cost was about 3s.

“10. Another, not patented, and which I have not seen, is the invention of Mr. Gregson, of the firm of Gregson and Monk, also of this town. As he describes it to me, it consists of an apparatus attached to the temple and worked by strings, and operating on a principle similar to that of the Venetian blind. The cost is 1s.

“11. The simplest form is a rigid bar, fixed permanently to the stay cap, and reaching about 2 inches forward ; of which there are many specimens. The same objection applies to them all. They are in the weaver's way when a breakage occurs, and hinder him in his work. I know of no factory where any of them are now in use.

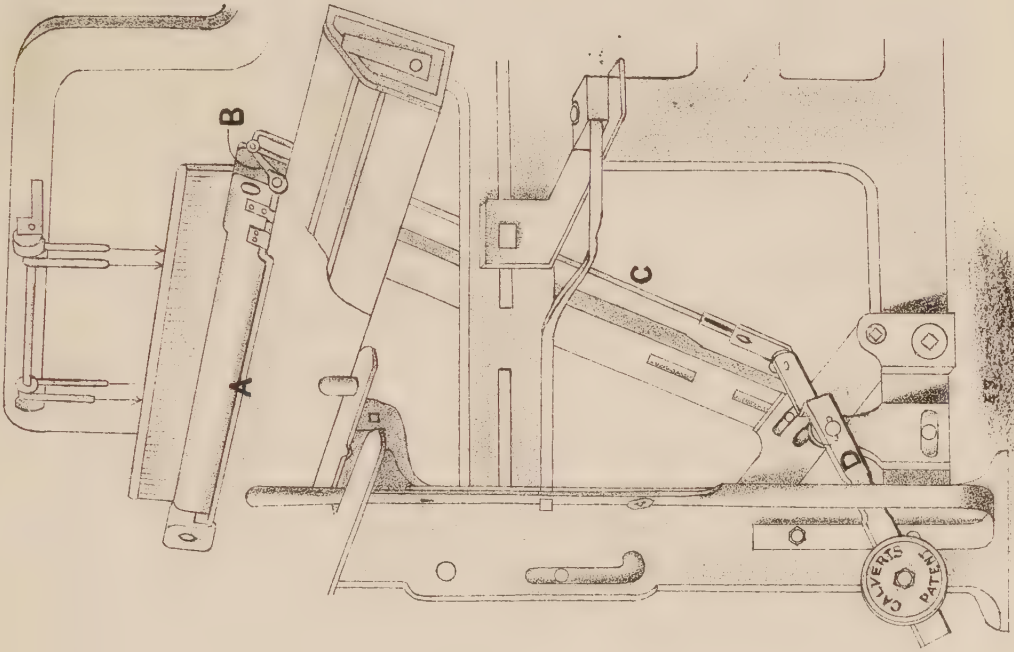
“12. In some factories they hang pieces of wire netting between the looms, which is an efficient (if unsightly) protection.

“13. The advantage of an automatic guard over a fixed one is that it is not, or should not be, in the weaver's way when he stops his loom for breakage, and that it sets itself in position when he starts the loom again.

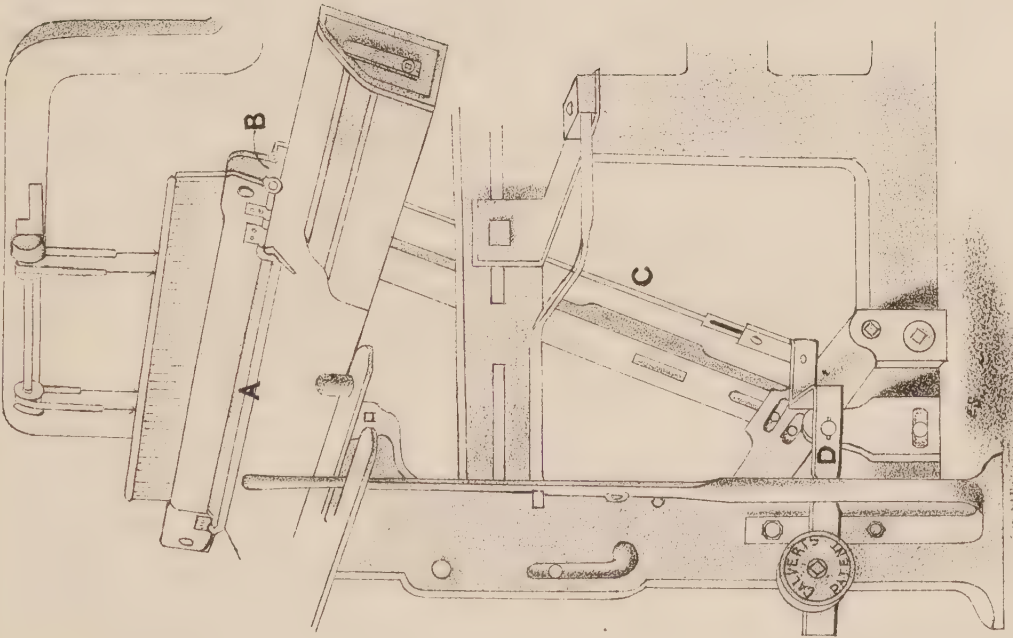
“Of automatic guards three have come under my notice ; those of Messrs. Calvert and Hunt, and Mr. J. Brown, both of Preston ; and that of Messrs. Hahlo and Liebreich, of Bradford.

“The annexed is a drawing of the shuttle-guard of Messrs. Calvert and Hunt, with a description of its action :—

LOOM STOPPED.



LOOM IN MOTION.



“The dangers to life and property in consequence of erratic shuttles are too obvious to need specifying. For many years attention has been directed to the invention of shuttle guards, but hitherto all mechanical expedients to prevent the flying out of shuttles have failed to commend themselves permanently either to employers or employed, chiefly because of the hindrance they have proved to the effective working of the loom.

“In our new improved shuttle guard, an engraving of which is shown above, all the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of the adoption of shuttle-guards, are entirely overcome. The mechanism is simple in the extreme, entirely self-acting, durable, and thoroughly effective in preventing the escape of the shuttle when the loom is working at the utmost speed, and the instant the loom is stopped, it is entirely out of the way as if it did not exist.

“It consists of an angular iron bar A running parallel with the slay cap, about an inch and a half out, and covering the shuttle race. This is so fixed that when the loom is standing the bar falls underneath the slay cap, thus rendering the operation of drawing in the “ends” similar to what it is in an ordinary loom. The guard is connected with the starting and stopping motion of the loom by a short lever B, at the head of the bar A, which is attached to a rod C, carried down at the back of the shuttle box and slay sword to the same centre as the swing rail. This in turn is joined to a balance lever D, the connexion with the starting and stopping motion being obtained by the lengthening of the break lever rod.

“The accompanying sketch shows main outlines of ordinary ‘cotton weaving loom’ with portion removed which holds stopping and starting spring-handle in position; and such other fore-part as enables the action of shuttle-guard apparatus to be clearly seen.

“In this action there is friction or wear taking place when the loom is working, thus overcoming the great fault of other guards having a number of bearings constantly working which soon wear and shake themselves to pieces.

“It will readily be seen from the illustration that the guard is a hinged, half-round iron bar, *a*, which is brought into position to prevent the shuttle flying out of the loom when in motion, and when stopped falls back (out of the weaver’s way), forming a bead against the bottom of the slay-cap *c*, and is actuated by a vertical rod *e*, to which an up and down motion is given by a sliding bar *f*, with a swell (or diagonal slot) and lever arranged under slay *a*, which bar has a reciprocal motion imparted to it by the usual action of the spring-handle *h*, through a bracket bolted thereon, and an arm *g*, fixed on the sliding bar; the whole being held perfectly rigid when working by means of a self-locking catch on swell (or diagonal slot).

“14. The guard of Messrs. Calvert and Hunt, that I have seen in operation, is defective in the first particular, when at rest it protrudes below the slay cap and is in the weaver’s way. It is also very cumbersome in construction, and permanently injures the

woodwork of the loom to which it is affixed if afterwards removed. Its cost is about 6s., and it is patented.

“15. Mr. Brown’s guard, also patented, is superior in the above particulars. When not in position it does not protrude below the stay cap ; it is not so cumbersome, and is fitted to the loom without injuring it. Both are worked from the spring handle, Mr. Brown’s, by means of a spiral spring; Messrs. Calvert’s on the principle of a weight and lever. The price of Mr. Brown’s guard is about 4s. 6d̄.

“16. Messrs. Hahlo and Liebreich’s guard is about on an equality with the last named ; but I do not know its price. It is patented.

“17. None of these guards have been adopted anywhere in my district, though a few are experimentally at work in some factories.

“18. In my opinion Mr. Brown’s is the best.”

In the Bolton district, which is under the charge of Mr. Brewer, there are fewer weaving than spinning factories, but the prevention of accidents from the flying of shuttles was not lost sight of by him. He reports now as follows:—

“Some years back I devoted some time and energy in trying to get employers to use a shuttle-guard.

“I met with such resistance both from employers and employed that I was compelled to abandon any further efforts.

“I know of only one weaving shed in which a shuttle-guard is in universal use.

“There the guard is a plain iron rod, say $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch diameter, with a curve to go over the fork, and is screwed on to the loom.

“A similar shuttle-guard is in use in all silk-weaving sheds and it is worthy of note that the adoption of same by the employers is voluntary and that you do not hear that the weavers grumble, and why? Because the employers insist on the use of guards in their own interests, as a shuttle flying might cut and damage a whole piece of silk.

“I believe the principal objection is the cost.

“One large employer of labour in cotton manufactures lays his objection on the fact that no satisfactory guard has as yet been invented. He it is who tried the Hahlo-Liebreich and Blackburn guards, and it is in his shed that the majority of accidents occur from shuttles flying. Of course I only speak of accidents reported.

“I only hear of an isolated case now and again from other sheds.

“At the beginning of this year I had reports of several accidents from shuttles flying in this shed.

“It seems to be the shed for shuttles flying.

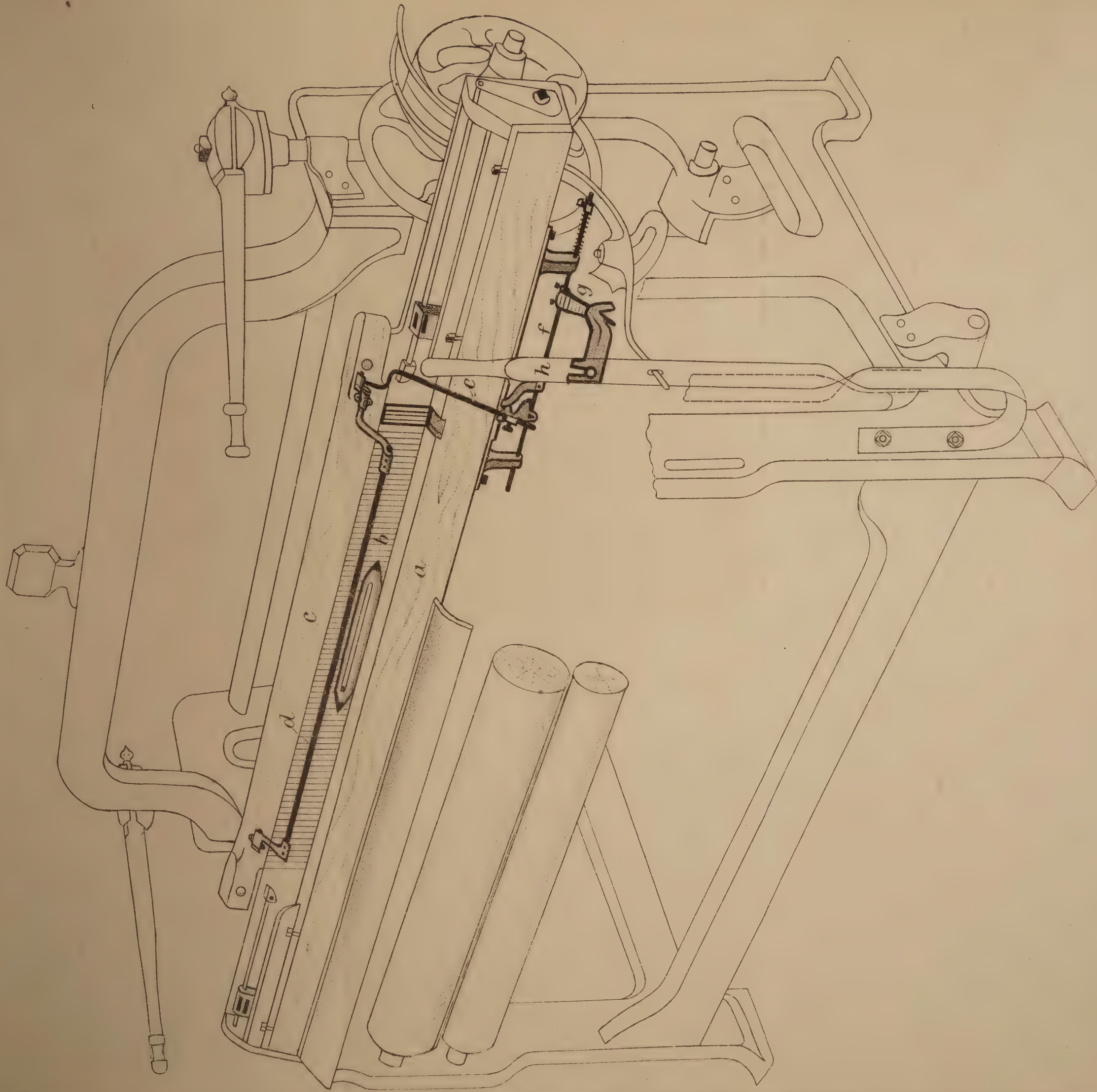
“It may be asked, why?

“The looms are not especially fast.

“The work is good.

“To be of use the guard must either be automatic or permanently fixed. If fixed with a spring so that the weaver can

BROWN'S PATENT AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE GUARD. PRESTON LANCASHIRE.



REFERENCE.

- a* Slay on which flies the shuttle
- b* Reed through which the yarn passes.
- c* Slay or Reed cap.
- d* Hinged Guard in working position.

- e* Down connection to lever under slay.
- f* Sliding bar with swell or diagonal slot on.
- g* Arm which comes in contact with spring-handle
- h* Spring-handle with bracket which operates guard

turn it up to draw her or his ends through as I have seen some guards, this kind of guard would be practically useless. The weaver would never have it down, and there might just as well be no guard at all.

"The Hahlo-Liebreich guard has this advantage that it is automatic and works up and down with the lathe of the loom running or standing. I believe the weaver cannot tamper with it.*

"As I write this I have a letter before me from a cotton manufacturer explaining an accident to a young girl from a shuttle flying in his shed, and he says that the shuttle flew from a neighbour's loom, hitting the girl, and that it was caused by the neighbour weaver tightening her strap to make her loom weave better, and, he significantly adds, 'This weaver has been cautioned never to do this again.'

"There are a few iron rod shuttle-guards on a few broad looms at Wigan, but shuttle-guards are rarely to be found in any sheds in my district, and when found do not number above a dozen or so in each shed.

In the Blackburn District Mr. Hamilton reports to me that, although several kinds of guards have been tried at different times, none have been adopted. The weavers complained that the guards prevented them seeing their work, and their objections prevailed.

Mr. Vaughan, whose district comprises Salford, Pendleton, and one half of Oldham, states that there are 97 weaving sheds, representing a total of 29,934 looms, in a small proportion only of which has any kind of shuttle-guard been adopted.

"In the case of 18 sheds (comprising 4,375 looms) shuttle-guards have been adopted throughout; 44 sheds (with an aggregate of 14,492 looms) are entirely destitute of any guards; whilst the remaining 35 manufacturers (with 11,067 looms) have partially introduced some form of guard, ranging from 1 to 50 per cent. of the whole number running in their respective sheds, either tentatively and by way of experiment, or upon particular looms where trouble has been experienced or danger is apprehended from shuttles flying, or upon new looms, or upon those used for work which is considered exceptionally dangerous.

"The most usual form of shuttle guard may be described as a rod or strip of metal from end to end of the lathe cap, coming close down to the yarn underneath.

"In some cases these rods are screwed to the lathe top with a slot at each end, which enables the loom jobber to regulate the distance of the rod from the cloth, raising or lowering it according to the work upon the loom. Such rods are simple, effective, and inexpensive. They are not liable to break or get out of order,

* See page 32.

they are frequently turned out by the loom maker ready fitted on the looms, or they may be easily made by a local mechanic or in a mechanics' shop attached to the shed, at an outside cost of 1s. each, and if a shuttle works its way out, as may happen even with the use of any guard they counteract its dangerous tendency to fly upwards by deflecting it or turning its tip, so that it probably falls harmlessly to the ground. The only objection to these rods appears to be that they are, at any rate at first, unpopular with the weavers, who consider them a hindrance, especially in 'drawing ends in.' The use of a longer reed hook will to a great extent obviate this, and when the rods have been on the looms for a little time, all objection disappears and they are regarded as a matter of course. The amount of production is not curtailed, and the wage of the weaver is not diminished.

"Mainly with a view of meeting such objections, these rods are frequently so constructed that they may be lifted up when the weaver needs to get at her work. This necessitates a hinge or spring, upon which the rod works. The cost is greater, the rod is liable to be left up instead of being lowered into position when the loom is set in motion, and the spring or hinge is likely to become weak or snap. A large number of these lifting rods are turned out by Mr. S. Walker, of Radcliffe, at a cost of 2s. 6d. to 4s. each (according to the quantity ordered) and they are the best of the kind which I have seen.

"Of a somewhat similar description are Messrs. Marriott's patent guards, which cost 4s. 6d. each. A rod of this kind might, however, be made at a much lower cost, but I question their capability of standing rough every-day usage.

"Occasionally I have found patent guards in use for which it is claimed that they fall automatically into position when the loom is started. Messrs. Briggs, of Blackburn, have patented a guard of this description, with a coil spring, which they supply at the rate of 1s. 6d. each for a quantity; and a firm of manufacturers at Pendleton are introducing a similar arrangement, devised and constructed by themselves, which they propose to patent. These guards are open to the same objections as I have described above, except that, so long as they keep in good order, they cannot be left up by the weaver.

"Some looms, made by Messrs. Cooper Brothers, of Burnley, have the lathe top shaped in a wedge like fashion at each end, but this will not prevent the shuttle flying from the centre of the warp, where it is most likely to escape.

"One large firm has adopted strips of leather, in place of iron rods, hooked to the nut at each end of the lathe cap, the weaver being able to unhook them at pleasure. These cost about 1s. each. In reply to my question whether the weaver might not fail to replace the guard, the manager told me she dare not take such a liberty in his shed. This appears a very good contrivance, provided that all managers could answer in the same manner for the re-adjustment of the guard.

“In one case only I have seen a few wire screens fixed at the ends of the looms, to catch a flying shuttle. They are unsightly, take up valuable room, and shut out still more valuable light, inasmuch as a fixed rod combines the qualities of simplicity, cheapness, and efficiency, and the objection to it on the part of the weaver appears to be a sentimental one. I am inclined to give it the preference over more complicated and costly guards, the chief, if not only advantage of which are that they are less obnoxious to the workpeople in the first instance, where no shuttle-guards are used, the reasons alleged for their absence are generally that they are not necessary, that they involve a needless expense, and that they are disliked by the weavers. I have already dealt with the last two reasons, by endeavouring to show that an effective guard may be made at a minimum cost, and that the weavers’ objections are sentimental and evanescent.

“The belief that they are unnecessary proceeds partly from a previous immunity from accident, partly and chiefly from the prejudice, common to manufacturers and workpeople alike, against any newfangled invention. I am constantly met with the remark, “Oh, they are not necessary here”: but in one case, where this was said, I found a significant comment in the fact that the windows were nevertheless protected by bars against flying shuttles, whilst in another instance the looms next to the windows were alone provided with guards.

“It is unnecessary to enumerate the conditions and circumstances which operate for or against a shuttle flying from a loom. The construction of the loom itself, its speed, the care or negligence of the weaver, and still more of the tackler, the state of the weather, and an infinity of circumstances might be adduced. An overpicked loom, running at a low speed with a single shuttle, is manifestly less dangerous than an underpicked one, with several shuttles, running perhaps at over 200 picks a minute. But when everything has been done to minimise the risk, there is not a loom in existence which may not throw its shuttle, and the direction of its flight is then beyond control. On the other hand, I have not met with any case in which a shuttle, escaping from a loom, furnished with a shuttle-guard, has struck a weaver in the face, nor do I think it is possible, so long as the weaver is standing at her work.

“Before taking leave of the subject, I may mention that in my own district, where the looms run usually at a low rate of speed and in no case faster than 190 to 200 picks a minute, three workpeople have lost the sight of an eye within the last six months: and in one recent case, where I had in vain advocated the adoption of shuttle-guards, proceedings against the firm are now pending under the Employers’ Liability Act.”

Mr. Hine, having a district comprising Burnley, Padiham, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, describes two kinds of shuttle-guards he has seen in operation.

“One is a guard used by Messrs. Thomas and Sons, of Hebden Bridge, which you saw when with me a few weeks ago. You

will remember it is a plain, round, iron rod about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter fastened to the hand rail with three pieces of strong leather or buffalo hide, which allow it to move slightly to and fro as the loom works, the object being to give the shuttle a downwards rap in case the shuttle should leave the race. This guard is not patented, and is made by the firm who use it. I have not seen it applied elsewhere. It is considered to work satisfactorily, and the weavers do not complain of it being in their way. My opinion is that iron brackets would answer the purpose of the leather, and be more durable, but I think this guard would be very strongly objected to by the workpeople in Burnley and other places where the looms run at a great speed, as they would say it interfered with their 'taking ends up.' The looms to which it is applied are wider and work slower, they are also used for making coarser cloth, and I should think there are not nearly so many ends to take up as in the Burnley looms.

"The other one I have seen is made by Mr. W. B. White, of Colne, and is patented.

"I will quote from his letter as to its application: 'The timber represents the hand-rail of loom and the guard is fixed to same, the rod of guard runs full length of shuttle race so that the shuttle cannot fly out to injure anyone. By pushing the guard against the springs it liberates the rod so that the weaver can turn it up out of the way if desired. This guard is very strong and durable, being made from steel and malleable iron.' The price he states is 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., but that he could make a very large quantity at 1s. a guard.

"I only know one factory where these guards have been tried, and although they answered very well, the weavers do not like them. I spoke to one man who had requested to have his taken off, and he told me he would rather run the risk of an accident than be at the trouble of lifting up the guard each time he had to take any ends up.

"In my opinion this is a better guard than the other one mentioned, and one that would answer every purpose if the price were not too high, at the same time, I think a shilling spent on one of these would be better worth the money than perhaps sixpence, on an immovable one. I think the objection raised by the weaver named above unreasonable, as the time occupied in lifting up the guard could not, I should say, interfere with the production of work.

"In respect to shuttle accidents, I may say that since I have been in this district, I have had reported to me six serious accidents resulting in each case, I think, in the loss of an eye. Not one of those accidents has occurred in Burnley, or where the Burnley goods are made, five of them occurred where heavy goods and size are used, namely, in Todmorden, Walsden, Hebden Bridge, and Great Harwood, and one in Brierfield in a factory where coloured or striped goods are made. This would seem as if light goods with no size or very little size used, cause very few accidents, from shuttles flying. A Burnley manufacturer, who has a

shed with over a thousand looms running in it, told me the other day that in his 20 years' experience he had never known of a serious shuttle accident."

Mr. R. P. Arnold, having the district of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Staleybridge, Mossley, Hadfield, and Glossop, has visited all the weaving sheds in his district, and discussed with managers and others the practicability of providing looms with shuttle-guards, and finds that there are 40,608 looms, of which 3,007 are fitted with guards. I give here the number of looms in each factory with a statement of the number provided with guards, a description of the guards used, &c., as prepared by Mr. Arnold:—

No. of Looms.	Remarks on Shuttle-guards.
1,692	No guards; W. B. White's, of Colne, have been tried, but given up as being useless.
926	All the looms are guarded. The guard is made by Messrs. Crabtree, small machinists in Staleybridge; it is simply a piece of wire over the shuttle race, price 1s. 6d.
1,238	No guards; nine of White's were tried, but have been taken off, and now there are none.
440	No guards; many years ago some were tried, but the weavers took them off as fast as they were put on, so the firm gave them up.
1,220	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
1,829	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
1,098	All the looms have shuttle-guards. The guard consists of, as it were, a festoon of wire, and was put on by their own workpeople; it is fixed to the lathe.
832	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
597	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
464	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
1,197	No guards, though on 860 of the looms the shuttle boxes are unusually closed in, and the firm look on this as a guard, but there is nothing to prevent the shuttle escaping from any part of the shuttle-race.
451	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
474	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
1,948	No guards. Two different sorts have been tried, but both were unsatisfactory. One was made by W. B. White, the other was made in Germany.
755	The manager always keeps a supply of shuttle-guards, so that anyone can have one put on if wished. Guards made by W. B. White, Red Scar, Colne, price about 1s. 9d.

No. of Looms.	Remarks on Shuttle-guards.
1,238	Various sorts of shuttle-guards were tried 9 or 10 years ago, but all were found unsatisfactory and given up. Since then there have been none tried.
1,023	Guards made by W. B. White have been tried, but the weavers took them off as soon as they were put on; there are now none, except one large Jacquard loom has a fixed iron bar.
357	No guards. Two different kinds were tried, patented by their own workpeople, but found unsatisfactory and abandoned. They have had no accident for 25 years.
865	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
320	No guards on the ordinary looms; there are, however, eight large looms (108 inches wide), and between each of them a stout wire shield is hung.
240	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
2,081	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
1,386	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
2,680	Only 31 of the looms have shuttle-guards, and the guard simply consists of a wire cross which the firm put on themselves.
697	No guards on the ordinary looms. There are six broad looms (104 inches wide), and between these a wire shield is hung, and in two cases a shield of sheet iron, the latter bear traces of having been struck by shuttles.
817	116 looms have guards, and all will shortly have. Guard consists of stout bar of iron, which the weavers can raise up, is made by the firm, and costs 1s.; the best I have seen.
471	On 31 of the looms a straight piece of wire is attached to the lathe.
4,496	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
2,871	No guards, and none have ever been tried.
2,541	No guards, and none have ever been tried. The firm say there has been no accident from the flying of shuttles for 36 years.
3,364	35 of the looms have shuttle-guards. The guard was made by Mellor & Co., of Hollingworth, a firm which has been extinct for many years; it is merely a narrow bar of iron fitted to the lathe.
40,608	Out of this number there are 3,007 looms fitted with guards.

Mr. Arnold proceeds to comment upon the above :—

“In reply to your circular letter of the 22nd October 1888, I beg to say that I have visited all the weaving sheds in my district. I have also in each case had interviews with the weaving managers on the question of accidents arising from the flying of shuttles, and the practicability of providing the looms with shuttle guards. I have also the honour to enclose with this report a tabulated statement showing the number of looms in use belonging to each firm, whether or no the looms have shuttle-guards, and in those cases where they have, whenever I have been able, the name and address of the firm who was the maker ; now therefore, in accordance with the final paragraphs of your letter, it only remains for me to express my opinion of the efficiency or otherwise of the various guards now in use, and to note the objections raised to them where they have been tried and rejected.

“Perhaps it may be well to first consider what are the causes of the flying out of shuttles before entering on the question of the efficiency or otherwise of this or that shuttle-guard.

“There are two great causes which make shuttles fly :—

“I. Some defect or imperfection in the loom itself.

“II. Ends getting across the shed.

“In the first case, which is far the more important of the two, the defects in a loom which will cause a shuttle to fly are various and so intricate, that in many cases even the most experienced overlookers will be baffled, perhaps for hours or even days, before they discover what the particular defect is. If, however, the loom is perfectly adjusted to start with, *and carefully ‘overlooked’ afterwards*, there would seem to be little likelihood of the shuttle flying.

“As for the second case, it is perhaps hardly too much to say that no accident will occur unless No. I. exists. As an example of this I was recently at Messrs. Summer and Co’s. mill at Glossop, and was taken to see some looms which, if I remember rightly, were running at about 190 picks, and the manager, as we were watching a particular loom, put some ends of cotton in the shed whilst the loom was running without the shuttle showing any inclination whatever to fly. Whether, however, in mills where very heavy cloths are being woven No. II. will by itself cause an accident I am in no position to say. Again, the weaving of fancy cloth is more prolific of accidents than the weaving of plain cloth, and fast running looms than slow running ones, but in the one case because the loom is more complicated, and therefore more liable to get out of order, and in the other the very speed causes more wear and tear and therefore needs more care in the overlooking.

“It therefore seems that if ends get in the shed, the loom has some defect in it, the shuttle is certain to fly ; but it by no means follows that it will do so if the loom is without any defect.

“That accidents, and very serious ones, do occasionally occur from the flying of shuttles is, unhappily, an indisputable fact ; and as, therefore, no means have been found of removing the active causes of these accidents, various methods have been tried to

prevent the shuttle inflicting any injury on any one if it should happen to fly out. At the same time it must be said that the number of accidents arising from the flying of shuttles is quite infinitesimal when compared to the number of looms in use. As far as my own observation extends I should put down the average as about one accident per year to every 5,000 looms.

“Shuttle-guards practically always take one or other of three different forms, which are as follows:—

“I. Either a flat or round piece of iron or steel placed across the shuttle race.

“II. A piece of wire, either put straight, or, as it were, in festoons, across the shuttle race.

“III. A shield of stout wire or sheet iron placed at the end of each loom for the purpose of catching the shuttle if it should fly out.

“It is an undeniable fact that to any shuttle-guard—as at present devised—the weavers themselves have a most rooted objection, and so strong is this objection that, unless the shuttle-guard, of whatever sort it may be, is fixed and absolutely out of their control, there might just as well be no guard on at all.

“To each one of the three different sorts of shuttle-guards there is a drawback, though as for rendering a flying shuttle harmless perhaps No. III. is the best. In this case the difficulty—and it is a very serious one—arises of space, and of getting from one loom to another, though I understand that in Messrs. J. H. Gartside’s weaving sheds in France wire shields are invariably used.

“Unless Nos. I. and II. *extend from shuttle box to shuttle box* they can at the most be called but partial guards; I mean, this is so, if a gap is left on either or both sides of the shuttle race between the end of the guard and the shuttle box. Indeed, unless the guard is properly fitted, although it is true the shuttle will be prevented from rising, a new danger is actually created by the presence of the guard, in that it causes the shuttle, if it flies out, to take a downward direction instead of an upward one, thereby much increasing the danger in large sheds where great numbers of very small half-timers work, and also to any adult weaver who happens to be stooping down as they are perpetually obliged to do. In two cases which recently came under my notice, one at Messrs. T. A. Harrison and Co.’s, of Staleybridge, the other at Messrs. G. Andrew and Co.’s, of Compstall, women lost their eyes through the flying of a shuttle, and in each case the woman was stooping down to her skip; curiously enough all the looms owned by these two firms are fitted with shuttle guards, the form used being in each case No. II.

“If No. I. is properly fixed it to all intents and purposes renders it impossible for a shuttle to escape, although the eccentricities in which a shuttle will indulge as to the direction in which it will fly out are so extraordinary, that it is just possible it might still escape, even though the guard were an inch wide. The most serious drawback to this guard, if it is made immovable, is the

difficulty it causes to the weaver in seeing the shed, and also in manipulating quickly any threads that may break, and for these causes it might, anyway till the weaver had got thoroughly accustomed to it, possibly at first cause a slight reduction in the wages earned per loom; and if the guard is put so high that the weaver can work beneath it, it will not prevent a shuttle from flying out; of course all these difficulties are obviated if the guard is made so that it can be turned up or back at the pleasure of the weaver, but, unfortunately, when once it has been turned back, it is quite the exception instead of being the rule for it to be replaced in its proper position on the restarting of the loom. I have frequently seen looms running with the shuttle guard turned back, and I fear that if No. I. guards were adopted, and at the same time movable, it will take a long time before the weavers will be made to see that it is for their own good and protection that the guard should always be in its proper place when the loom is restarted.

“What is wanted is a really perfect automatic shuttle-guard, one that will rise and fall with the stopping and starting of a loom, and if this could be done, *and the price be not more at the outside than 2s.*, I feel sure a great benefit would have been conferred on both employers and employées; as it is, I think that whatever form of guard is used a certain, it may be very, very slight, hardship will fall on all concerned.

There are not many cotton factories south of Lancashire, but Mr. Johnston, Inspector for the West of England, reports of the one cotton factory in his district.

“There is only one cotton factory in the district, but that is a very large one, and I find that this firm, the Great Western Cotton Company, Bristol, have on their old looms a bar fixed to the slay head, and that this guard bar is quite effectual in preventing accidents. The manufacturer who makes the loom, Mr. George Keighley, Burnley, professes that it is so constructed as to render accidents from shuttles flying out impossible, and this is the case also with the new looms used by the Great Western Cotton Company which are made by Messrs. W. Dickinson and Sons, Blackburn, although they are driven at a higher speed, 190 picks per minute, as compared with 176 picks per minute for the old looms. The reason being that the slay inclines backwards, whereby the shuttle is inclined backwards and made to press against the reed as it traverses, whilst the slay head projects farther over the shuttle.

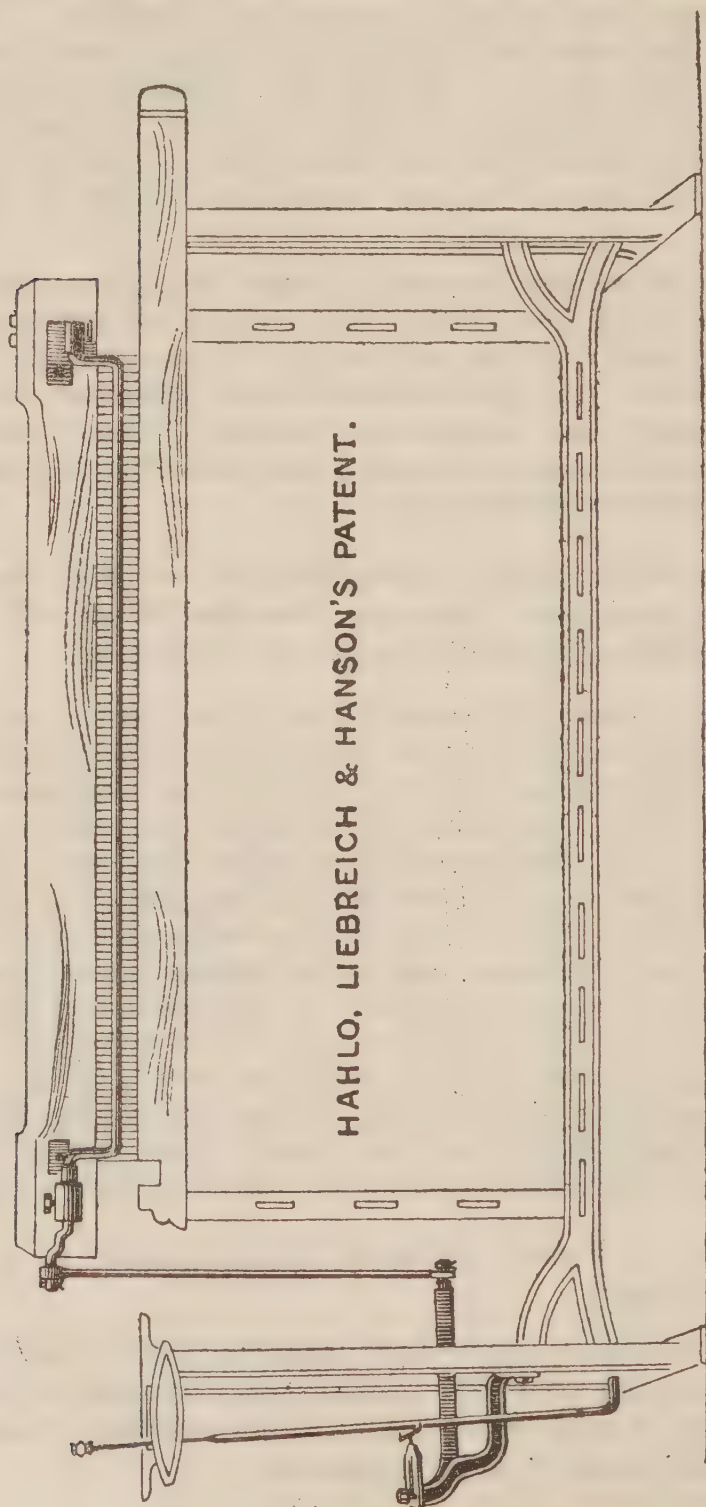
There are several kinds of shuttle-guards in use in the worsted district.

Worsted looms are in many respects very similar to cotton looms, running at a high speed. Mr. Beaumont, having the Bradford district, the centre of the worsted trade, reports upon these kinds of shuttle-guards.

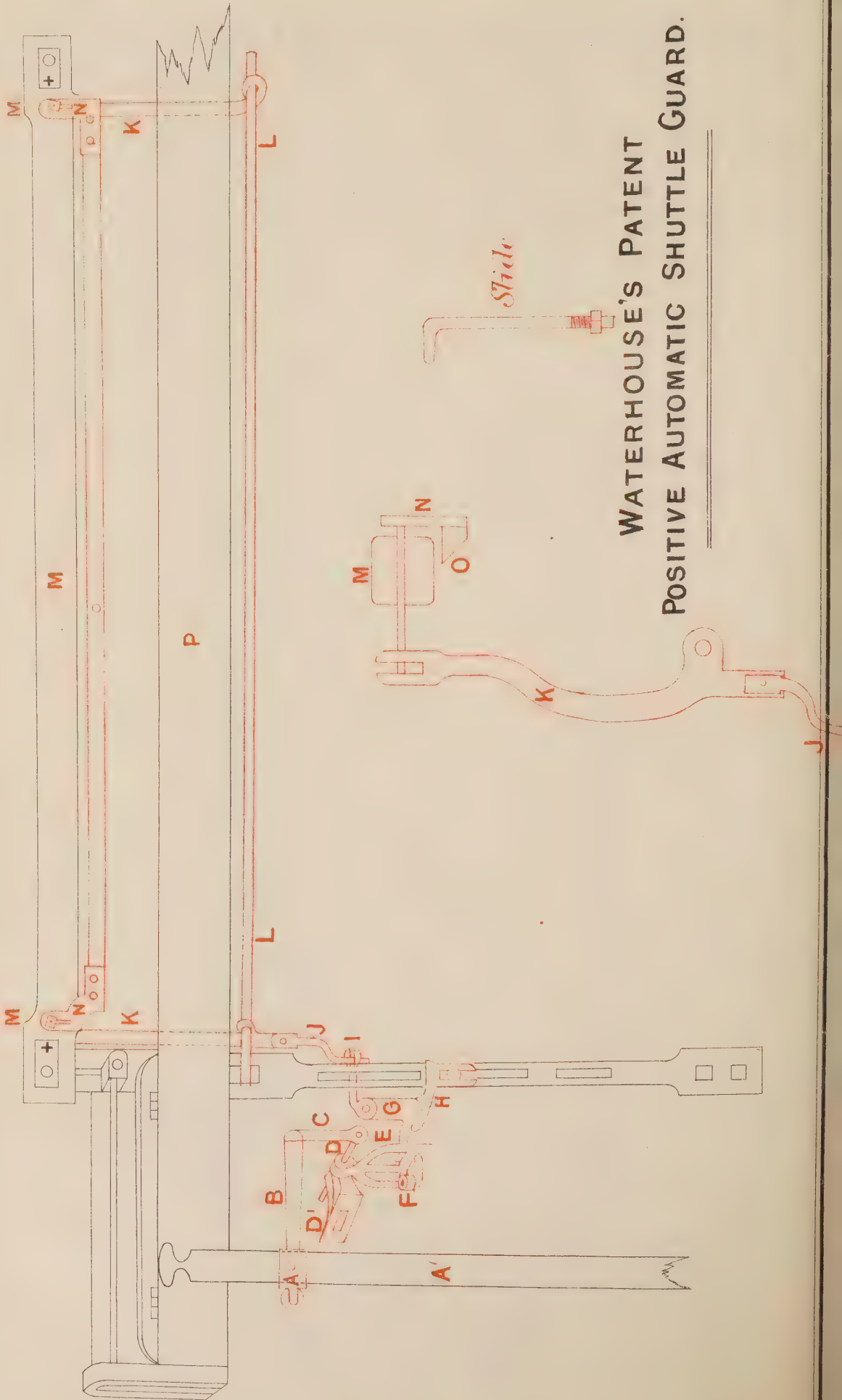
Messrs. Hahlo, Liebreich, and Hanson's patent was referred to in my report for 1884. The following is Mr. Beaumont's description :—

“ Cast-iron rod attached at each end of the beam, which when the loom is going drops down and projects from the beam about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the traversing part where the shuttle passes.

“ The guard is patented and manufactured by the patentees Messrs. Hahlo and Liebreich, Providence Works, Bradford. All motions automatic.



WATERHOUSE'S PATENT
POSITIVE AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE GUARD.



"It consists of a light rod suspended over the whole length of the shuttle race by small brackets at each end of the hand rail. When the loom is going the rod is rigidly held in position, the moment the loom stops the rod swings back close under the hand-rail so as to be quite clear of the reed, and the weaver has the whole of the shuttle race and the reed unencumbered. The act of starting the loom brings back the guard rod into its proper position over the shuttle race. The mechanical device by which this is accomplished is simple, and consists of few and inexpensive parts, little likely to get out of order. The action is, as we have endeavoured to explain, entirely automatic. We understand that the invention may be seen by application to the patentees.

Price, looms up to 54 in., net 4s. each.

" " 55 in. to 70 in., net. 5s. each.

" " 71 in. to 80 in., " 5s. 6d. each.

Price, looms above 80 in., net, 6s.

"Ten thousand guards have been sent abroad, none worth naming supplied in this country.

"No specific objections except that the weavers do not like them.

The next guard mentioned by Mr. Beaumont, is that of Messrs. Waterhouse and Son, of which the following is a drawing and a description:—

"By the starting of the loom, the setting on lever A being pushed forwards draws the connecting rod B with it, this being connected with a lever C fixed to the shaft D in brackets D¹ which is fixed to the inside of the loom frame, causes the quadrant E which is placed between two bowls on the bell crank lever G (this bell crank lever is fixed to the sword) to move at right angles, and at the jaws I a hook J is passed through which is in connection with the levers K, which are fixed behind the going part P, these are worked forwards being fixed on the iron rod L, both ends moving at once, and at the top of the lever is a slot so that the hand-tree M can be removed at any time in the process of putting in another warp without having to uncouple any part of the guard or inconvenience the overlooker in any way, in the hand-tree M are bored two holes one at each end for putting slides through, the back of the slides hook on to the lever K at the tops, and the fronts of the slides bolt on to the angles N to which is screwed the lathe for keeping in the shuttles which is bevelled on the under side towards the loom, causing the shuttle to be cushioned towards the reed whenever it leaves its course and go down into the warp again and often to go on weaving without the loom stopping leaving the weft picked over as a proof of it having been out.

"Can be seen in work at the Technical College, or at our works, address as under:—

"Made by ourselves at Globe Mills, Manningham, Bradford.

"Prices from 8s. to 15s., according to width and class of loom.

"Twenty-one manufacturers and loom makers have had them.

“Have had no objection from any of them, only they did not want to go to the expense of putting them on.—Jonas Waterhouse and Sons.”

The third is the patent of Messrs. Drake and Feather's, Bradford, who describe it thus :—

“This consists of a very simple arrangement, which is perfectly self-acting, and is so contrived that it seems to be an absolute impossibility for the shuttle to escape from the loom, there being no complicated mechanism. The effective part of the guard consists of a rail or plate which is parallel to the reed and is carried by a pair of short arms or levers supported on the hand-rail of the ‘going part.’ By a simple arrangement of levers, when the loom is running this rail or plate is operated so as to move down in front of the reed, but in such a manner as not to obstruct the weavers’ view of the ‘fell of the cloth’ or in any way to interfere with the work.

“The moment the loom is stopped the guard rail or plate is raised in front of the hand-rail of the going part clear of the reed space, thereby leaving the reed, warp, and cloth open to the full view of the weaver. The apparatus being connected with the ordinary starting rod of the loom, once the loom is started, the weaver cannot tamper with the apparatus, by moving the guard rail or plate out of position so as to make it ineffective, but when the loom is at rest the guard can be moved up or down at will.

“Another advantage of this arrangement is that, by the guard, rail, or plate moving as it does in a line parallel to the reed, it can be of such length as to reach practically from box to box of the loom, and so leave no room for the shuttle to escape.”

Mr. Rickards, H.M. Inspector for the Leeds District, speaks well of a shuttle-guard which is about to be patented, and will cost about 2*s.* 3*d.* per loom.

In Halifax and the surrounding district there is a considerable worsted industry, of a class much similar to that of Bradford, and it is only in some isolated instances that shuttle-guards of any kind have been adopted. The Inspector of the district, Mr. Prior, reports :—

“The adoption of shuttle-guards by the uses of narrow looms is by no means general in this district. This is probably the result of the immunity from accident to which I have previously referred. Our warnings have not the same effect when we instance cases in Leeds, Bradford, Lancashire, and elsewhere, that they have when an accident has occurred in the immediate neighbourhood. I have seen very few automatically lifting bar-guards in use here; consequently I will leave the description of this class of guards to those of my colleagues who have a wider experience than my own of their merits. A wing guard may occasionally be seen in use, but

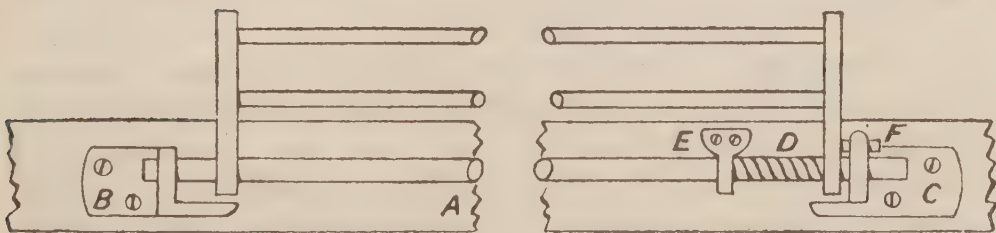
not many of them. Where a guard is in general use in a mill or shed, it is usually a fixed bar attached to the front of the slay cap. Where these are used I have found no antipathy to them on the part of the weavers, although they considered movable guards preferable. The objections I hear raised to the adoption of shuttle-guards are almost invariably made by factory occupiers who have not adopted guards, and who assign as their reason for not doing so, opposition on the part of their weavers, alleging that they would refuse to work with shuttle guards attached to their looms. In my conversations with the workpeople I have been unable to detect any evidence of such hostile feeling.

“I did, however, recently meet with a case in which an automatic bar-guard, attached to a broad fast loom, had been removed as objectionable. I carefully examined it, but I could find no mark on it to indicate the maker’s name, nor could the owners or their overlookers tell me by whom it had been made. The objection raised to this guard is that the safety bar, when the loom is stopped, runs back under the slay cap, covering the reed, and thus preventing the weaver from readily manipulating her threads. This appears to be a practical and reasonable objection, and would indicate that in a model bar-guard, the bar should fall back on the face of the slay-cap, not underneath it.

“Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, Limited, of Brookroyd Mills, Holywell Green, near Halifax, have a shuttle-guard attached to their looms, which has been found to act without inconvenience to their weavers, and which effectually prevents the shuttle rising. They have kindly permitted me to submit to you the following sketch and description of the guard:—

Guard raised to remove shuttle, piece ends, &c.

FIG. 1.



Guard lowered for working.

FIG. 2.

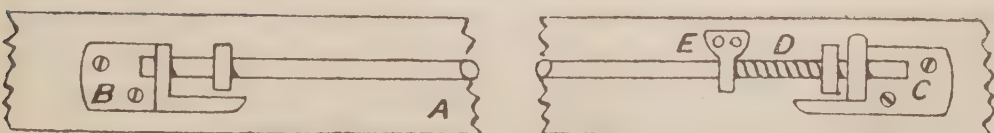
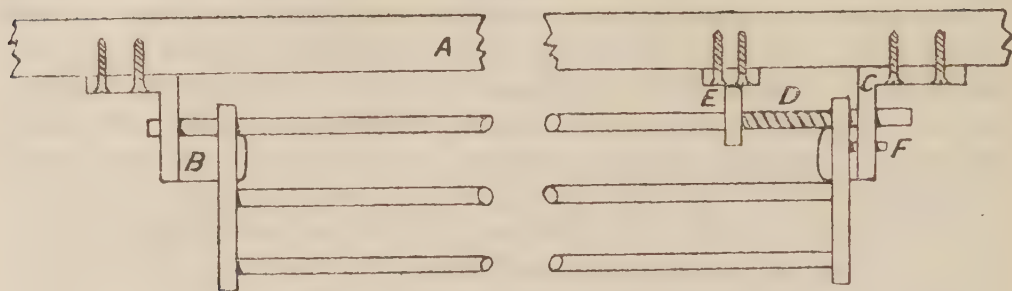
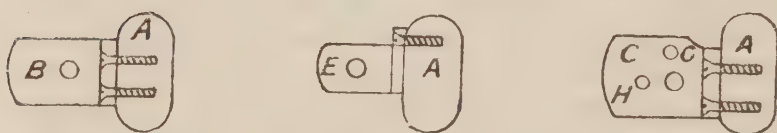


FIG. 3.

*Ends of Brackets.*

“The guard consists of three metal bars, attached to the slay cap of the loom, marked A, by two brackets, B and C; the ends of the inner bar nearest to the slay cap forming pivots on which it turns up or down as required. A spiral spring D, coiled around the right-hand end of the inner bar, and compressed by a third bracket E forces the guard against the bracket C where a pin F inserted in either of the holes G or H holds it in a vertical or horizontal position as desired. When the guard is raised, as shown in Fig. 1, the pin F being in the socket G, the shuttle race is open and the threads can be handled without inconvenience. When ready for starting the loom, the weaver draws the guard to the left hand, thus liberating the pin which holds it in its position, and lowers the front of the guard until it rests on the brackets B and C, when the spring D thrusting it again to the right, causes the pin F to enter the socket H, holding the guard over the path of the shuttle in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and preventing it from moving until raised by the weaver.

It is frequently contended that accidents are rarely caused by shuttles flying from modern looms on account of the moderate speed of the shuttle, but here also speed is being increased, and in much of the woollen manufacture a high degree of speed is being realised, and a shuttle-guard becomes as necessary as in a cotton or worsted loom.

Mr. Johnston finds but few instances among the West of England woollen mills of the adoption of a shuttle-guard. He singles out two cases for commendation.

“In the West of England woollen cloth trade I find that accidents have never been very numerous or severe, the reason being that the looms are not driven at a very great speed. The kind of wool used, a short, fine Australian wool, the yarn made of which would not bear being driven at a high speed.

“Messrs. Pocock, of Chippenham, had one accident about six years ago, and in order to prevent a recurrence they have placed wire network guards, at the ends of the looms. This firm state that with looms driven at 100 picks a minute there is danger, but with those not exceeding 50 picks there is none. These guards are found to be effectual.

I have not met with any guards in any other woollen mills excepting those of Messrs. Fox Bros., Wellington, Somerset, who make serge, using a different wool and drive some of their looms at a greater speed, 110 picks per minute.

They use a bar guard attached to the slay-head similar to the Great Western Cotton Co.’s, and state that it is quite effectual in preventing accidents. Their looms running 74 picks have no guards and cause no accidents.”

Referring to woollen factories, as in the Huddersfield District, Mr. Prior says:—

“The subject of shuttle-guards is not such an important one in Huddersfield and neighbourhood as in some other districts, from the character of the looms generally in use. There are only three cotton weaving firms in this district. Narrow worsted looms are fairly numerous in and around Halifax, but Halifax is essentially a worsted spinning centre, supplying most of its yarn to manufacturers in other localities. In Huddersfield, and in most of the mills in the Colne, Holme, and Calder valleys, broad, slow looms are generally in use. In these, instead of having 8 or 9 oz. shuttles making 200 picks per minute, we have shuttles from 18 to 21 inches long, weighing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and running on metal rollers at from 40 to 60 picks per minute. I am continually assured, by both employers and operative weavers, that these shuttles rarely fly out, and never rise when they do come out. My three years’ experience in the district confirms this statement. I can only recollect during that time having to investigate one shuttle accident. In that case the shuttle had been forced out by the breaking of a part of the loom gearing; it did not rise, but struck a woman who happened to be stooping down at an adjoining loom.

“The slow loom is, however, being rapidly superseded in the fancy woollen trade by the introduction of new fast looms, in which the weight of the shuttle is reduced from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and its motion accelerated from about 50 to 75 picks to the minute. Although no accidents caused by shuttles flying from these looms have been reported to me, I occasionally hear from operative weavers expressions of apprehension lest the increased velocity may render them dangerous, and of a desire for the introduction of an efficient shuttle-guard.

“In your report for the year ending October 31st 1884, on page 13, you expressed the opinion that ‘no loom should leave the loom maker’s shop unless it is fitted with one of the many shuttle-guards which are now known and in use.’

“I have met with only one instance of a guard being attached by the loom makers. A few days ago I saw some new looms made by Messrs. Hattersley, of Keighley. These were provided with bar-guards which could be lowered and raised by the weavers ; and in reply to my inquiry I was informed that these guards were supplied with the looms by the makers.”

The linen manufacturers of Ireland have undoubtedly taken the lead in adopting some form or other of shuttle-guard to prevent accidents. For that portion of the North of Ireland which is in the district of Mr. Cameron, he is able to report that—

“It still continues a rule that all the linen power loom factories within my district, amounting to 38 in number, adopt either the swinging shuttle-guard, or the bar-guard.

“There exist besides five woollen weaving factories, only two of which are at all extensive, and these do not generally adopt a guard. I have no experience of any accident arising in these latter works. At one or two linen weaving factories, where the work is of an exceptional character, the guards are not universal; and while of opinion that they should be so, I am bound to add that accidents have not occurred.

“Of the old fashioned swing-guards, placed at either side of the loom, there is little to remark. They are effective if care be taken that their position be accurately retained, this is not always so. The supporting bar is, not unfrequently, bent down by the weight of shawls placed on it, and from general use and wear. Thus the position of the guard is made too low. But with supervision the guard is a useful one, if somewhat cumbrous, and it is not costly.

“The bar-guard, a guard attached to the upper ball of the slay is more popular with occupiers, owing to its advantages in economy of space and neatness, and when properly placed, it is effective and economical, can be made by the factory mechanics, and, I am informed, put up at an outside cost of 2s. 6d. per loom. The important point in connection with this guard also is its position. It is not perfect. But accidents are rare, and when they occur, are almost always due to a faulty position. Weavers are given to object to the guard on their first experience, as interfering with the piecing of their broken threads, but they speedily become habituated. The guard is generally popular with managers who have used it for a lengthened period.

“My experience in the district is practically confined to the two guards I have named, but at one works, the weaving factory of the Blackstaff Flax Spinning and Weaving Company, a shuttle guard patented by Mr. Robert Smythe of Tullyelmer, co. Armagh, is used on some 40 looms, and the manager informs me that he has never known a shuttle to fly from these looms since the guard was adopted, now two years ago, I believe you have had an opportunity of seeing this guard at Mr. Smith's factory. It may be

briefly described as a bar passing beneath the slay and attached to the slay sword on each side of the loom. Two 'fingers' communicate with an upper bar which lies over the warp, first clearing the 'temples' and which recedes when the loom is stopped, allowing the worker perfect freedom for manipulation, and reverting to its position when the loom is started. An objection was made to me by a manager who tried this guard before, I believe, its present perfected condition, that it entailed constant attention from mechanics, but the manager of the Blackstaff factory assures me this is not so, that the guard gives no trouble at all, and is, in his opinion, perfect. With this opinion I am inclined to concur. The drawback is unfortunately the cost, which amounts, I am told, to 7s. 6d. per loom, exclusive of 1s. 3d. royalty.

"The great desideratum being a fairly effective guard which shall at the same time be economical, I consider both these conditions attained by the ordinary bar guard *provided care be exercised as to its position*, yet I recognise that as a guard, and apart from costliness, it cannot compete with Mr. Smythe's patent described, and, perhaps, others similar.

For the linen factories in the district of Mr. Woodgate, he informs me that :—

"Shuttle-guards, either the ordinary rod-guard or the cage-guard, are to be seen in all the linen weaving factories in this district, excepting in one factory at Portadown.

"The only new guard I know of is one invented by Mr. Smythe of Tullyelmer, Armagh, which I think you saw when last in Ireland.

There are some other shuttle-guards which have come under my notice to which I desire to draw attention in order to show from how wide a selection it is open to manufacturers to select one that may be suited to their looms or mode of working; one is the guard patented by Messrs. Marriott and Co., of Portland Street, Manchester, of which the following is a sketch and description :—



FIG. 2.

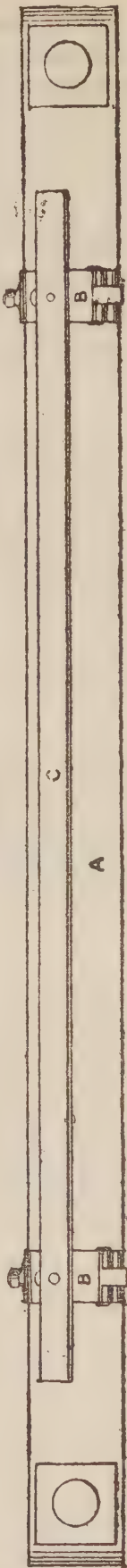


FIG. 4.



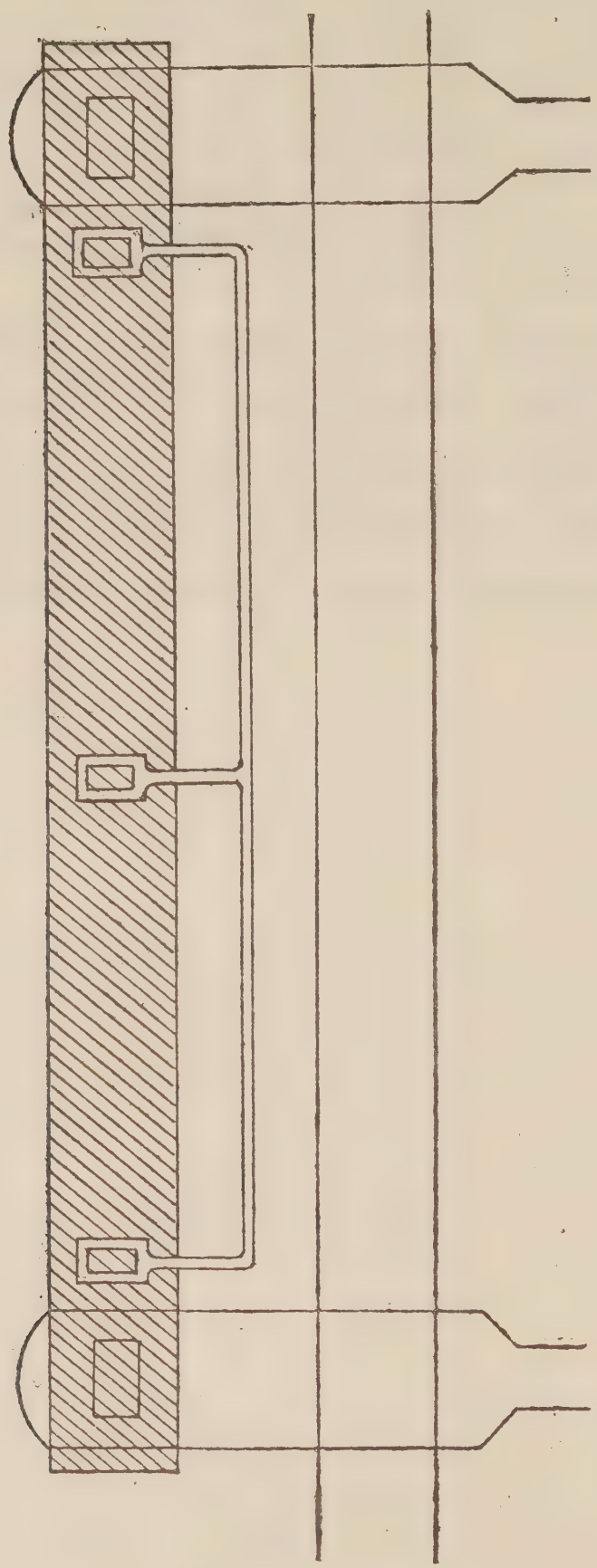
FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.

“To the slay top-rail two hinges B B are bolted, which carry a flat bar c. The boss of the male part of the hinge is formed with flats on it, against which spring-blades, screwed to the other parts of the hinges, press and hold the bar c in a slanting position over the shed, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2, while the loom is working. When the loom is stopped, the weaver can easily turn the bar upwards and the springs will hold it against the slay in the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4. About 200 looms have been fitted with the guard at the New Bridge Mill, Stockport, owned by the patentees, and have been at work for six months without an accident occurring or a shuttle leaving its loom.


Another guard is of the simplest form. It consists of a rod of iron for a narrow loom and two rods for a broader loom, fixed at a proper distance to allow of the weaver to put his or her fingers underneath the guard to mend or adjust a broken thread of the warp. The cost is infinitesimal; possibly each could be fixed for sixpence, and they have been in operation for some time. I annex a sketch of this simple inexpensive, and, as I have been assured, effective guard:—






Cast iron

This is a description of another guard:—

A is the wooden “slay cap,” on which are fitted two small brackets marked C on plan; in these brackets works a round wrought iron rod bent thus,  the ends

marked ‘x’ fitting in the brackets marked C; the rod when in position as shown on drawing is held by two springs B which are shaped thus, , the part marked ‘x’ holding the rod D

in its proper position; the spring being made of steel, allows you to turn the rod up where requisite, and the dotted lines on drawing show the position of rod when turned up; whilst the loom is working, this rod is of course always kept down, and so checks the shuttle if it is inclined to fly.

All this evidence clearly shows that numerous appliances may be adapted to looms for preventing shuttles flying from looms. The objection that only expensive guards had been brought to notice can no longer exist. A simple rod of iron can be fixed for sixpence, and from that to more elaborate, but probably not more effective, apparatus there is ample choice for manufacturers. I am of opinion that the time has arrived when the system so successfully carried out in Ireland by the voluntary action of the manufacturers there should be required to be adopted absolutely in the other parts of the Kingdom.

In accordance with my usual practice, I have requested the Superintending Inspectors and Inspectors to enable me to present to you their observations upon any matters of interest which have come before them during the year. Their reports are valuable as giving the results of the factory regulations on the most varied industries and under diverse and frequently opposing conditions. They represent the impressions of witnesses in daily communication with the people, visiting their factories and workshops, accessible to complaints, ready and anxious to advise and assist, and I have the utmost reliance upon their strict impartiality in the administration of the Act, and upon the accuracy of the facts which they have collected.

Mr. Coles, the Superintending Inspector for Lancashire and Ireland, reports as follows:—

“I am very glad to say that since I wrote you a report last year, trade generally has much improved in my district. In Bolton, the seat of the fine spinning cotton trade, all the mills seem very busy, although great complaints are made of small profits.

“As regards the condition of trade in Oldham and neighbourhood I cannot, I think, do better than refer to the enclosed letter which I have received from Mr. Inspector Vaughan.

“SIR,

November 6, 1888.

“I AM sorry to have delayed my answer to your request for some information as to the present condition of trade in the neighbourhood of Oldham.

“The condition of trade in Oldham is synonymous with the condition of the trade of cotton spinning, since almost every trade in the town and its surroundings depends for its prosperity upon the state of trade in the cotton mills. At the present moment almost all the mills are running full time, and as compared with the latter part of last year, there is a slight improvement of trade; but the outlook is uncertain, and the condition of trade precarious. The crop of American cotton is very late this year, and there is a diminished and insufficient supply of vessels to bring it to this country. Moreover, the price of cotton was artificially inflated during the late ‘cotton corner,’ the mode of action on this occasion being to ‘corner’ the canvas in which the cotton is packed for export to this country. This action, in conjunction with the lateness of the crop and the reduced carrying trade, has resulted in a reduction of the bulk of the raw material in the Liverpool market.

“An attempt, partially successful, was made to defeat the ‘cotton corner’ by a resort to short time last month, and, although such a movement is never universal in Oldham and generally short lived (owing to the keenness and jealousy of competition), it helped to widen the margin of profit, and counteract the artificial depletion of the raw material and the consequent inflation of price. These advantages, however, are only temporary, and there is not a sanguine feeling as to the future.

“Manufacturers, especially in the velvet weaving, are generally slack.

“I am, &c.

“R. W. Coles, Esq.

(Signed) A. P. VAUGHAN.

“The weaving mills, especially those where only weaving is carried on, have been much depressed owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of yarn, and the very small margin between the price of the yarn woven and the manufactured cloth. Machinists, except those engaged in the manufacture of looms, are very busy, and there are indications of a great pressure of work in cotton spinning machinery for some time to come, owing to the activity in the ship-building centres, boiler-makers, and machine-tool makers, are actively employed.

“The late threatened strike in the coal trade has been happily averted, and this has given an impetus to trade generally.

“The linen trade in the north of Ireland seems fairly brisk.

“I annex a circular for October, which I have received from the secretary of the Flax Supply Association, Belfast.

“‘FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

“‘ *Circular for October 1888.*

“‘The monthly tables compiled from the Board of Trade returns for October do not contain any novel features: the following are the leading points in the imports of flax and exports of yarns and linen piece goods:—

“‘The flax imports for October 1888 are 27·0 per cent. and 27·4 per cent. in quantity and value respectively over the imports of October 1887 and bring the excess for the 10 months up to 21·0 per cent. in quantity, and 12·9 per cent. in value. There is an increase from Russia of 59·7 per cent., but a decrease from Belgium of 44·6 per cent., and from Holland of 48·0 per cent. comparing October just expired with same month last year.

“‘In linen yarns the shipments for October mark a small increase, the only one with the exception of June recorded this year. The principal countries showing increases are Belgium 158·3 per cent., Holland 24·6 per cent., and Spain 18·2 per cent.; on the other hand, Italy shows a falling off of 82·5 per cent., France 67·2 per cent., and United States 66·0 per cent. The total increase for the month is 7·1 per cent. in quantity, and 11·5 per cent. in value contrasted with corresponding month in 1887. The deficiency on the 10 months amounts to 11·2 per cent. in quantity and 8·1 per cent. in value respectively.

“‘The exports of linen piece goods continue to exhibit the divergence between quantity and value noticed in August and September, but not quite so marked as in those months. Taking the individual countries, which are given in quantities only, there is an increase to Australasia of 84·2 per cent., to British North America of 71·1 per cent., to Mexico of 34·6 per cent., and to Spain and Canaries of 22·2 per cent.; at the foot of the list is Italy deficiency 59·2 per cent., British East Indies 17·7 per cent., France 14·3 per cent., and British West Indies 12·1 per cent.

“‘For the 10 expired months of the year compared with corresponding period in last year, there is an increase of 9·7 per cent. in the quantity, but a fractional decrease in the value amounting to 0·2 per cent. The general export trade of the Kingdom exhibits for same periods an increase in value of 7·3 per cent.

“‘10 Donegall Square, West Belfast,

“‘9th November 1888.’

Mr. Whymper, the Superintending Inspector for the South and South-west of England, reports upon the tinplate industry of South Wales:—

“‘I cannot help thinking that very many people when they hear the words tinplate, tinplate manufacture, do not very clearly know what is meant. Of tin, tin goods, tinmen we are more or less constantly hearing; in fact, the catalogue of articles which we have in domestic use, especially in the lower regions of our houses, would be largely diminished if things supposed to be made of tin were excluded. Nor are these so-called tin utensils to be found

in the lower regions alone. A moment's thought will add some of the many other relations in which it ministers to the everyday wants of ourselves and our families. Of tin, then, we hear and think we know much ; of tinplates, little or nothing.

"In reality, these things, which are thus commonly called tin things, are not made of tin, in the sense of being composed of that material at all. They are made of the less known tinplates ; that is, of iron or steel coated with tin, and it is for this reason that I begin with the suggestion that the word 'tinplate' is often misunderstood and the importance of the tinplate manufacture under-estimated. It is one thing to talk of a manufacture which, extensive and prosperous as it may be, is comparatively local. It is another to recognise it as the producer of so many of our household necessities. Tin itself is too costly, too soft, too pliable for such uses ; while tinplate has just the qualities wanted. When, therefore, the manufacture of tinplates is named, it means the preparation of the material of which most so-called tinware is really made. Even the expression 'block tin,' which might be instanced as a proof to the contrary, does not, as I have heard it contended, mean that the article which bears the name is made out of a solid block of that metal. Hollowed goods had formerly to be raised on 'blocks.' Hence the name.

"If the manufacture be thus understood, we look upon it with much more respect, even as regards home requirements only, let alone its acceptance in colonial and foreign markets. When I add that these latter take a very much greater quantity than is consumed at home, the true magnitude of the whole output will be better understood. It is chiefly in making cans for containing preserved food of various kinds that the exports are used, and consignments of plates for this purpose have increased enormously of late years. In the United States alone 500 million food cans are said to be used every year ; and the city of Chicago is often said in joke to be built on strata of their broken-up remnants. There is a considerable demand for other objects also, as for making roofs to houses.

"Of this export trade we in England have to a great extent the monopoly, and this we may attribute to those causes which, in the next paragraph, I shall point out as having furthered the introduction and early success of the manufacture in this country. Tinplates are indeed made on the continent of Europe, but to a small extent only, and for home use. Were it not for Protection, our manufacturers could probably compete successfully with the foreigners even there.

"The usefulness of thin sheets of metal, pliable, cleanly, and not liable to rust, (and these are exactly the merits of tinplates,) seems to have been recognised at an early date. It is in Bohemia, if I omit some doubtful allusions in the classics, that an article of the kind is first heard of. About A.D. 1620 we read of the beginnings of quite an extensive manufacture of them in Saxony, and it was from that country in 1670 that the secret of tinning was imported into England by Mr. Yarranton. Then came an interval as far as this country is concerned, for he and his friends were supplanted

by others; but eventually, in 1720, the first tinplate works were at work near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire. From that time tinplate making seems to have advanced *pari passu* with the improvements in iron making; the better the iron, the better it served as a material for tinplates. South Wales certainly offered a field favourable for its development. Spreading from its cradle in Monmouth down to remoter Kidwelly and Caermarthen, never very far from the long sea-board, it found ready to hand almost everything necessary to sustain it. The Bristol Channel brought tin from neighbouring Cornwall. The workpeople had from the earliest times been accustomed to deal with metals; there was iron, there was coal, and the numerous rivers, with their rapid affluents, provided water-power almost everywhere. Of what importance the latter was thought, not more than 80 or 90 years back, may be inferred from the saying which I have heard attributed to a tinplate maker of that date, who, on being told of a rival about to use steam-power, exclaimed that 'he need not be reckoned with, for he would soon be in gaol.'

"A few tinplate works sprang up in other parts of England, by Severn side and in the Midlands, &c., but the great bulk of the manufacture has been, and is still, included in the counties of Monmouthshire, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen. Its rate of progress may be gathered from the subjoined statement of outputs, which does not pretend to absolute accuracy in each case, but is, I trust, approximately correct:—

—	1862.	1868.	1878.	1888.
Boxes, 1 cwt. each	2,000,000	2,768,000	4,600,000	11,000,000

"These outputs, as well as the shipments below, are for England and Wales; Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Caermarthen representing about 95 per cent. of totals. 'Black plates,' *i.e.*, plates not yet coated with tin, and terne plates, in the composition of which is an admixture of lead, are included in the outputs; but black plates are not reckoned in the exports which follow.

"The progressive increase of these latter at the same dates has been estimated as follows:—

—	1862.	1868.	1878.	1888.
To United States -	623,133	1,299,097	2,271,420	5,852,460
To other countries	378,104	469,031	830,000	1,973,360
Totals in cwts.	1,001,237	1,768,128	3,101,420	7,825,820

"The following applies to the three counties only. Estimates of the whole amount of capital invested vary between 2,000,000*l.*

and 1,600,000*l.* The number of persons employed directly in the tinplate works themselves is upwards of 29,000, quite one-third of whom are females and young persons. Some 5,000 more hands are engaged in other works contributory to the tinplate industry in some form or other, *e.g.*, steel bar works, iron and steel foundries, engineering works, and saw mills. At present there are about 80 tinplate works in Wales.

“The present price of the boxes to which the numbers in the above tables apply is from 12*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* per box for the lower grade plates, and from 14*s.* to 18*s.* for the better sorts. The standard ‘1 cwt. box’ holds 112 sheets of the common substance, 20 inches by 14 inches in size, or 225 sheets 14 inches by 10 inches.

“Before attempting to detail the processes which together make up the manufacture of a tin-plate, I should mention that their number and sequence, as I shall give them, pretends to correctness only where the metal is meant for the ‘common’ make of plates. There are many qualities of these, and the preparation of the superior kinds involves the repetition of some of the operations which I do give, and the interposition of sundry other refining processes which, for the sake of brevity and clearness, I omit altogether.

“Moreover, the earlier in order of the following are not properly incidental to tinplate making, in the strictest sense at all; that is, they are not always done on the same premises, or peculiar to it alone. They are parts of iron and steel making in general. Blast furnaces are hardly ever, and iron or steel making is, less often than not, included in the tinplate works buildings. Still, I prefer to give them a few words, since what is done in them is indispensable to that reduction of the ore without which it cannot become a tinplate.

“This manufacture may be divided into three parts:—

“1. The preparation of the material. This is done in the blast furnace, and the iron or steel works.

“2. The shaping and thinning, together with the smoothing and cleaning of the surface of the iron, or steel plates, are done in the ‘mills.’

“3 The application of the tin coating, which is done in the ‘tinhouse.’

“To begin with the blast furnace. Here the iron ore is first freed from an instalment of its impurity. A hot blast, driven by the steam engine through pipes communicating between engine-house and furnace, is delivered into the latter, which it raises to the heat required for fusing the metal, and separating the refuse. This effected, the former runs out into moulds, and when cool has become a ‘pig,’ *i.e.*, a bar of iron from 4 to 6 feet long and about 4 inches thick.

“If the plate is to be of iron, the ‘pig,’ to be rid of more of the impurity which the blast cannot remove without burning, is, in ‘charges’ of from 4 to 5 cwts., introduced for 50 to 80 minutes to the puddling furnace, where the ‘puddler’ with his long ‘rabble,’ or scraper, by stirring the mass through a hole in the furnace

door, and also by regulating the 'dampers,' *i.e.*, small draught valves in the flue, controls combustion. As a result, the charge 'balls' into four or five balls, which, on leaving the furnace, are quickly 'coached,' that is, dragged on metal hand-carts to the steam hammer, to be hammered separately. Its ponderous blows express still more impurity, which spurts out in all directions, like water from a sponge, while the 'shingler,' or hammer-man, armed *cap-à-pie* for protection from the fiery particles, turns the lump with his tongs and presents its several faces to the descending weight. At last his cry of 'Hold' gives the signal to the 'coaching' boys, who trundle it off, now no longer a ball, but in a flatter, more oblong shape, that it may receive yet another purification in the 'balling' furnace. This, after some 10 minutes of excessive heat, effects its object, and superadds a first tendency to that ductility which is eventually to be a characteristic of the finished plate.

"After the 'balling' furnace, another hammering. If the metal is too much cooled by this, the needful heat has to be recovered by a return to the furnace. This the men call the 'wash-heat.' The iron is now hurried off as before, this time to the first of the elongating processes in the bar-rolls.

"When the plate is to be of steel, which is the case in about 85 per cent. of the whole output, other operations have to be substituted for the above, since in that case the 'pig' has to be turned into steel. The transformation may be effected either by the Siemens' process of one kind or another, or by the Bessemer process. To speak very broadly, it may be said that the chief difference between these is, that in the former those impurities which are inconsistent with the production of steel are eliminated by an infusion of gas and heated air into the incandescent furnace in which the solid pig has been placed, while the carbon, that indispensable ingredient of steel, which in company with the impurities has been removed by the action of the gas, is restored in infusions of ferromanganese and spiegeleisen. In the Bessemer process there is no infusion of gas. What has to be done is done by the cold blast alone at very high pressure. Here a vessel called a 'converter' takes the place of the furnace, and receives the iron in a molten state; so the latter has had as a preliminary to be fused in a 'cupola,' or a melting furnace. The Bessemer deals with 'pig' only, whereas its rival reduces both ore and 'scraps,' *i.e.*, remnants of plates, &c. The Siemens' steel is considered to be the better of the two, and commands higher prices.

"In either case the metal, now become steel, is separated from the refuse, and run into moulds by means which I need not detail. Then, having had time to cool and solidify, it is sufficiently re-softened in the 'heating' furnace for treatment by the above-named bar rolls; from which time, if we allow for a slight difference in the make of the rollers according as they are intended for the iron (which is now called a 'bloom'), or the steel (which is now called an 'ingot'), the processes are the same for both materials. What follows therefore applies to both.

"These bar-rolls are generally used in pairs. Some works have adopted 'trains' of three high rolls, viz., the Dowlais Co., the Cwmfelin Tinplate Co., and one or two others. They consist each of grooved metal rollers fixed horizontally, in close contact one above another, between upright posts or 'standards.' They are moved by steam power. The iron or steel is run through each groove in the rollers successively, and is attenuated by the pressure of the revolving rollers, just as paste is rolled out by a cook, except that the metal, being confined within the grooves of the rollers, has to extend itself longitudinally into a long strip. When it is steel that is being treated, the rolls are called 'cogging' rolls, and through these the steel ingot can be passed both back and front, their action being reversible.

"The rolls having effected their object, the first pair in 'roughing,' the second in 'finishing,' the bars are successively dipped in narrow tanks of cold water on the floor level, some 14 or 15 feet long, called the 'bosh' tanks. Some works have discontinued the use of the 'bosh' and substituted jets of cold water. They are next laid to cool on a part of the floor called the 'cold-bank,' and then lifted on to trestles for the purpose of being cut into lengths, some 20 inches long, by the 'bar shears.'

"By this time, and after all this treatment, one might think that the metal had been purified enough, at all events for its present purpose. And so it has; but of its advance towards becoming a tinplate it is as yet only on the threshold. It has to be made thinner; it has to be tin-coated, and for the latter object its surface has to be rendered absorbent and perfectly clean. These things are done in the mills and in the tinhouse. And first as regards the mills.

"To speak concisely, the mills process consists of heating the bar in the mill-furnace till it is soft enough for being thinned out by passages through the mill-rolls. The furnace is double, with two openings; the rolls are somewhat similar in look to those already described, but they are plain-faced, not grooved. Furnace and rolls face each other at a distance of about 12 feet. Across this intervening space the plates are swung backwards and forwards from furnace to rolls, and *vice versâ*; by stalwart men armed with tongs with which to catch and hold the sheets as they are passed across the space. These mill-men are not encumbered with superfluous clothing, for, as may be supposed, the work is hot.

"Not only once but repeatedly is this heating and rolling done, the latter being interrupted at intervals by the former whenever the metal, getting cooler, becomes too hard to be extensible. The length of each heating depends on the men and the temperature of the furnace, but, finally, the bar is flattened to the needed thinness. The peculiarity of these operations is in the device by which is remedied the unwieldiness that would result from the extreme extension of the surface, as the metal gets thinner and thinner. The device is this. After two visits to the furnace and the subsequent rollings, one of the men 'the doubler,' on catching the plate from the rolls with his tongs, swings it on to the floor, presses his foot (guarded by a metal-soled boot) on to its middle,

and forcibly doubles it over end to end, just as a slice of bread and butter is doubled; only here the compression is confirmed and the doubled-over sheets are almost welded into one by means of the extra pressure of an instrument which I may call a 'squeezer.' Their complete union is prevented by the doubler shearing off the edges, which are thus rendered subsequently openable. So doubled, the plate is returned to the furnace previous to another passage through the rolls, and the doubling is repeated at the same intervals until the men know by the length to which the metal is extended that each of the layers, which now constitute the piece, has been reduced to the thinness needed for a single plate of the particular kind.

"The number of these layers in each piece will of course depend on the number of doublings. The woodcut below is intended to represent the 'doubler' in the act of 'doubling' a plate.



"At the above point ends the milling itself; but has it effected its object? The several layers have been thinned indeed, as wanted. But how are they to be got at? I have said that they have almost been welded together, as layers in the thickness of the piece. To be of use as plates they must once more be available as separate sheets. This separation is the work of the 'opener,' a female, between whose appearance on the scene and the end of the 'milling' I may make short work.

"The plates have been piled at the back of the mills to cool. They have been sheared to the required lengths, and the remnants ('shearings') have been carried off to the refining fires, there by fresh treatments to be converted into 'best' bars (with which, as

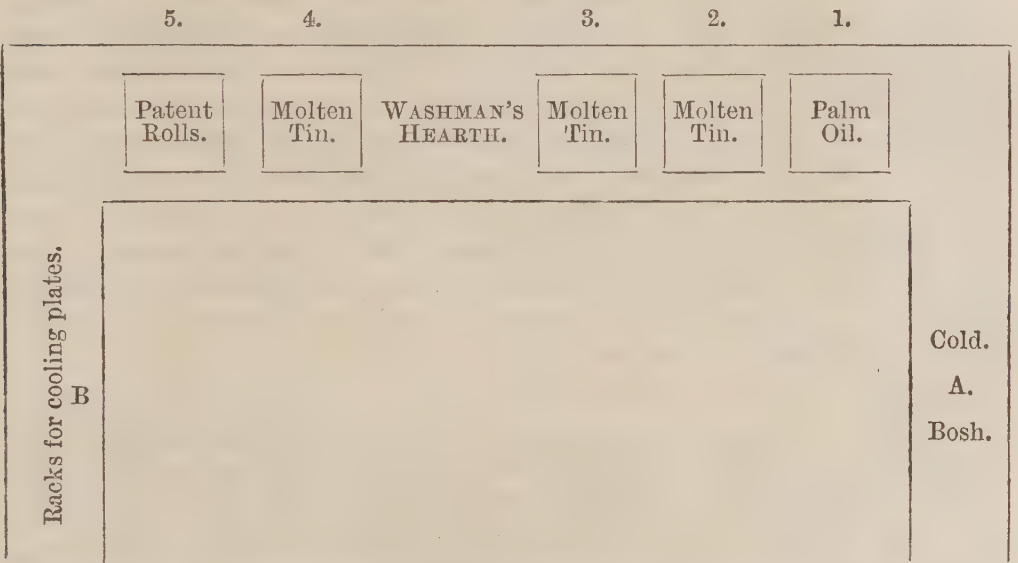
I deal with the 'common' sort only, I have nothing to do). Now comes the opener and goes to work as follows :—

"Holding the plate upright on a stand of the proper height, her right hand fitted with a much-needed guard, she first breaks down the plate's upper edges with a sort of knife, and starts asunder the tops of the layers which the mill-rolling has pressed together temporarily into one piece. Then, having thus got something to take hold of, she wrenches them asunder in their whole lengths, one after another, and lays them flat before her. Here at last are the required black plates, the result of so much and such varied labour. Below is the 'opener.'



"Again the trollies are in request, and the first cleaning begins. Placed separately in racks and suspended in cradles, the plates are dipped three or four times into the 'black pickle' tanks, filled with sulphuric acid and water; this to scour the surface. Then ductility has to be attended to, so, after being rinsed in cold water, they are placed in cast-iron boxes, and pass 10 to 12 hours in the annealing furnaces ('anneal,' to render less frangible). This, if it has been successfully done, will have softened them for a passage through the cold rolls—rolls similar in look to those of former processes, but dealing with the plates when cold. The latter in their turn will polish the surfaces, again, however, rendering the plates harsh and brittle, a result to be obviated by seven or eight more hours of annealing in a lower temperature than before. Then 'white pickling' (where acid is less in proportion to water than in black pickling) gives a final clean to their 'faces' and helps to open their pores for the absorption of the tin. Another wash, and the mills are done with. The plates are ready for the tinhouse.

“In one respect, at all events, the tinhouse operations resemble those of the mills, in that they at first seem to consist but of a repetition of the same things done several times over. The top of a long brick dresser is hollowed out into several oblong troughs at right angles to the front, which are called in the trade a ‘set of pots.’ Under these in the front elevation of the dresser are fires. In front of, and facing it, three men are actively engaged shoulder to shoulder, while a light detachment of two or three girls skirmish on their flanks. All that the uninitiated observer will at first sight make out will be that most of the troughs seem to be filled with molten tin and that the plates, up to this time black, are dipped into one after the other of them from right to left, and eventually come out white and glistening. The appended sketch of the surface of the dresser and its pans may throw a little more light upon these dippings and the whole *modus operandi* which I describe.



“On the arrival of the black plates fresh from the bath in the cold-water bosh, in which they have been placed at A, after coming from the white pickle, they are transferred separately to pot No. 1, which does not contain tin at all, but palm oil. A stay of about five minutes is enough so to lubricate the surface that it will the better absorb the common tin of pot No. 2, where the time of its immersion is about the same. It is an absorption that really takes place, and not a mere coating. Tin and black plate form an alloy, and this is of the essence of the whole thing; for would not a mere coating wear off? Into No. 3, also containing tin, it proceeds only that it may not lose its heat, while waiting for the ‘washman,’ who, laying it on the open space in the middle of the dresser (‘washman’s hearth’), brushes it on both sides to relieve it of surplus tin, and then gives it a mere dip into No. 4, the ‘washpot,’ where is again more tin. During the foregoing processes, the plate has been lifted by a little pair of tongs; but now that it has got its last coat, these drop it between the patent rollers inside the grease-pot No. 5. The rolls, moved by steam power, squeeze the plate between them as they revolve, yielding

it up again with its coat made uniform by the pressure which they have exercised. In the rack B., at right angles to the dresser, it is then placed to cool in readiness for the 'branning' and rubbing, which, administered by the tinhouse girls on convenient stands and tables, removes the last vestiges of grease, and brightens up the surface till they can see themselves in it.

"Before dismissing the now finished tinplate to the last stage of all, the 'assorting room,' I must not omit that in this tinning and cleaning department there have been lately introduced appliances with the object of saving labour and increasing production. But their use up to the present has been so entirely experimental that I will not enlarge upon them.

"For palm oil, too, has been substituted in some works a composition called 'flux,' which has provoked much difference of opinion between masters, men, and customers, on account of its alleged noxious qualities.

"In the 'assorting' room, where is done 'sorting,' 'counting,' 'packing,' 'branding,' &c., there is nothing to distinguish these operations from what is usually done wherever goods have to be separated according to their quality and size, and to be consigned to the cases in which they are to be stored, or in which they will travel. To name some of the sorts into which the plates are divided: 'wasters' are sold for a lower price; 'waste-wasters' may find a market at Birmingham, there to be re-made into some of the thousand productions of that inventive town; while 'menders' return to the tinhouse whence they came, to be repaired and amended; and so on.

"A few words may be given to the factories themselves in which the processes just described are carried on, though it is difficult to say anything which will apply to their whole number unless with much exception; so much do the older works differ from the newer ones, and individual works of either class from others of the same class. What is common to most of the older works is that the buildings are very irregular and look dilapidated. The irregularity of the building is probably due to the fact that parts have been added on from time to time rather at hap-hazard, as particular wants made themselves felt or new processes were introduced. As regards the appearance of dilapidation, I dare say much of it is due to this same irregularity, emphasized by the dirty nature of a good deal of the manufacture. The forges and mills being in part open to the outer air, and most of the hands being in such strong exercise, trifles like the knocking out of a few bricks from a wall and the presence of a good many holes among the tiles of a roof are not matters of much importance; for, if they let in a little rain, they do the same for much fresh air. The above applies to the older sort of tinplate works when seen from a little distance. When one gets nearer, and standing close to the works, can look inside such a forge or mills as I have now in my recollection, most of one's power of observation is lost in a complete confusion of at least two of the senses, those of sight and of hearing. On the road outside, on the grimy floor inside, every-

where, rubbish. Rubbish of old iron, disused machinery of all sorts and shapes, rubbish of wood, of bricks, of coal, of shearings. You lift your eyes, and you find the field of sight intersected perpendicularly, horizontally, diagonally, in every sort of direction, by uprights supporting the roof, by steam pipes reaching from wall to wall, now high up, now very little above your head, by oscillating beams, by flues of furnaces, by elevations of all sorts of shapes, but all black. Wheels, big and little, whirr and creak, immense hammers bang and pound, while the red-hot plates are tossed to and fro, much nearer than one likes, by the tongs of the millmen, and the equally red-hot bars, arch their backs like living things, as they slide sinuously through the rolls and finish with a hiss on being plunged into their cold bath. If these noises do not seem as tremendous as you have expected, you have only to wait until a supply of metal bars is sent down close to your head through a shoot from forge to mill. Half stunned with this, it will be as much as you can do to avoid the next sudden incursion of the ‘coaching’ boys, as they hurry the fiery ‘bloom’ past your very toes, or to turn your back and fly as some ill-conditioned lump of metal rains a shower of sparks in your direction. The inside of a forge or a mill is not a place that an unguided stranger can visit with assured impunity. But whether a tinplate works be new or old, neither is its immediate neighbourhood on the outside, as a rule, a place to linger in. For one reason or another, the available space is often narrow and intersected by rails crossing each other with perplexing irregularity. Though you may see trucks coming, it is not always easy to decide which line of rails they will take, and an unobserved obstacle or a little nervousness may render escape difficult.

“The newer tinplate works are of more regular construction. One plan is to build the factory in the shape of two sides of a square. The mills occupy one side, the tinhouse the other, while the pickling, &c. is done in the angle between the two. This arrangement facilitates the sequence of the processes. If there be a forge in addition to the above two departments, it may be built in the open space between the ends of the sides.

“Mr. Lewis, Her Majesty’s Inspector for South Wales, has been good enough to supply me with the following table of wages :—

Average Weekly Wage.

Class.		How paid.	Average Weekly Earnings on full work.
Forge.	1st hand puddlers -	-	Per ton
	2nd " -	-	Method of
	Refiners - -	-	paying
	Ballers - -	-	varies in
	Shinglers - -	-	different
	Bar rollers - -	-	works.
	" catchers - -	-	
	Various assistants -	-	Day work averaging
			36s. to 40s.
			18s. to 20s.
			32s. to 35s.
			40s. to 50s.
			45s. to 55s.
			55s. to 70s.
			35s. to 38s.
			1l. 1s.

Class.				How paid.	Average Weekly Earnings on full work.
Tin Mills.	Rollers - - -	-	-	$3\frac{5}{12}d.$ per box of black plate	2l. 15s.
	Doublers - - -	-	-	$2\frac{3}{4}d.$ " "	2l. 2s.
	Furnacemen - - -	-	-	$2\frac{7}{12}d.$ " "	1l. 18s.
	Behinders - - -	-	-	$1\frac{1}{4}d.$ " "	19s.
	Shearers - - -	-	-	$1\frac{1}{12}d.$ " "	2l. 10s.
	Openers (women) - - -	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}d.$ " "	15s.
	Picklers - - -	-	-	5s. to 6s. 8d. per day	30s. to 40s.
	Assistants ditto (some females) - - -	-	-	1s. 2d. to 2s. " "	7s. to 12s.
	Cold roll department - - -	-	-	" " "	7s. to 12s.
	Annealers - - -	-	-	{ Some day work and some piece. }	About 40s.
Tin House.	Assistant ditto - - -	-	-	Day work	18s. to 30s.
	Tinmen - - -	-	-	3d. per box of tinplates	2l. 10s.
	Washmen - - -	-	-	3d. " "	" "
	Risers - - -	-	-	1d. " "	16s.
	Rubbers (female) - - -	-	-	6s. per 100 boxes " "	12s.
	Dusters " - - -	-	-	5s. " "	10s.
	Assorters - - -	-	-	6s. 3d. per day.	1l. 17s. 6d.
	Reckoners (female) - - -	-	-	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per day.	About 15s.
	Boxers - - -	-	-	Various.	About 25s.
	Fitters, masons, smiths, carpenters, engineers, &c. - - -	-	-	from 25s. to 45s. per week	
	Labourers - - -	-	-	" 16s. to 18s. " "	

" As regards the length and arrangement of the working hours in which the above are earned, the only period of employment which calls for particular notice is that of the mills, and even there not invariably. In all the other departments are worked the usual Factory Act periods, either by day-and-night shifts, changing alternate weeks, or by day only.

" This exceptional system in the mills is where they work three shifts, of eight hours each shift, in the 24 hours. The periods are 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; the staff of each shift changing weekly to the shift which follows next in order of time, *i.e.*, the set of 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. of one week works 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the following week, and so on. The reasons given for this practice are that, for the shorter period of eight hours (shorter, that is, as compared with the ordinary 12-hour shift), the operatives can work hard enough to produce as much as they used to do in 12 hours under the old-fashioned water-power system, but that they have not, in this case, the strength to work longer than eight hours on account of the stress and effort necessary for keeping pace with the greater speed of steam-power. Of these facts the three shifts of eight hours are the obvious outcome, since by their adoption strength is not overtaxed, while output is increased by one-third; moreover, room is made for the employment of one-third more hands. A place too in the mills being one to which boys from some of the other departments look forward for advancement as they get older, a larger field is opened for promotion.

“Of course, where machinery and the male labour immediately connected with it are, as here, legitimately occupied night and day in the main operations of a manufacture, it must at times be difficult for the ‘finishers,’ *i.e.*, females whose hours are limited by law, to keep pace with them without infringement. A little overtime by the latter, which however is illegal, would, so advantageously in the eyes of both employers and employed, obviate the necessity for an increased staff, for additional plant, and possibly for enlarged premises. Take the tinnouse, for instance. The number of pots may be insufficient to deal with the whole output of black plates. How tempting to run the tinning on into the night, and thus get done with what requires only the ‘branning’ for completion. But this branning is woman’s work, and must be done before the plates get cold from the pots, and for women to work at night is forbidden.

“The same cause, *viz.*, the necessity of branning the tinned plates while still hot, has to answer for a tendency to keep the same females at work during a part of the dinner hour. The men object to leaving off before the time set apart for the meal of the protected hands, and the latter are tempted to stay and finish what the men have just prepared for them. The matter is further complicated by the exceptional privilege of giving meals to different sets of protected hands at different times, which is conceded to this manufacture. I think that it is as regards these two cases that difficulty has sometimes been felt in observing the legal hours.

“I fully believe that danger has been, I may almost say wonderfully, decreased since the Factory Act was, about 20 years back, first applied to the chief industries of South Wales. I well remember my own dismay when, a little later, I came into the district and saw men, boys, and females engaged in close proximity to the revolutions of ponderous gearing, of shafts, and rolls, and spindles, which, all unfenced and on a level with the workers, seemed too surely to threaten destruction. About the main gearing especially there seemed, more often than not, in the broken and uneven flooring, in the heaps of odds and ends that lay about, to lurk every pitfall and trap that could precipitate the unwary or careless to nearly certain death. It is very different now. It is exceptional in a tinplate works to find such places unprotected, and, what is even more important—for it proves that the protection has served its purpose—the accidents occasioned by the more preventable causes have very largely diminished in number, and that too in spite of the fact that the whole number of accidents have become better known, because their occurrence is more carefully reported.

“Still there is more to be done. Of that almost suicidal recklessness, which arises from familiarity with danger, it seems useless to write; but the forgetfulness to replace guards which have had to be temporarily removed can, and should be checked. This particular cause is perhaps more productive of evil in tinplate works than in other manufactures, on account of the frequency with which the bearings have to be oiled, and the gearing adjusted.

"Coming next to health, I find but little to say. Putting what I have heard in the most general form, I gather that those who come to the employment in strong health thrive, and those who come weakly often break down, particularly if they begin young. Though there are exceptions even to these, since some throw off their weakness and get stronger. There is indigestion; there is decline; but where are these entirely absent? Many of the females are inclined to be anæmic. Toothache, an unpleasant but not deadly ailment, is common. The health of some of the tinhouse hands has improved with improvement in the quality of palm oil used in the tinhouse; in which part of the works, however, are to be sometimes found the only insanitary conditions to which we can fairly take exception. They in many cases require more ventilation. Near the pickle vats the pungent steam is on bad days, *i.e.*, when the atmosphere is heavy, often very stifling; and it is not in the immediate neighbourhood only of the 'branners' that clouds of dust make breathing unpleasant. The floors, too, are apt to be very slushy. It is chiefly in the older works that these evils may be observed. In many of the more modern ones louver openings and other modes of artificial ventilation are not unknown, and cubic space has been enlarged with satisfactory results. These improvements have been provided both at request of the Inspector and by the voluntary action of the manufacturers. This mention of the manufacturers leads me to notice a point without which my observations would be even more imperfect than they are; I mean the reception accorded to the Act by the occupiers of the factories.

"Briefly, if I may take upon myself to say so, their behaviour in this relation has been worthy of all praise. It is to them that the successful working of the provisions of the law has been in no small measure due. Inspectors may do their utmost, but irregularities will be slow to disappear, if managers and foremen know that fair words to the Inspector's face do not necessarily mean compliance behind his back, and that neglect and disobedience, however much overtly disclaimed, will be in reality lightly regarded at the works office. From what I have been invariably told by the late Inspector, Mr. Mostyn, who introduced the Act, and by his successor, the present Inspector, Mr. Lewis, they have met with very loyal co-operation. In my own case, who have also been not seldom in this district, I can express only thanks for the treatment which the Act has received. And this is saying a great deal, for the tinsplate manufacture is one that offers special temptations to irregular and excessive work, while the quantity of gearing that has required protection must have often seemed to be occasioning a troublesome amount of interference. Nor is it of the masters alone that we are bound to speak in these terms. I have found the workpeople invariably good-natured and obliging. To ask a question of one of them has not been to court a rough or hurried reply, but to have one's difficulties willingly entered into, and very often satisfactorily solved. Often, too, when ignorance or carelessness has seemed likely to expose one to some trifling hurt in one's progress through these works, a word of advice or a warning gesture has enabled one to escape undamaged.

“What I have been able to learn of the habits and condition of the operatives, both male and female, has been favourable. Many of them are very well to do, living in houses at rents up to perhaps 1*l.* per month. Nor is this surprising if one looks to the table of wages already given, which will show that where, as is often the case, several members of a family are all engaged in the works, the aggregate weekly income may amount to 5*l.* or even 6*l.* In such cases I need hardly say that they live well as regards food and drink. Indeed, this would be true of all, as long as wages are fairly good. Both sexes are fond of, and proficient in, music, which occupies much of their spare time. Nonconformists almost invariably, they attend weekly prayer and ‘Church experience’ meetings, in the latter of which, individuals get up and narrate circumstances of their spiritual condition, and children are catechized and recite portions of Scripture, &c. In addition to these, the men attend lodge meetings of the benefit societies, political meetings (they are keen politicians), and trades union meetings; while as regards more active exercises, they are enthusiasts for football, and in summer play some cricket. The women knit almost constantly. They are seen thus occupied, sitting on their doorsteps or gossiping outside their houses; or—and this sometimes makes it difficult for the Inspector to ascertain when work has actually ceased—similarly engaged and congregated in groups inside the works themselves.

“As I have gone on, the subject of these remarks has grown upon me, and they have, I fear, exceeded a reasonable length. In addition to the interest one naturally feels in what fills no small space in connexion with one’s daily work, the evidently splendid prospects of this particular manufacture cannot but make some appeal to one’s imagination. Even to the most casual observer of its prosperous past, a still more prosperous future must seem to be in store for it. Here, founded on the everyday wants of our own people, we have a demand that cannot fail, except in the unlikely event of the tinsplate of the present being superseded by some other material. But even of greater importance to the general expansion of the trade is the foreign and colonial demand of which, as I have already said, we have the virtual monopoly. Its progressive increase and present extent I have shown in the export figures at the beginning. Is this increase likely to flag when we may expect it to keep pace with the opening out and progress of such countries as North America and Australasia? Nor does the demand in those continents, any more than at home, depend on one class of persons. The articles made of the Welsh tinsplate are in no greater request for the needs of the emigrant than they are for the luxuries of the wealthy, whose wealth the emigrant has built up.

“I have been indebted for much help in compiling the above remarks to Sir John Jones Jenkins, late M.P. for the Caermarthen boroughs, one of the leading representatives of the manufacture; to Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector; and to Mr. Joseph, of Cwmfelin Works, Swansea.”

“Some observations made by me last year with reference to accidents suggest, and will I hope excuse, a few more words on the same subject this year.

“Speaking only of my own district (which comprises the South and South-West of England, including the southern and the western part of the Metropolis), I find the number of injuries due to preventable causes still decreasing, and especially those which have been occasioned by the bite or ingathering action of toothed wheels. As the protection of these has been one of the principal objects of our crusade on behalf of safety, this success is all the more encouraging, showing, I think, the advantage of selecting from time to time some one of the more prominently dangerous parts of the gearing and taking in no case any denial about its protection until such time as the virtual disappearance of accidents occasioned by it permits the transference of our chiefest attention in some other direction.

“Assuming, then, that as regards cog-wheels, this point has now pretty well been reached, I do not think we need search for something to take their place. Years back in the textile districts injuries to people, who had got entangled in straps hanging loose on revolving shafts had led to the almost universal use of so-called strap-hooks, *i.e.*, of hooks fixed to overhead beam or ceiling of workroom in a position that, when the strap came off the pulley, it fell on to the horizontal arm of the hook, and was thus prevented from lapping round the shaft. The use of these hooks in the factories that came under the law in 1867 has been, and is still, very exceptional, although they are almost as much needed in these as in textile factories. I can see no reason why this deficiency should continue; and I think that now we have got so much done in respect of cogs by special attention to them, we might transfer a part at all events of that attention to these catch-hooks.

“No bad proof, that such and such a machine, or part of a machine, has been recognised as dangerous, is afforded by the fact of its being sent out ready-fenced from the shops of the maker. It takes a long time to get as far as this, and until comparatively lately the practice was, as far as I know, limited in a great measure to textile machinery and to letter-press machinery. It is so no longer. I have lately seen even drills and lathes which have been provided with guards before delivery in the works, for which they were intended.

“I noticed last year the ‘Converter-appliance’ of Mr. S. J. Evans of Blaenavon, Mon., an invention for which was claimed the power of preventing the numerous and very serious accidents caused by the spilling of the molten metal, and I was able to say that a high opinion had been formed of its merits by those experts who had seen it tried in South Wales.

“The late terrible accident from this cause, which has occurred in another part of England, gives additional importance to the confirmation of what was then but a forecast. The appliance had, a short time back, been for three months in use at the great Blaenavon Iron Works of Monmouthshire, without a single spill having taken place, nor had the result been different at the other important works of Ebbw Vale, though at the latter the date of its introduction was later. It was in contemplation to order additional ones

at both these places, a measure which, if they continue as efficient as is at present reported, would, I should think, be well worth while, since even putting safety out of the question, the cost of the appliances would soon be made good by the saving of spilt metal alone.

“ Among the causes of minor accidents which had attracted my special attention, I last year mentioned ‘ stamping ’ machines ; I find now that it is not in this hemisphere only that their dangers have been recognised. Mr. Barber, the Inspector of Factories for the western district of the province of Ontario, in his report for the year ending 31st December last, writes : ‘ Tin-
‘ stamping machines are responsible for the loss of a great many
‘ fingers, and so far nothing has been devised to make them less
‘ dangerous.’

“ This makes it the more gratifying to be able to state that Mr. Shaw, Junior Inspector for South London, has in preparation a guard, by which he hopes that some, at least, of the dangers of these machines will be obviated.

The next report is from Mr. Henderson, the Superintending Inspector for Scotland and the North of England :—

“ Last year, when sending you a few notes with regard to the state of trade in my division, I was able to say that there had been a sensible improvement and that there was some prospect of the long period of commercial depression under which the country had suffered coming to an end. The experience of the current year has amply confirmed this expectation. There has been during the last 12 months a decided improvement in nearly every branch of manufacturing industry, and the year 1889 will open with a brighter prospect than has been promised to us at any period during the last ten years.

“ The revival of trade has been experienced in a marked manner in the shipbuilding industry, the chief headquarters of which are in my division. The tonnage built both on the Clyde and in the North-eastern district of England this year is far in excess of that of any of the past three or four years, and as steel has now largely replaced iron for shipbuilding purposes a great impetus has been given to the manufacture of that material. A great deal of additional capital has been expended during the past year in the West of Scotland and the North-east of England in the establishment of new steel works and the enlargement and extension of old ones. The increase in shipbuilding has done a great deal to stimulate trade in various other branches, particularly in engineering and iron founding, brass and copper smiths’ work. In point of fact, when the ship-yards of the Clyde, the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees are full of work trade can never be said to be depressed in these localities.

“ But despite the very general and decided improvement which is to be noted in nearly every branch of manufacturing industry, there are still many complaints to be heard from employers of inadequate profits. Prices have not advanced in proportion to

the expansion of trade, and there has been a consequent disappointment in many quarters. This experience seems to point to the conclusion that the capitalist manufacturer in this country must in future be content with a smaller return than he has hitherto been accustomed to look for. On the other hand, the financial position of the labourer or workman seems steadily to improve. I remarked upon the fact last year that the rate of wages generally had not suffered any material reduction during the recent commercial depression, and that the distress among the workpeople arose more from the want of work and from the displacement of labour brought about by changes and improvements in the processes of manufacture. All that has taken place in my division during the current year goes to confirm this opinion. Wages keep advancing, and the advance during the current year has been considerable. There has been a very general rise in the rate of wages paid to miners throughout the country. In the various departments of shipbuilding the rise has been very decided, and there has been a partial improvement in the engineering and miscellaneous branches of the iron industry. This year there has been a decided revival in the jute manufacture, and in Dundee and the surrounding district this has been followed by another substantial advance in the rate of wages. Even in the cotton manufacture, which, so far as any reduction in wages was concerned, suffered but little during the depression, employers have been constrained this year to give a general advance in the rate of wages, while earnestly protesting at the same time that the condition of the trade did not warrant it. So far as my observation goes the class who have up till now received the least benefit from the general improvement which has taken place in wages is that of the day labourer. Half-a-crown a day is about all that he can command on an average, and there is great competition for steady employment even at this rate. I attribute this in a large degree to the fact that we have not yet exhausted the influence of the great displacement of labour which has been experienced in this country by the great depression in agriculture, and by such important changes in manufacturing industry as has been illustrated by the general substitution of steel for iron for a large number of purposes. The whole tendency of the changes which have taken place during the past 12 months in the rate of wages has been to the advantage of the labourer, and as the rise in the price of commodities has been very slight the position of an operative and his family where work is plentiful must have been materially improved.

“You have frequently drawn attention in your reports to the efforts made from time to time in this country to utilize the waste products of manufacture. Perhaps you will allow me at this time to refer to what promises to be an important step in this direction, which is one of the results of the recent rapid development of our steel industry. Among the most recent inventions introduced for the manufacture of steel is the process known as the Thomas-Gilchrist, from the names of the patentees. The product is known in the market as basic steel. This manufacture has been

prosecuted extensively in the Middlesboro' district for a considerable time, and more recently it has been introduced into the west of Scotland. It is claimed for this patent that by its application high-class steel can be produced from iron ores inferior in quality to those which it has hitherto been found necessary to use. The chief objection to these ores is the high per-centage of phosphorus which they contain. This is got rid of in the Thomas-Gilchrist process by the use of lime as a basic lining for the steel converters. The phosphorus combining with the lime is skimmed off the surface of the steel in the shape of slag, and this slag when ground into powder is found to possess most valuable properties as a fertiliser. Our neighbours, the Germans, were the first to recognise the value of this new product, but the leading authorities upon agriculture in this country were not slow to follow, and the exhaustive investigation which has been made into its properties and value have clearly established its great value as a fertilising agent. Large works for grinding the slag have been erected near Middlesboro', at Wishaw in Lanarkshire, and at Glengarnock in Ayrshire. As the slag has to be crushed and ground into a fine powder, the workpeople in these establishments are much exposed to the dust, and I have endeavoured to impress upon the occupiers of them the necessity and importance of taking every possible precaution to protect the operatives from its influence. A portion of this slag-phosphat-meal, as it is called, is exported to Germany, where its use seems to be more general than in this country. In Scotland, however, its consumption is rapidly increasing, one Glasgow firm, Messrs. Alexander Cross and Son, seedsmen, having disposed this year of something like 10,000 tons.

"It is certainly a great gain to think that a use has been found for this basic slag, which was otherwise not only valueless but a positive nuisance, disfiguring the country in the neighbourhood of the furnaces by great unsightly heaps of waste.

"The prominence given recently in Parliament and the Press to the condition of the nailmaking districts in South Staffordshire induces me to think that a few facts, which I ascertained recently when inspecting in the vicinity of Stirling with respect to the fate of the hand nailmaking industry in Scotland, would be of some interest. Fifty or sixty years ago this was a very important branch of industry in this district of Scotland. The population of two towns, Saint Ninians and Camelon, both in Stirlingshire, were at one time almost exclusively employed in nailmaking, but since the introduction of machinery the industry in both places may be said to have almost died out. St. Ninians, which is in the immediate vicinity of the battlefield of Bannockburn, I visited recently. It consists chiefly of one long narrow street, many of the houses having curious antiquated carvings emblematic of the occupations of the owners who built them. The workshops or "smithies" in which the nailmakers work are small outbuildings in which there is, as a rule, just sufficient room for the fire, the bellows, and two small anvils. Guided by the sound of a rapidly-striking hammer, I entered one of these, in which I found two old men at

work, both of them good samples of the industrious, independent Scottish workman. On introducing myself, and telling them that I had come to obtain some information, one of them rested from his busy labours, and, in answer to my questions, said, Well, I shall be 68 next week, and I have been a nailer in St. Ninians for 58 years. Yes, as you say, there is a great contrast between the state of the nailing trade then and now. I remember when there would be at least 400 nailers in St. Ninians alone, and there was a lively sound of hammers in the streets, now there cannot be more than ten or a dozen, and there is but little work left even for them. It is only now and again that we get an odd hundredweight or two to make for some old-fashioned blacksmith or shoemaker who still prefers to pay the price for hand-made nails in preference to those made by the machine, and it takes us all our time to make 10s. or 12s. a week even when we have plenty to do. As a rule women never were employed in nailmaking in St. Ninians, and certainly girls never were allowed in the 'smithies.' I remember when a young man going to see a woman 'nailing' in the village, and a clever hand she was at it; but the natives never took to it. The boys usually started at the work when they were about nine or ten years of age, as I did. I don't think we are paid much less for our work now than we were before machines were introduced, but then, you see, there is little doing. The most of the nailers in St. Ninians in the olden time owned the houses they lived in, and they had a good bit of ground in which they grew potatoes and vegetables sufficient for their families. They lived in a thrifty way and were not badly off. We never had anything of the misery and poverty which I read of in the newspapers about the nailmaking districts in England. 'And what has come of the nailmakers that used to be in St. Ninians?' Well, that is a question not easily answered. Of course no young ones have learned the business for many years. Many have gone to work in Singer's sewing machine factory, and in the iron foundries and other public works in the district. Some have gone also simply as labourers into the woollen factories, and there are a few old men left like myself to dree it out as best we can.

"This in brief is the whole history of this hand nailmaking industry in Scotland for the last half century. The men engaged in it at once recognised the futility of entering into a contest with machinery, and they as soon as practicable found another occupation. There is in St. Ninians a nailmaking factory in which employment is found for a score or so of men and boys, but even with machinery it is difficult for the occupiers to withstand the competition of other manufacturers whose works are more conveniently situated for carriage. St. Ninians is one of those little country towns which have been stranded by our railway system, and its gradual decay is very much a question of time. When an establishment with machines capable of making nails at the rate of from 160 to 170 in the minute finds a difficulty in meeting modern competition, we can form some idea of the hopelessness of such a task even when essayed by one of the best hand nailers of the olden time."

Report of Mr. Rickards for Leeds and neighbourhood:—

“Permit me to bring to your notice a list of the accidents in the Leeds District for the two years ending 31st October 1887 and 31st October 1888.

Accidents in the Leeds District from 1st November 1886 to 31st October 1887.

Fatal	-	-	-	-	-	19
From circular saws	-	-	-	-	-	25
„ side strap pulleys	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ hoists	-	-	-	-	-	29
„ cleaning machinery in motion	-	-	-	-	-	41
„ shuttles flying	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ explosion of willey	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ breaking of grindstones	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ hair caught by machinery	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ accidents unavoidable	-	-	-	-	-	90
„ „ preventible by greater care	-	-	-	-	-	370

Accidents in the Leeds District from 1st November 1887 to 31st October 1888.

Fatal	-	-	-	-	-	16
From circular saws	-	-	-	-	-	28
„ side strap pulleys	-	-	-	-	-	10
„ hoists	-	-	-	-	-	22
„ cleaning machinery in motion	-	-	-	-	-	75
„ shuttles flying	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ explosion of willey.	Explosion of flour					
mill dust 1	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ breaking of grindstones	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ hair caught by machinery	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ accidents unavoidable	-	-	-	-	-	46
„ „ preventible by greater care	-	-	-	-	-	450

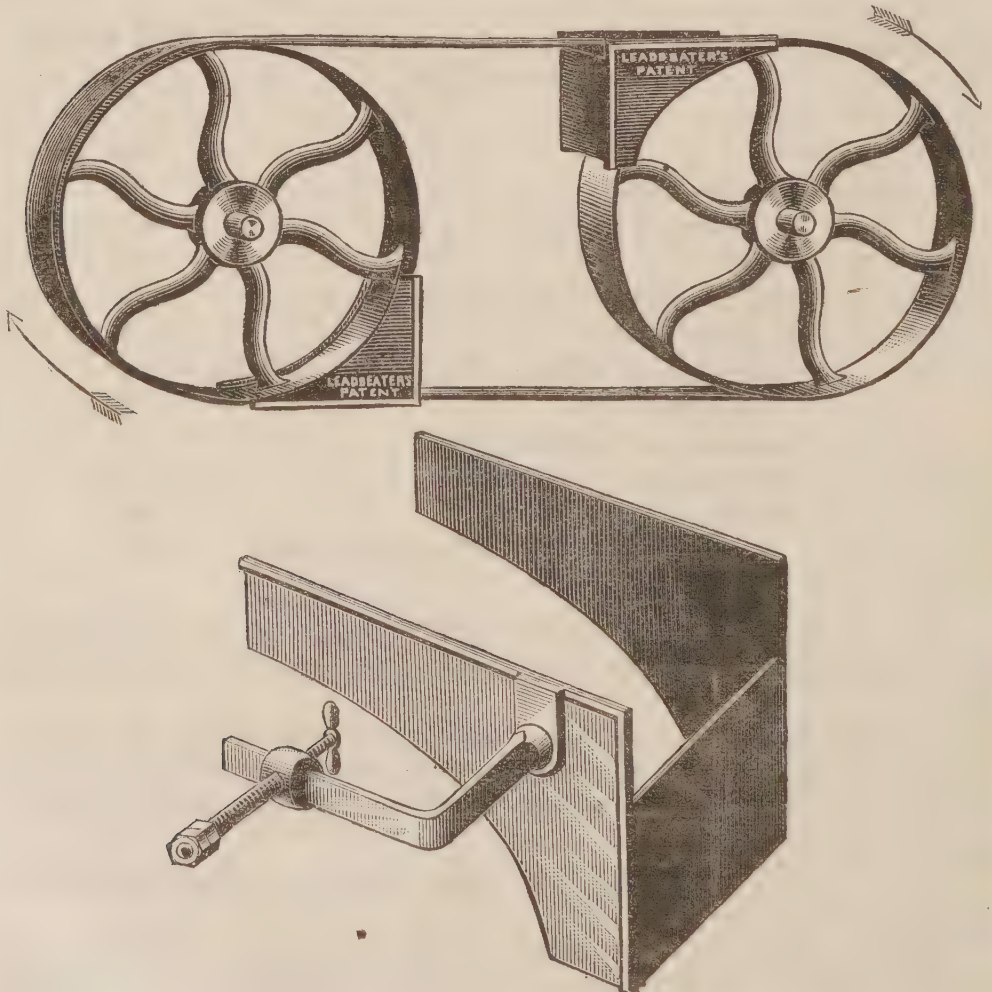
“The figures easily speak for themselves; but there are some points on which I must ask your permission to offer some remarks, *e.g.*:—

“1. *Circular saws.*—These have increased from 25 to 28, although great care has been taken to get the ‘wedge’ at the back of the saw adopted, and which, so far as my experience shows, is a very good preventive.

“2. Accidents from the side strap pullies in woollen carders increased from 7 to 10.

“My attention was urgently directed last year to this class of accidents, from which I have had six fatal accidents, two of them

in one mill last year. In January last I gave a lecture at the Yorkshire College in Leeds, with your permission, on a year's accidents in the Leeds Factory District. I made a special point in advising that a suitable guard for these side strap pullies should be adopted, a practical engineer at my invitation was present, and he in a few weeks brought out a guard which, so far as my experience enables me to judge, leaves nothing to be desired. The guard having been brought under your own personal knowledge I am glad to say has your entire approval as well as that of Captain May, Her Majesty's Superintending Inspector. With this approval I have personally and with the help of Mr. Dawson, my junior, pressed its immediate adoption at the various woollen mills as we have visited them, and the result is that Mr. Leadbeater, the maker and patentee, has sent me a list of the firms who have adopted the guard, which is 95 firms to whom 1490 guards have been supplied. When we come to consider that the whole have been adopted since February last I think no greater proof could be given of the readiness of the millowners to cheerfully adopt any means to minimise the risk of accidents to those whom they employ when brought to their appreciation by courteous explanation I feel grateful to the millowners for the confidence they have shown in my judgment. It is very pleasing to have carried out such an important work in eight months without a single refusal.



“3. In hoists there is a decrease of seven which is very satisfactory.

“4. Cleaning machinery in motion is still the cause of a large increase.

“5. Accidents from flying of shuttles reduced from seven to three is very satisfactory. I find great difficulty in getting guards adopted not from opposition, but from the apparent belief that none of the guards are sufficiently effective. Messrs. Fison and Co., of Burley in Wharfedale (than whom no one could be more desirous to adopt any plan for the protection of their hands), have a guard fixed to every loom, and yet one of their shuttles flew out during this year and struck a weaver.

“6. There was one explosion from the fine dust in a corn mill coming in contact with a lighted gas jet. This is the first explosion I have had in a flour mill.

“7. I have again had one accident from hair caught by machinery.

“8. The unavoidable accidents have decreased from 90 to 46, which is most satisfactory.

“9. ‘The accidents preventible by greater care’ have increased from 370 to 450; this is very deeply to be regretted, and furnishes an additional reason for increased energy on our part.”

Mr. Lakeman, the Inspector for the City, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, &c., reports as follows:—

“In your report for 1883 you were pleased to publish my report upon accidents and the means adopted to prevent them. I showed that during the three years previously the number of accidents had steadily decreased from a total of 600 in previous report, and that for central London and East End the total number of all classes of accidents was reduced to 74, and for my entire district, including large paper mills in Herts, the sum total was 91.

“Your report for 1886, which might be justly called a collective return of many descriptions of inventions for the prevention of accidents in all kinds of factories, amply proved that H.M. Inspectors evinced deep concern for the safety of operatives employed amidst dangerous machinery, and that they were glad to avail themselves of every opportunity to set forth whatever the advantages of their several experiences allowed them for that purpose.

“To this end, and since 1883, I have striven to satisfy myself, with Mr. Snape’s excellent assistance, whether or not we are moving with the rapidly advancing tide of activity in manufacturing development to keep under the accident reports by the plan adopted by us since that period.

“I have therefore taken stock as it were after five years, and during a period of increase in the number of factories and speed in running, to find how my district stood in respect of accidents. It seemed important to find out at what time of day they mostly happened, why they occurred, and if they could have been prevented; for as so many workshops became factories there was a

probability that accidents would increase by reason of an inexperienced class having been brought into contact with machines which once they worked by hand or foot, although in such places it was not anticipated that accidents from unfenced mill gearing or machinery would multiply so much as that the aforesaid inexperience would have involved injuries of a minor character and so swell the number of 'unenumerated accidents.'

"The subjoined tables will show to what extent my anticipations have been realised, but with this difference, that my list will refer to accidents in old-established extensive factories principally, rather than to those which have lately been brought under factory regulations.

"Some years ago the average of accidents was 24 per annum of every 100 factories, the sufferers being chiefly children and young persons, and so it will be found that in my district young persons are principally the injured ones, they, being most heedless of danger, or unacquainted with the movements of every part of the machine upon which they work, have been maimed upon the very thresholds of their entries into the struggle of life. An instance is given in the trick of a boy, aged 16, who attempted to stop the fly-wheel of a large litho. machine which was fitted with patent brake and friction gear. The lad used his back for a skid rather than go to the lever, and soon found himself head over heels landed on the wheels of another machine upon which he was much injured.

"The opinions officially expressed some years ago, that apathy existed amongst many employers to fence their machinery safely, and that the imperative duty of using every effort to prevent deaths and mutilations was somewhat neglected (accidents being regarded as an inevitable tribute paid to industry), cannot now be fairly advanced, for fencings are the rule, not the exception, and as the insistence for guarding every dangerous part of a machine has been so sedulously prosecuted throughout the kingdom, we should now be able to present favourable results in a decrease of all kinds of accidents.

"But inasmuch as the total number of accidents does not unfortunately decrease upon the revival of trade, and which at first sight would seem to negative the value of our work as to fencings under secs. 5 and 6, it would be fairer, for just conclusions, to deduct the number of unenumerated accidents from the gross total and show how many have happened from causes over which we have the right to interfere.

"In reporting on my district I must admit that there are many users of machinery who are not mechanics and who either do not see danger or are careless in preventing it, whilst amongst the large factory occupiers in London every anxiety is shown to satisfy the requirements of the law and to accept whatever we present to them for the securing of greater safety during employment.

"Therefore under such favourable circumstances we cannot take too much credit to ourselves when I say that, in the crowded factories of my district, mill gearing, machinery, and sundry parts of machines are carefully fenced, even to the dangerous under-

ground shafting and gear of many large saw mills, and it is from this cause that I am proud to be enabled to furnish you with a statement of continued gratifying results of our work amongst upwards of 3,000 factories, in which duty Mr. Snape has been conspicuous for zeal and untiring industry amongst the mills of the East End.

“You are aware, sir, that my district is essentially non-textile, the largest proportion being engaged in letterpress and litho. printing, in bookbinding, envelope making, engineering, saw mills, and turnery of all kinds, and if we take a retrospect of ten years, to compare the construction and capabilities of machines then in use with those now running, we would find that in name only do the patterns of the past live, for we have advanced from hand-working machines and very slow power-moving appliances to most elaborately-constructed machinery at which mishaps do too often occur; and when we add a vast increase through the use of gas engines for cutting, preparing, stamping, bookbinding, stitching, and trades to which until lately power had not been applied—viz., aërated water manufacturing, bread making, boot and shoe making, sole sewing, heel making, clothing of all kinds, brush making, chaff cutting, cigarette making, cap making, confectionery, glass bevelling, cardboard cutting, box making, electro plating, turnery and planing for building purposes—we ought not to be surprised to find a corresponding increase in the unenumerated list of accidents, but you will be glad to know that not a single accident of any kind has as yet happened from contact with a gas engine or its fly-wheel, due no doubt to the care shown in fencing them.

“It will be seen from the tabular analysis of accidents in my district from October 1887 to 31st October 1888 that the total number is 85, of which 10 happened in Hertfordshire and 75 in London and suburbs, two of these were fatal, the consequence of contributory negligence—

Above 21 years of age there were injured	-	15
Between 15 and 21 years	„ „	- 33
From 15 years and under	„ „	- 37

Total injured	-	-	- 85
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Of these there happened in—

1 large brush factory	-	-	- 12
1 tinfoil and capsule works	-	-	- 6
5 printing factories of one firm	-	-	- 6
4 printing factories of one firm	-	-	- 4
5 paper mills, of one firm	-	-	- 6
4 saw mills	-	-	- 10
4 printing offices	-	-	- 16
25 miscellaneous factories	-	-	- 25

49 factories.	Total of accidents	- 85
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Caused by putting belts on shaft pulleys	-	3
Caused by and in hoists (five were trifling ones)		7
Caused by circular saws	-	10
Caused by cleaning machines in motion	-	10
Caused by cleaning engine in motion	-	1
Caused by cutting machines	-	5
Caused by stamping machines	-	3
Putting band on pulley of machine	-	1
Sprain to wrist	-	1
Coming in contact with parts of machines by accident or misadventure	-	44
		<u>85</u>

	Adults above 21.		Young Persons under 21.		Children.		Total of.		Total Male and Female.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Causing death	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2
Amputation of right hand or arm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ of left hand or arm	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
„ of any part of right hand	4	.	7	1	.	.	11	1	12
„ of any part of left hand	1	1	4	1	.	.	5	2	7
„ of any part of leg or foot	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
„ of hand or foot	2	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	9
Injuries to head and face	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	3	.	44	2	.	.	47	2	49
Total	14	1	66	4	.	.	80	5	85

“We learn from these tables that out of 85 injured persons 70 were under 21, and 37 of these under 15; that out of 3,000 factories 49 only contributed to the accident list, and that 34 out of the 85 injured persons were employed by five firms; that 44 accidents out of 85 were trifling; that the per-centage is $1\frac{1}{3}$ of enumerated accidents and $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the non-enumerated, the proportion being 41 to 44.

“In applying the ratio of 24 per 100 factories for last six years, I want to show that my district is not different to others in the ages of the majority injured, and that the said ratio has been greatly

reduced, clearly showing the soundness of my opening remark that we all evinced a deep interest in the safety of operatives employed amidst dangerous machinery, and which suggests the following table and a question whether our unenumerated total cannot be reduced; for might not the *à fortiori* argument be brought to our help that, if we reduce the number of serious accidents by the means at our disposal, why can we not reduce the number of less serious ones to which so many of the young fall victims by the very best means we can suggest, but here I admit I am treading on permissive ground. There were in—

—		Serious more or less.	Not serious.	Total.
1882	- -	3,227	5,274	8,501
1883	- -	3,372	5,624	8,996
1884	- -	3,551	5,413	8,964
1885	- -	2,838	4,785	7,623
1886	- -	2,589	4,067	6,656
1887	- -	2,570	4,257	6,827

“At the last return made in August 1887, the total number of factories in the United Kingdom was 64,098, so that by pursuing my course as to the six years’ returns we find as follows :—

—		Enu- merated.	Average of Factories.	Not Enu- merated.	Average of Factories.
1882	-	1	In every 20 factories.	1	In every $12\frac{1}{2}$ factories.
1883	-	1	„ 19 „	1	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$ „
1884	-	1	„ $18\frac{1}{20}$ „	1	„ $11\frac{22}{27}$ „
1885	-	1	„ 23 nearly.	1	„ $13\frac{4}{11}$ „
1886	-	1	„ $24\frac{4}{5}$ factories	1	„ $15\frac{3}{4}$ „
1887	-	1	„ 25 nearly.	1	„ $15\frac{1}{20}$ „

The unenumerated being greatly in excess.

“ Again, in—

—	Young Persons injured.	Males.	Females.	—
1882 - -	3,245	2,496	749	About the like proportion is given in the re- turn for adult males and fe- males.
1883 - -	3,278	2,617	661	
1884 - -	3,248	2,547	701	
1885 - -	2,889	2,174	715	
1886 - -	2,482	1,835	647	
1887 - -	2,569	1,886	683	

“ I give these returns to show that the majority of accidents do happen in certain factories or classes of factories, and that young persons and children suffer to the proportion of about one-third to the total ; but in the unenumerated list the return is significant and far higher, thus :—

—	Unenumerated Accidents.		
	Adults.	Children, Young Persons.	Proportion.
1882 - -	3,131	2,143	About 2 to 3
1883 - -	3,420	2,204	„ „
1884 - -	3,349	2,064	„ „
1885 - -	2,833	1,952	„ 3 to 4
1886 - -	2,479	1,588	„ 5 „ 8
1887 - -	2,535	1,722	„ 3 „ 4

Of young persons to
adults.

“ In continuing my remarks upon my district, I have not found throughout my inquiries that any particular time of day is noticeable when accidents have happened, but in many instances when overlookers have not been near, boys have fallen into mischief. Of the 12 which happened in the brush factory, where all machinery and gearing are admirably fenced, and where light and space abound, carelessness is imputed, and boys have eluded the overseers to have a lark. But when machines, which cannot be

fenced, run at 8,000 and 5,000 a minute for boring, bevelling, and backing, one can imagine that concentration of thought is absolutely necessary to prevent a slip. It may be instructive to give a few of the causes which led to accident. A boy lost a finger because his machine was started by another boy unknown to him. Here the overlooker should have intervened. Another was larking with his comrade, who set the machine on by which a finger was disabled. Another, to save a brush back from being spoiled, placed his hand in danger in trying to save it. Another was tilted by his comrade and had three fingers lacerated. Another in oiling endeavoured to clear the wheels of some fibre and was injured. Another was sleepy and careless and got his fingers crushed by a planing machine. Another, at a punching machine, lacerated his fingers in trying to catch a brush back. Such is the contributing cause to each, and in my opinion not one of the 12 accidents ought to have happened.

"The six which happened in the capsule factory were the result of disobedience, for a few years ago I used to receive four or more accidents a week, caused by fingers being crushed in capsule machines. By following up every case and requesting certain guards to be fixed, and by holding foremen responsible for allowing any tampering in endeavouring to save a spoiled capsule, the number of accidents fell at once, and, as proved by this return, of only four for one year; the other two were caused by a circular saw, and the swinging of a door, under the shaft. Here, also, four accidents need not have happened.

"The next six are also evidences of great carelessness. In a post-card cutter, running 43 a minute, a girl was removing a waste card when the minder set on the machine. Another at a stamping machine did not release the motion of the treadle, and so allowed the die to come down on his fingers. A girl put her hand under the guard of a small card chopping machine, which a child of five years old could work without danger, and lacerated her finger tops. A boy wanted to cut a card for his own use; he took the guard off and one of his fingers also.

"In every one of these machines there is perfect fencing, guards are fitted before each cutter, fast and loose pulleys are set up, and brakes, so that each machine is under perfect control and can be stopped instantly, so that in these classes of injury at such slow-moving machines we have clearly a want of thought, the consequences of a want of education in the knowledge of the action of the machines and an absence of proper attention by overlookers.

"It is gratifying to report that the six accidents in paper mills did not occur through contact with any of the dangerous gearing peculiar to these mills, which I know are all well covered; but when an engineer will wipe his engine in motion, and try to extricate his entangled wiper, he must expect to get nipped, and so should the others who tried to remove paper in course of manufacturing from the cogs of revolving cylinders. These men know what to expect, why then do they invite danger? Is there some fear attached to this which one cannot fathom?

“In a tin-plate stamping factory several accidents happened from the die coming upon fingers of stampers, because the women did not take the foot off treadle.

“The occupier applied two hand levers, right and left, to be used instead of the treadle and which made it impossible for fingers to be under the die when the stamper was descending. The number of plates impressed was of course reduced, the workers became discontented, removed one lever and hung weights upon the gear to keep it continually off. What can be said for such disobedience ?

“As to saw mills, we still look upon them with deep concern. 1,200 revolutions a minute means danger, for in many ways an accident can happen. I am about to get an iron pusher made, after an idea of mine own, so as to prevent many injuries caused by the breaking or slipping of the thin wooden pusher now used, and when broken or slipped causes the body to be thrown forward and the hand to be landed right on to the saw.

“But I am glad to note that our accidents from driving pulleys and bands in saw mills are reduced to nil, for we have succeeded in getting loose pulleys and rigger guards fixed to every bench, and in fact there is but one saw mill left where as yet the alteration has not been made, and in the very dangerous under-floor gearing, where persons go for sundry purposes, we have succeeded in getting them all fenced, so that our ten accidents are from contact with saws and not from unfenced mill gearing.

You may remember that when book stitching machines were first used many stabbing accidents happened, by the girls' fingers having been placed too near to the needles or stabbers, whilst holding the paper to be stitched.

“A guard, neatly fixed as closely as possible to and in front of the needles, greatly reduced these accidents, and since then various kinds of safer and quicker machines have been brought out.

“In doing ordinary work, two stitches to a book, a girl will turn out 1,000 books or make 2,000 stitches in an hour with a **V** machine, whilst with a **A** machine about 800 books or 1,600 stitches can be done in the same time.

“The freedom from liability to accident is at once perceived by watching an operative at her work. In the **V** machine, which is several inches long, the paper has merely to be laid down to the bottom of the **V** and taken up again ; in the **A** the paper is simply laid across the saddle. At both machines the fingers need not dwell on the process nor approach the stabbers, and therefore our accidents have been nil in this department of bookbinding.

“In the clamping branch of the trade a great advance has been made in the elaboration of cutting machines, indeed makers have vied with each other to produce a machine which will embrace effectiveness, speed, and an economy of labour, so that a wonderful product of invention is found in the various favourite guillotines in use.

“The most severe class of accidents to hands have resulted from their use, though happily not frequent, and I have given

a large amount of time in consequence to endeavour to unravel the cause why the ponderous knife should now and then descend unawares upon the hands of a worker instead of remaining fixed after the cut, awaiting his action to set it on again.

“In one case a young man had both hands completely cut off, even to his thumbs, because the clutch, which automatically ought to have held the lever which locks and unlocks the knife, did not at this time hold it, and when the operator, relying upon the perfection of his machine, put his hand under the ascending platten to remove the paper just cut, down came the knife with a pressure of tons, and practically ruined him for life.

“A short time afterwards a similar accident happened in another factory from the same type of machine, but not so severe. The poor fellow who had lost his hands told me in the hospital that he wished to do as much work as possible, being a piece-worker; that the machine was a new one; he relied on its accuracy and the impossibility of the knife coming down a second time; but, had he used his eye and ear before he placed his hands under the knife, he would have perceived that the clutch had missed its destination in locking the lever.

“What can be said for these accidents? The machines are of various patterns, the result of much study, skill, and years of experience, but so complex is the manufacture of some of these guillotines where springs, weights, levers, clutches, and eccentrics are brought into play, it is truly wonderful what they have grown to in point of mechanical perfection; yet if there be the least chance of deviation from the unity of action of the whole, we then have no more dangerous and, in such case, treacherous machine in the kingdom.

“When we compare the Wilson—an old type, not a self-clamp, which made seven cuts a minute with its straight-edged knife, moved by the operator, or the Plough, which had its blade held in a tool holder pushed backwards and forwards by the worker, and cutting a few sheets at a stroke—with a Furnivall’s self-clamp, or the rapid Dawson Star, or the Hazell, Watson, and Viney’s Diamond, we were obliged to bid goodbye to the happy and comfortable days which brought no incitement to workers nor accidents of severity; but as soon as continuous action was introduced restless minds were not satisfied until the ‘self-clamp’ action was established.

“I have had very many machines tried quickly to test certainty of adjustment, for the testimony of workers is not universal on the side of perfect reliance.

“I have no doubt that soon improvements will appear to ensure perfect control of operator over his machine, and by an adjustment of the starting lever it could stop the machine in any part of its action; that the clutch, so vitally important, should be so connected with the brake that one will not move without the other, the break and clutch thus move together, to go on or to stop by automatic action.

“I wish to show the necessity there is for attention to these machines, for, as I said, being automatic there should be a *certainty*

of action of all the parts, even under the adverse circumstances so common in London in fixing these machines up. Let us dwell for a moment on the effect of vibration caused by machinery running at high speed in old houses, or in top floors of old dwelling rooms, or even in the rooms on top of some modern buildings, and where the guillotines are fixed subject to acute vibration tending to disturb the self-locking principle, which is its life, and thereby likely to bring down the knife upon the hands of an unconscious worker.

“And, lastly, I shall refer to accidents in letter-press printing offices, many of which ought not to happen.

“There is ample room for believing that minor accidents would not be reduced in number because the sources are undoubtedly multiplied from an increase of plant, more elaborate adaptation, and an increase of speed; but in the printing trade we ought to expect a decrease by the application of self-acting adjustments for taking off and stopping by means of brakes and friction gear fixed by the machine makers.

“In this trade there is also a transition period more marked than in the progressive stages of the guillotines. The ‘Sector,’ an old machine doing 600 an hour, has a single cylinder movement, revolving but halfway round; it causes many accidents to boys, who are caught when taking off by grippers and edge of open part of cylinder. The Tumbler came next, a dangerous machine, having a double movement; it works like the Sector, but as the grippers do not close with cylinder tightly on the sheets, they often crumble, and boys, eager to grasp them before they are spoiled, get lacerations of the hands.

“The Platten, an old machine, nearly obsolete; but accidents happen with this one between platten and chase, as there is no time for boy to clear his hand from interior, if platten be descending, although the speed does not exceed 500 an hour each side. Then the Desideratum, one of the earliest cylinders, moving 800 to 1,000 an hour, is considered safe; it is further supplied with fliers for automatic taking off. The Wharfedale, a self-acting machine, stopping on delivery of sheet, and capable of being stopped at any point by a brake under the fly-wheel, moves from 1,000 to 1,200 times an hour. We then have the ‘Perfecting,’ a swift machine printing two sides at once, and revolving 1,500 times an hour. The ‘Fleet,’ a new machine, can do 1,500 an hour, and more if desirable, each of these machines is fitted with automatic fliers. The Marinoni, called so from inventor, a Swiss, is dangerous, but grand both in size and capability; it will print 50,000 copies a day, two copies at once, and both sides; not yet in general use. Then comes, the last, an American called the ‘Pfeister,’ also a wonderful contrivance, having a cylinder six feet in diameter, revolving 600 an hour; it prints four copies at once, folds, cuts, stitches, pastes. In the smaller machines the Cropper stands foremost in public estimation, for it travels from 1,200 to 1,400 an hour, is used for small work, and, as the operator has to lay on and ake off during each movement, we get many accidents, such as

smashed hands, amputated fingers, and contusions. The Kidder, used for small work, is a combination ; it cuts its paper from the roller, and after printing, on the Cropper principle, the sheet passes through tapes on to fliers and then into a box ; it needs no assistance whatever, and is very swift.

“How different to the time when the old wooden Stanhope, the Albion, and Columbian satisfied our wants at a maximum speed of 250.

“The accidents from printing machines were caused principally by being caught between platten and forme of croppers, stopping cylinder of a sector, whereby cogs crushed boys’ fingers ; caught between bars of vibrators and slabs of a Greane machine, in trying to catch a sheet which had slipped, boy’s hand was caught between platten and chase ; foot crushed between crank and brake bar whilst standing on a machine to clean it ; taking off on the wrong side ; placing hand on the wheel of a cylinder to get up to lay on ; catching a spoiled sheet, crushed his fingers, hand left too long on the platten in removing a sheet ; slipped off the stage whereon workers stand and fell on his machine.

“Such are samples of the kinds of accidents to which boys subject themselves, and which would not have happened if proper caution had been used.

“From such examples I do not think it will be denied that a duty lies morally upon employers to see that due instructions are given to every worker what to avoid and what to keep continually before him, so that he may escape injury from the rapidly-moving parts of a machine at one moment hidden from view and at another rushing up or down or onwards in connexion with other parts likewise arranged. It is here where accidents happen. No Inspector can prevent them except by watching the movements of workers and machines, and at the moment of opportunity interpose his expostulations.

“In litho. printing female labour for laying on is increasing, and I am glad to see it ; they are more orderly, quiet, and neater ; they meet with no accidents, and exert an influence in checking the rude language and jesting of men. They earn as much as men.

“The conclusion of the whole matter is, that carelessness or want of knowledge, or both, enters very largely in the causes which contribute to swell our numbers of unenumerated accidents. I am anxious that our endeavours should be followed up by certain elementary but yet cardinal instructions to young persons who are set to work on complicated and swift-moving machinery, so that they should not suffer from ignorance of the consequences of contact with the open parts of any machine, for it is evident that, as far as law could effect a decrease in the number of accidents from the check it placed upon occupiers, it as good as said that official investigation shall follow every serious accident with a view to enforce conformity or to submit a suggestion for an extension

of powers to machinery or parts thereof not hitherto recognised, but which upon the introduction of new adaptations might be advisable.

“It occurs to me, in the interest of workers, worthy of remark that good service might be done if printed instructions were hung up in every factory appertaining to the machinery used there, and that a certain period of training should be undergone before any young person is allowed to work at a machine, because it is clear that the greatest number of accidents are amongst the unenumerated and result from contact with parts of machines and not from unfenced machinery. In noting the three distinct classes of accidents, 1st, those which happen by coming in contact with mill-gearing when in motion, which is strictly forbidden, and either wilful on occupier's part or contributory on workman's ; 2nd, those which result from contact with machinery other than gearing, and to which operatives are exposed, but yet under official restrictions ; 3rd, those which occur through carelessness or from some fault under the control of the worker.

“As to the first class, no one can deny that invaluable work has been and is being done under the provisions of section 5, the lowness of the totals in comparison with other classes of accidents prove it ; as to the second, success still follows our endeavours by following up our inspections by the issue of the fencing Circular I., whereby every dangerous part of a machine that can be guarded is fenced without interfering with freedom of working.

“As to the third class, which can be only met by proper education, close supervision by foremen, and by the frequent issue of regulations by masters, who should be assisted in many ways by the Inspector whose observance of every move amongst machinery would enable him to advise and caution.

“We have endeavoured to instil into overlookers and boys that, whenever they are at work upon rapidly-moving machinery now specially constructed for one special purpose, they should think before acting ; that presence of mind should not be abandoned, and at every turn the thought should suggest itself that a false step or an imprudent act might be disastrous, although the mill-gearing and machinery were well guarded ; that heedlessness and carelessness so often apparent should be discouraged.

“It has been said that modern machinery is a Juggernaut under whose wheels many brave men go down, not only through its competition with manual labour, but from want of care on the part of those who have to handle it or who are responsible for its harmless working.

“There can be no objection to this rendering, for it is apparent that responsibility rests upon us as well as upon occupiers, foremen, and workers, amongst whom there should be a sympathetic co-operation so as to perfect, if possible, the anxiety of H.M. Inspectors to the inducing of a real observance of the provisions of the

Factory Act in relation to all fencings, and from their moral attitude herein they can assist us in our greatest desire to reduce the needlessly imposed number of unenumerated accidents."

Mr. Blenkinsopp's Report for Bedford, Herts, Huntingdon, part of Northampton, &c.

"The manufacture of finished boots and shoes still keeps advancing by 'leaps and bounds' in a marvellous manner. Many workshops are becoming factories owing to the introduction of some form of mechanical power, and new workshops are opened every day.

"Accidents in Brick-making Presses.

"Two severe accidents have happened since July 1st in brick presses, in one of which a boy of 13 lost nearly the whole of one hand, and in the other a finger was taken off. In consequence of this, I have been in communication with the club and the engineer at the Fletton Brick Works, with the view of getting an improved guard, if possible.

"For some time past a kind of a guard, consisting of a frame and some wire stretched across, has been in use, being placed in front of the press about the distance of two bricks' thickness from the press. The idea was that the person taking bricks off would have to wait until a second brick came forward out of the press before he could take the first brick off. But sometimes a brick, instead of coming through flat, would 'tilt' up and come through edge-ways, the bottom of the wire guard was quite the thickness of two bricks (*i.e.*, several inches) from the frame on which the bricks slide when coming out of the press towards the 'taker off.' If the bottom of the guard were lower, the guard would be broken down by any brick that 'tilted up' instead of lying flat. There was room, therefore, for persons to put a hand in underneath the guard, either from ignorance, or foolhardiness, or eagerness to get the bricks quickly away from the press, this is sometimes done, with the result too frequently of the loss of more or less of the fingers or hand. The loss of a limb is a sad blow for anyone, but it seems especially sad for boys as young as 13 to be thus maimed for life. After, therefore, that I had made some investigations on the subject, the engineer of the Peterborough and Home Counties Brick Company at Fletton has invented an improved guard, of which I enclose you a drawing. The inventor talks about taking out a patent for this guard, but I explained to him that your report would not be published before next March so that he would have time to consider whether it would be worth his while to get it patented, and he consented that I should describe it to you, in the meantime his invention is provisionally protected. As the inventor is only a working man I hope that he may make something out of his invention, especially seeing that it is really well calculated to prevent accidents in future.

The lower part of the guard consists of a lid or flap which can be pushed open by a brick that happens to be tilted up. The flap falls down of its own weight, it cannot be pushed back towards the press, nor can it be raised up in front at right-angles to the frame. It cannot be raised further than at an acute angle.

“The engineer has now added wings to this guard so that the space on each side between the guard and the press is effectually closed.

“I have no hesitation in saying that if this guard be properly fixed, and kept fixed, it will be quite impossible for anyone to put his hand near the press.

The next report is from Mr. Johnston, whose district comprises Bristol, Bath, and parts of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts :—

“As regards the general condition of trade in the district, I am glad to observe a slight improvement, and in some of the staple industries there is considerable activity.

“In the manufacture of bricks there has been a remarkable change for the better in the last few years. There are now several different kinds of brick-making machines, and most kinds of clay can therefore be worked by steam power, so that the old system of making them by hand, in which juvenile labour was so largely and prejudicially employed, has very much gone out. Wherever bricks can be sent by water or rail at a moderate cost the large works in which they are made by machinery can undersell the hand-made bricks, and it is only in out-of-the-way places that the old system still lingers.

“At Bridgewater, in Somerset, and its neighbourhood there is a very prosperous and extensive trade, and bricks and tiles are even exported to Ireland and abroad from thence.

“It is not commonly known that so-called Bath bricks are made solely at Bridgewater, taking their name from their inventor and not from the city of Bath. They are made from a deposit of mud left on the sides of the River Parret by the tidal waters of the Bristol Channel, which yield an unfailing supply of material, for as soon as a field has been dug out the tide being allowed to flow in by degrees fills it up again. These bricks are made by hand, with the exception of the grinding and preparation of the clay, and young boys are employed in carrying off, &c. and women in dressing the bricks when finished.

“At several places in the district pottery of artistic shape is made, suitable for painting on.

“In the remarkable flat which extends from the sea to Glastonbury there are two factories in which peat is cut up and dipped in combustible matter and converted into fire-lights, the refuse being compressed, done up into large packages, which are sent away for bedding for horses. It might be thought that this industry was safe from foreign competition, but I am told that the Germans run them very hard indeed.

“Near Glastonbury skin rugs are made of all colours, and ‘leather board,’ a very hard thick paper, sheets of which are used in paper mills for pressing paper in course of manufacture; and at Street, an adjacent village, ladies’ shoes are produced in great quantity.

Bristol Boot Trade.

“This brings me to the Bristol boot trade, which, as I have before had occasion to mention, is one of the most flourishing and expanding industries in these parts.

“In Bristol a superior kind of boots is produced, partly in large factories and partly at home by outworkers, to whom the materials are given out from the factories. The soles and heels are cut out by machinery, and the uppers stitched similarly, and are then riveted (or sewn) and finished either in the factory or out of doors. So that the old ‘cordwainer’ (cordovannier, or worker in Cordovan leather), viz., a workman who made a boot from beginning to end, is nearly extinct.

“Outside Bristol, in the suburb of St. George’s, which ought to be included within the city boundaries, if only for sanitary reasons, the heavy hob-nailed boot is made on much the same system, and small boys, being capable of hammering in the hob-nails, are much employed.

Silk Manufacture.

“I regret to have to report that the silk manufacture is in a very depressed state, also that the cloth manufacture is not as flourishing in the West of England as could be wished, owing to some manufacturers not having altered their goods to suit prevailing tastes, but adhered to the manufacture of broadcloth. Also by not introducing the new and improved machinery used elsewhere they have been unable to compete with the Yorkshire goods.

White Lead Manufacture by New Process.

“On the other hand I am pleased to have to mention the success of the new method of preparing white lead introduced by Messrs. Hall and Son, of Bristol, by the process of ‘subliming’ the lead ore.

“This consists in smelting it in such a manner as to vaporise and convert into white lead as much of it as possible, leaving only a small proportion of pig lead as a resultant.

“The vapour is passed through a long series of tubes, and finally filtered through flannel tubes, so that none of the destructive fumes usually emitted by lead smelting works escape into the atmosphere.

“This white lead is making its way in the market, and the whole produce finds a ready sale.

“We have here two beneficial results ; first, the atmosphere and surrounding vegetation are not affected injuriously, and, secondly, the processes being almost innocuous to the workpeople the baneful effects of ordinary white lead manufacture are avoided.

Lead Ore from Roman Workings.

“An interesting feature connected with the introduction of this invention from America, where it has been for some time in operation, is that it was found practicable at one time to utilise the large deposits of refuse lead ore left at the Roman workings in the Mendip Hills.

“It depends, however, on the price of lead ore whether this pays.”

Mr. Cramp reports for Coventry, Northampton, and Oxford :—

“Speaking generally, the state of trade in the entire district has been good ; employers have had a steady trade, and employed regular work at fair wages.

“The bicycle and tricycle trade of Coventry has been very good all the year, and was exceptionally busy from March to July, when most of the adult males worked overtime from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and frequently to 10 p.m. This trade has been a great boon to Coventry, and reflects credit upon the business enterprise of the manufacturers. The small works appear to be dying out, and the trade to be concentrating itself in about a dozen large concerns, in each of which some hundreds of men and boys and a few women are employed. The hours of labour are shorter than those allowed by the Factory Act, and the work is regular all the year round, and carried on in lofty, clean, and well-ventilated shops.

The silk ribbon trade was also good the first half of the year, and then fell off somewhat, owing probably to a change of fashion, or the wet summer, or Court mourning, or the practice of ladies at the seaside wearing cloth caps without ribbons, or all combined. It is a pity that this trade depends so upon the fickle freaks of fashion, for it gives employment to a large number of families, men, women, and young persons, in lofty shops erected over their houses, as well as in the various factories. The work is clean, light, and easy, and if only it were constant and somewhat better paid would leave no ground for discontent.

“Watchmaking is still extensively carried on in Coventry, and although the trade suffers greatly from the competition of Switzerland and America in cheap watches, yet holds its own, and boasts of one of the largest and best watch factories in the world, and of numerous smaller factories and workshops attached to almost every house in certain parts of the city. Here, again, we find pleasant occupation, carried on in spacious and clean workshops.

“The recent prosperity of Coventry may be due in some measure to the variety of its industries, for in addition to the

above three principal ones there are factories for the manufacture of elastic web, cotton yarn, woollen stuffs, coach lace and upholstery trimmings, hosiery, cotton frillings, silk trimmings, cigars, drugs, and for electro-plating, silk dyeing, iron founding, printing and book-binding, box-making, &c. At one of the cigar factories about 200 females are employed, at wages averaging 14s. a week for women and 7s. for girls, working only 50 hours a week.

“The city has a population of over 50,000, and the social state of the working classes is, I think, superior to that of most manufacturing towns. They are better housed, work in better factories and workshops, live in a purer atmosphere, have the advantage of allotment gardens to a much greater extent than usual, are well supplied with excellent churches, chapels, and schools, possess a free library, school of art, technical institute, recreation grounds, and are said to be exceptionally thrifty, for it is calculated that ‘nearly every workman in the city is connected with one or more ‘thrift societies, which guarantee from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week ‘in sickness and 5l. to 10l. at death.’

“The regulations of the Factory and Workshops Act are cheerfully obeyed, the only exceptions being a strong disposition to work overtime if not checked by the law, and in the case of cottage ribbon weaving factories to neglect limewashing. This latter infringement is due to the fact that the limewashing cannot be done whilst work is in the looms, and to the costliness of the undertaking, the shops being so lofty and spacious and the occupiers poor working men. During the year I have had to send notices to limewash within a specified time to nearly 100 occupiers of these ribbon factories, and in most cases, I am glad to say, the landlords have had the limewashing done and not let the expense fall on the tenants.

“The boot and shoe trade of Northampton and neighbourhood has, in common with others, been fairly good during the year. The number of large factories has considerably increased, several London firms having started factories in Northampton. This town, unlike Coventry, is mainly dependent upon *one* branch of manufacture, for, with the exception of some large breweries and ironworks, there is nothing but leather seen or heard of, and that only as coverings for the feet. So far as the large factories are concerned there is little to complain of, except a tendency to overcrowd the women’s machine rooms. But in the case of those small employers who take work out from the large factories, and do it in small workshops at the backs of their houses, the condition is very unsatisfactory. For instance, the boot upper maker or ‘closer’ employs from 5 to 20 females in a stuffy little den built over his back kitchen and scullery. These ‘closers’ workshops, of which there are over 150, are generally overcrowded, badly ventilated, and in winter warmed by having the gas alight. In one such shop, containing only 1,200 cubic feet of space, I found 13 workers, or 93 cubic feet for each, this was at once remedied, but in other cases nearly as bad it has taken several visits and letters and threats of prosecution to cause any improvement and in

very few cases is the result yet satisfactory. The following is a newspaper account of a case which came before the magistrates as a warning, and gives a true account of the state of things in Northampton closing shops generally :—

“ Prosecution under the Workshops Act, February 1, 1888.

“ A boot upper manufacturer was summoned for a contravention of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1878, by allowing his shop to be overcrowded whilst work was being carried on, so as to be injurious to the health of persons employed therein at times during the last six months. The Inspector of Factories, Mr. W. Dawkins Cramp, of Coventry, said that on November 23, 1887, he visited the premises and found that they were overcrowded, and that there was a want of ventilation. On December the 14th he forwarded a circular with the amount of breathing space necessary for health, and showing that only seven persons should be at work in the shop. On the 11th of January he again went and found that the shop had been lime-washed, and to this extent, but no further, improved. On Tuesday week he proceeded there once more at half-past two in the afternoon. He measured the shop and found that it was 25 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 8 feet 3 inches in height on an average, in the front 8 feet 6 inches, and the back 7 feet. These figures multiplied would give 1,874 cubic feet, and on that day 14 persons were at work in the shop, including the defendant himself. The space divided by 14 gave 134 cubic feet for each person, instead of 250 cubic feet, which was considered the minimum required. The orders containing this were issued a considerable time since, and were well known. The measurements of the room mentioned were extreme, no allowance being made for gas brackets, sewing machines, and other furniture. Seven persons only should have been at work in the space, not 14. He drew attention to the fact that 600 cubic feet was the minimum per head in all military barracks, 292 feet in common lodging-houses in London, and he believed 350 feet in our prisons. Of course a great deal depended on ventilation, but here there was absolutely no means of ventilation whatever except the windows, which of course could not be opened during the wintry weather. No ventilation either for outlet or inlet, no fire-place, and at each of his visits the gas on in broad daylight to warm the room, depreciating still further the value of the air. The atmosphere was foul, oppressive, and close, especially on the previous visits; and on the last occasion was very bad, although it was just after the dinner hour. He was told that whilst the girls were out the windows were opened, but still the room was not healthy. All the people employed were females and young persons, and it was in the interest of these and the working class of Northampton generally that that prosecution was instituted. He pointed out that these young women and girls were working 10 hours a day, from eight to one and two to seven, and he thought their Workshops

would agree with him that the amount of breathing space provided with the gas, three burners in the daytime, and six when necessary to light up in the evening, must of necessity be injurious to health. He was very sorry to say there were very many workshops in Northampton of a similar nature to defendant's, some others in the same street, having not quite so little breathing space, 170 or 180 feet, and he was hoping that those proceedings would cause them to be brought by their owners and occupiers into conformity with the Act by proper ventilation and other means.

“ Questioned by the Bench : There was quite sufficient time for the suggested improvements to have been made between the 23rd November, when he first visited the place, or the 14th December, when he gave notice, and the time that prosecution was commenced. The alterations would have been done in two days ; and, if needful, he should say, from the size of the house, there was another room which could have been utilised as a workshop temporarily. Mr. Henry Terry, certifying surgeon under the Factory Act, said that he visited the shop with the Inspector on the 24th inst, and he corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Cramp. The condition of the atmosphere of the room in question was decidedly injurious to health. 250 feet was the minimum, in his own opinion, per person, and the same amount should be allowed for old and young persons alike. The Inspector mentioned that, where overtime was being worked, 400 cubic feet was the Home Secretary's minimum, but of course this did not apply in the present instance. In answer to the clerk, Mr. Terry said that 250 feet per head ought to be allowed at least, whatever trade was being pursued. The breathing and gas burners were the only damaging agents which need be taken into account when dealing with the question of air purity. In answer to the Mayor : The materials used were of very little consequence and did not vitiate the air to any extent. The defendant said he was not the owner of the premises, and asked whether the 14 persons would have been too many had there been efficient ventilation. Mr. Terry ; decidedly, although it would not have been so bad. The defendant then spoke. He acknowledged the truth of the Inspector's statements, but said that the house was the property of Mr. R. Turner, and after the warning in November he saw Mr. Turner, and the place was whitewashed. This interview took place on the day of the lock-out, and Mr. Turner saw what was wanted. The shop was closed from then until the first week in January. On the 11th of January the Inspector came again, and found that nothing but the whitewashing had been done, and the defendant supposed that during the trade dispute the matter had slipped Mr. Turner's memory. He again saw Mr. Turner after this, and he ordered Mr. Hawtin, builder, to do what was required. This was now completed, eight of the girls being now in the room, and five others working in another room, which he had fitted up for them. He had done all he could, and hoped the Inspector would pay an early visit and test its satisfactoriness. After some consultation the Mayor said

that the decision of the Bench was that the case stood adjourned for five weeks, so that the same magistrates would be present when it came on again, the Inspector to visit the premises of the defendant in the meantime to see whether or not there are satisfactory alterations.'

“ ‘On March 7 Mr. W. D. Cramp, the Inspector of Factories, prior to the hearing of the other cases, addressed the Bench relative to a recent prosecution under the Factory Acts. He said they would probably remember that five weeks ago the case of a boot upper manufacturer, was adjourned until to-day, that the Inspector might visit the workshop and see whether the requirements of the Act had been complied with. He did this on February 23rd. He found that the overcrowding had now ceased, six persons working in a large front room and only eight in the workshop in question instead of 14 as on the former occasion. In addition to the lessening of the number of occupants, two grate ventilators had been put in over the windows, considerably improving the air supply. Although not looking upon the arrangements as perfect, still he must confess that had the shop been in its present condition when he first went he should not have prosecuted. The defendant had evidently done what he could, and although the place wanted really to be enlarged greatly by raising the roof, he could not be expected to do that. Under the circumstances he asked that they should either impose a merely nominal penalty, carrying the costs, or he would withdraw the case on payment of costs. The latter course was adopted, the court expenses amounting to 8s.’

“ As a result of these proceedings, a few of such workshops have been enlarged, additional rooms added to others, and fewer hands employed in some, but there is still need of further improvement as regards ventilation, increased space, and better means of warming the shops.

“ On a par with these closing shops are the small lean-to sheds or back kitchens at backs of houses in which rivetters and finishers work, both in Northampton and the shoemaking villages in the neighbourhood. A prisoner's cell is a palace compared with the little den in which a man and his wife or sister and a boy or two will work; the walls and ceiling often black with smoke, and the floor covered with scraps and filth. Fortunately the door is frequently being opened and shut, or the place would be unbearable. These ‘black holes’ are often attached to very nice dwelling houses, the shoe-finisher apparently thinking that any place is good enough in which to spend his working hours. The misfortune is that he generally dooms some other person or persons to live in the same foul place for 10 hours a day. I cannot understand how it is that a class of men so intelligent as shoemakers generally are can put up with such poor accommodation. When the employers find room for the rivetters and finishers in the large factories, they as a rule find plenty of space; but when the workman in his independence takes the work out

from the factory and becomes an employer on his own account, he invariably fixes on the smallest and most unsuitable room in his dwelling. There is nothing of the 'sweater' or middleman about him, he works hard himself, and suffers all the inconveniences that his workpeople suffer.

"In connexion with the shoe trade, I am glad to inform you that when working in factories or workshops belonging to their employers for whom they work, the rivetters and finishers are not charged anything for benches, or fuel, or light, so that there is no question of a breach of the 'Truck Act.' The men would prefer working at home, and only work in such shops for the convenience of the masters.

"So far as I can learn there is very little, if any, of what is known as 'sweating' carried on in any of the various trades of my district.

"In Northampton the price list agreed upon by representatives of masters and workmen appears to be loyally accepted, and any dispute as to whether certain boots came within one definition or another is referred to the Board of Arbitration.

"There are large clothing factories at Oxford and Abingdon, and smaller ones in Coventry, Nuneaton, and other towns, and of corsets at Rugby, and underclothing at Oxford, but each and all carried on under strict Factory Act Regulations and in excellent premises.

"Of the tailors, the majority give their work out to men who do it at their own homes, others employ men only, and those who employ women and young persons comply with the law, so far as I have been able to ascertain. The milliners and dressmakers, who, of course, are found in every town, and abound in Oxford and Leamington, obey the law very fairly, with a tendency to overcrowd their workrooms and to take full advantage of the legal allowance of overtime, sometimes without properly registering and reporting the same.

"I should like to see an improvement in some of the numerous letter-press printing and bookbinding establishments in Oxford in the way of providing more suitable buildings. There seems a great difficulty in obtaining premises in Oxford, the parts of the city that are built upon being overcrowded. As a consequence, the work of printing and bookbinding offices, aerated water works, &c., is carried on in shanties built in backyards near stables and closets, and not with the best sanitary arrangements. This is not as it should be in a city so proud of itself as Oxford.

"Of the woollen manufacturers of Witney, Chipping Norton, and Banbury, I have nothing to report except that they have been very good during the year, and that the factory occupiers comply with the Factory Act in every respect.

"There is a large and increasing manufacture of felt hats in Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Bedworth. I have had to require a good deal of fencing of horizontal shafts under lathe benches and sewing-machine tables, and of cog-wheels of blanking and other machines to be done. Some of the processes, too, are very dusty,

and others damp from steam, and mechanical ventilators or air propellers are sadly needed.

"At the large breweries, paper mills, agricultural implement works, lime and cement works, saw mills, and brick and tile works, situated in various parts of my district, the Factory Acts are very fairly carried out, the principal difficulty being the secure fencing of mill gearing and machinery. But the difficulty in these works is as nothing to that in flour mills, especially country ones, the occupiers of which require repeated visits, letters, and warnings before they can see the necessity of fencing engines, water-wheels, low crown and spur wheels, low shafting, and cog-wheels of machines. As these occupiers of flour mills cannot be expected to be very conversant with the Factory Act, I have taken an infinity of pains to inform them, and although I might have recommended proceedings against 50 or more of them, have only done so in one instance, where the occupier defied the law, and ordered his miller to refuse me admittance to the mill. In this case the necessary fencing could have been done for a few shillings, whereas, owing to the obstinacy of the occupier, he has had to pay over 5*l.* for fines and costs.

"The smaller factories and workshops of my district are rather extensive and important. In Coventry and neighbourhood the ribbon weaving and watchmaking give employment to large numbers of persons in their own homes ; in Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Bedworth, hat trimming ; in Northamptonshire, boot and shoe rivetting and finishing and boot upper making ; in Woodstock, Chipping Norton, and Witney, glove making ; and in Rugby, corset making. The tendency is, however, I think, to the concentration of such employments in large factories and workshops, which have the advantages of ensuring regular hours of work and meals, spacious and well-ventilated workrooms.

"There are very few half-timers in this district. In Coventry a large cotton mill employs 50, and provides a school on the factory premises for them, which school is under Government inspection, and produces good results. In Bedworth about 50 are employed in a silk throwing mill. In Northampton there are about 125 half-timers employed, scattered about in almost as many factories and workshops. As long as they have not passed the standard of exemption under School Board byelaws, their attendance at school is regular enough, but immediately they have passed the fifth standard they think themselves entitled to full-time employment. Many of them obtain full-time work before they are 13, nominally as 'errand boys,' and frequently as *bonâ fide* full-timers in factories until refused by the certifying surgeon, or in workshops until discovered by me. At almost every visit I pay to Northampton I find one or more boys under 13 working full time, and with the plausible excuse that 'he has left school and had been told he could work full time.' I have hesitated in such cases to recommend proceedings, feeling that both employers and parents were deceived by the exemption certificate into a belief that the lads could work full time. Of course the child is put on half time and told to go

to school as soon as attention is called to provisions of Factory and Workshop Act, but frequently leaves and goes elsewhere as a full-timer, now having the additional credential that he has 'worked full time at So-and-so's.' In other cases, where the employer knows that he cannot employ children under 13 full time, he is deceived by the exemption certificate into supposing that he may employ them half time without a certificate of their attendance at school. At one place I found two children working in this manner, and a letter from the schoolmaster was triumphantly produced stating that 'any child who has passed Standard IV. is not 'compelled to attend school, and may work in a factory half time.' I find an indisposition amongst teachers to receive such children as half-time scholars, fearing, I suppose, that they will not remain long enough to attend the next examination and thus earn further grant.

"I am glad to observe an increased use of mechanical ventilators and air propellers for getting rid of foul air and carrying off dust, &c. in factories. As an instance of the efficacy of such means, I may mention that I saw a Blackman Air Propeller at work in the vat room of a brewery simply for cooling purposes, and it was said to reduce the temperature 15 degrees. There is, I think, a great future for such appliances, which only require to be made at a cheaper rate, and to suit more varying circumstances, to find a largely increased use.

"The electric light, too, is another modern factor in the healthiness of factories and workshops. It is in use in two large textile factories near Coventry, and has an immense advantage over gas in keeping the rooms cool and pleasant, and not vitiating air with the products of combustion. There is also less risk of fire."

Mr. Astley's report for the Potteries :—

"As you are already aware, the process of 'towing' has been introduced into the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware with a view to giving a better surface and finish to the ware, and also of avoiding the sponge mark, which could sometimes be detected under the old finishing process.

"Whether there really was a very great difference as to finish between the two processes, and whether or no the buyers might not be fairly accused of 'hypercriticism' in rejecting ware finished under the old 'sponging process,' it is not my business here to inquire, suffice it to say that they did so, and many of the leading earthenware manufacturers have had to accept the inevitable and to adopt the 'towing process.' In this process a great deal of dust is generated, and my predecessor, Mr. Cramp, at the request, I believe, of the 'Potters' Union,' instituted an inquiry into the same, and forthwith requested the different firms who had adopted the towing process, under section 36 and with your sanction, to put up a fan.

"Since Mr. Cramp's departure many more firms have adopted the process, and I therefore followed up his lead, with your sanction, of sending a circular letter to each of the firms, pointing out the necessity of putting up a fan, and giving the names and

addresses of the different fan makers as occurred to me. Some of the leading firms had already, I believe, determined to do this of their own accord, and the remainder in accordance with this order have now done so, and the several fans may be said on the whole to be working well.

“So much for earthenware, but in the manufacture of china there is a process still more dangerous to health, viz., that of ‘china scouring,’ by reason of the generation of ‘flint dust,’ which is more injurious than the clay dust generated in the ‘towing process.’ By far the larger number of china manufacturers do not employ steam power, but those that do have also been requested to put up fans, and in some few cases the request has been complied with; where, as in others, the distance of the ‘scouring room’ from the engine, the sufficiency of existing arrangements, or, as in the case of the finest class of china, the comparatively small amount of flint dust generated in the process of manufacture, has been pleaded as an excuse for not complying with the order.

“In the absence of a fan the wearing of a respirator is, perhaps, the next best means for escaping the inhalation of dust, and I have very generally recommended the wearing of a simple and cheap form of respirator, manufactured by Messrs. Frazer and Green, of Glasgow. In some cases the china scourers have been persuaded to wear them, whilst in others the force of prejudice has been too strong, and all kinds of reasons are given, most of them groundless, for declining to do so.

“There are several other processes besides that of china scouring where a respirator might be, and is, occasionally worn with advantage, and I still believe that the strong prejudice which exists amongst workpeople to wearing them might, with patience and persuasion, in time be overcome. In order to meet one objection, viz., the difficulty of getting rid of the heated and exhausted air, the Messrs. Frazer and Green, of Glasgow, have invented a respirator with a valve on either side, and so constructed that, whilst dust is almost entirely excluded, the exhausted air finds ready egress. This is *their* description of it, and I hope it may be found effectual in removing well-grounded objections to the ordinary respirators, but there has not been as yet sufficient time to try it. In many cases, of course, the real reason of want of success in this as in other precautions for health and safety is the apathy of employers in recommending, and the still greater apathy of workpeople in adopting, the remedies proposed. But on the whole, I think, and speaking generally, employers are most willing and anxious to take all reasonable steps to secure the health of their workpeople, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which they have met my suggestions.

“I may add that in some processes a simple piece of sponge has been preferred to any other kind of respirator. And that Dr. Arlidge, the certifying surgeon for Stoke-on-Trent and Longton districts, has delivered the admirable lectures on ‘Health, and on the Means to be taken to preserve it, in China and Earthenware

‘Manufacture.’ As these lectures have been published by Messrs. Allbut and Daniell, of Hanley, at the low price of 2*d.*, it is to be hoped that they may become more generally known in the district.

“Inspectors of Factories (from the nature of their duties) are obliged to live in the midst of manufacturing centres and large towns whither the surplus population is continually gravitating, and it has often struck me that their sphere of usefulness might be greatly increased if they were provided with whatever information exists regarding the ‘labour market’ both at home and in the Colonies. In this way they might be able to give valuable advice and information to the *honest* unemployed, who on stated days and at stated hours could call at the Inspector’s office (when-ever one is granted to us) for such information. But whether this function should be added to our department or not, it is quite clear that some independent department, with local branches *throughout the country*, should exercise it, to the great advantage of both employer and employed. As regards the labour market *at home*, I believe a paper, called ‘Labour News,’ was started some years ago, but whether in existence now or not I cannot tell; and, again, I believe the ‘trades union’ are most useful in giving above information to their members, but they of course at present form only a portion, and as perhaps the most provident and intelligent portion of the working classes, they may be better able to obtain this information than their less fortunate fellow-workmen.

“As regards the ‘Emigrants’ Information Office,’ situate in 31, Broadway, Westminster, the chief clerk has been kind enough to promise me a copy of the statistics they issue each quarter, but I understand that the office has no agents in any other part of the kingdom, and their operations therefore are entirely confined to London.

“The exorbitant fee of 3*s.* 7*d.* for the birth certificate of those between 14 and 16 years of age still continues to cause much vexation and trouble in parts of my district. If no alteration of the laws in this respect can be brought about, it will become a serious question whether the age at which a surgical certificate is necessary should not be reduced from 16 to 14 years of age, this of course would obviate all difficulty in the matter of overcharge for a birth certificate, unless it can be proved that a considerable number of young persons of the above age are rejected by the surgeon as incapable for work on physical grounds, without any disadvantage accruing. The permission to work overtime in certain trades is still to be continued. I have in a former report suggested that the number of days on which it is allowed in each year might with advantage be considerably reduced, and further that the extreme limit of overtime work be reduced from 10 p.m. to 9 p.m. But on the other hand might not further relaxation and elasticity be allowed where good cause is shown, in the direction of allowing a different ‘period of labour’ in certain distinct departments in the same factory? At present such latitude is allowed in warehouses in which the employment is strictly confined to the operations mentioned in Schedule III., and further I

believe it has been held that this exception only applies to warehouses in a non-textile factory. Might not this latitude be extended to workrooms, other than warehouses, where the processes carried on are of a distinct class from the work done in the rest of the factory, and in which the workpeople, as belonging (as they often do) to a different class, prefer to begin at a later hour of the day. And, again, might not this latitude be extended also to warehouses not only of 'non-textile' but of 'textile' factories, and in which the employment is not strictly confined to the operations mentioned in the Schedule III.

"For instance, I have lately had to refuse such a request made, I believe, quite as much in the interests of the workpeople as of the firm, and also in another case specially brought under your notice at Leek, where the hours in textile factories are shorter, I believe, than in any other town in the United Kingdom. In allowing the above-mentioned latitude as to hours of work there would be no occasion to extend the permission to work overtime, which, if not altogether abolished, might be, as now, strictly confined to those warehouses only where the sole employment is that mentioned in the schedule. Of course the above suggestion is based strictly on the condition that notice of such a different period of labour is given to the Inspector, and notice of the same is hung up and kept hung up in the workroom.

"In many trades the system of apprenticeship seems to be gradually dying out, and it would be interesting to know, if this movement continues, where we are to look for really skilled hands, unless indeed the large factory system, with its minute division of labour, will gradually prevent the want for such skilled hands from being felt. The whole question is a most important one, both in its moral and social as well as in its technical bearings, and demands more careful inquiry than I have hitherto had time to give it.

"In visiting brick-fields it has often struck me that there is more or less danger connected with the crushing of clay necessary for the manufacture of bricks. The clay has to pass through a hopper plate or hole, which is generally from 18 inches to 2 feet, above the crushing rollers and sufficiently wide, in case of a slip, to admit of a man's leg and foot being drawn into them. In some cases I have been able to get this hole reduced in width so that a man's foot could not possibly pass through; but in doing so I am met with the objection that, by reducing the width of the hopper hole, I am adding to the labour and time required for separating the clay lumps sufficiently to allow of their passing through the hopper hole to the rollers. In making new 'brick and tile works,' perhaps, the best way of avoiding the danger would be to increase the distance between the hopper hole and crushing rollers, so that, if a man's leg did slip through the former, it could not come in contact with the latter, and this, of course, might be done either by lowering the position of the rollers or raising that of the hopper hole and platform.

"To all schemes and methods for preserving life and limb, as by the most practical means of fencing machinery, or for preser-

ving health, by the most practical means of ventilation by fans and other less expensive means, I feel sure, sir, you will agree with me in saying that the Factory Department should give the best advice and aid it can. For further help in this direction it has occurred to me whether a 'company' could not be formed for the supply and erection of fans, where necessary, throughout the potteries district; such a company would have skilled foremen who, by visiting the different works where fans were working, would gain a practical experience of the same, as also of any improvements which from time to time might be introduced; and any inventor of such improvements to be paid, if necessary, either in money or shares in the company for his invention. All firms who had been foremost in bringing out fans, &c., to be asked to join and become directors of the company, and all firms requiring fans to be asked to become shareholders, and in virtue of such shares to have the benefit of the skilled experience of the company's foremen in the erection of such fans. Again, would not such a company be of the greatest use in preventing the rivalries and jealousies of the patentees of different fans, and bringing the inventive power and experience of each into friendly co-operation for the public good and health of the community?

"In connexion with the want of uniformity of educational standards I addressed some questions to the schoolmaster of one of the principal schools in Stoke-on-Trent, and I beg to enclose his replies:—

"'As I have stated in former reports, the want of uniformity in the educational standards for half-time labour has been, and continues to be, a most serious evil and calls for the serious attention of the 'Education Department' to consider what, if any, remedy can be devised for so glaring and vexatious an anomaly. The arguments in favour of having different half-time standards are based, I suppose, on the assumption that very different rates of intelligence are to be found in different districts, but, even supposing that this assumption be correct, may it not fairly be asked whether any small educational advantage resulting therefrom is not more than counterbalanced by the misconception and antagonism to education which such differences in standards create amongst parents.'"

Mr. Bowling's district comprises the extreme east of London, with parts of Herts and Essex:—

"I am glad to furnish you with a short report on matters of interest which have occurred in my district since the date of my last report.

"It is pleasing to be able to state that as far as I can judge there has been no falling off but rather an increase in manufacturing industries during that period, and that the condition under which labour is carried on in these industries is improving from year to year. I am of course only referring to those cases where labour is employed under the regulations of the Factory

and Workshops Act. Wherever systematic inspection is possible very little substantial hardship exists, and I am satisfied that in the great majority of cases the employment of persons in places coming under the Factory and Workshops Act has vastly improved in all its conditions. The average hours of work being generally less than those allowed under the law—there being comparatively little overcrowding—the sanitary state of the factories and workrooms being generally satisfactory, though still wanting here and there some improvement; and in factories where steam or other mechanical power is used the safety of the workpeople having been largely increased. Judging from the few cases where I have entered the real sweating dens where only men are generally employed, I should say that here the state of things from a sanitary point of view fully justifies the outcry which has been made for legislative interference. The only way of rectifying the evils complained of in these places which suggest itself to me seems to be to insist on all workrooms where people work for wages being registered as under the Victorian (Australian) Factory Act. In certain cases, as in that of the manufacture of clothing, the occupiers of workrooms should, before commencing to employ labour, be compelled to obtain a licence, such licence only to be granted on condition that certain sanitary regulations were complied with, such as, space, ventilation, closet accommodation, &c., and such licence to be revoked at any time should it be made to appear before a magistrate that these regulations were not being observed. I think a great blow would be struck at the worst features of the sweating system by an insistence on proper sanitary conditions in all workrooms, especially on a sufficient and, when work is prolonged beyond the usual hours, an increased cubic space for each worker, the minimum amount of such space to be clearly set forth in the Act.

“ The following are the regulations of the Victorian Factory and Workrooms Act to which I have referred above :—

“ ‘ 49TH VICT., No. 862.

“ ‘ An Act for the supervision and regulation of Factories and Workrooms, and for the limitation of the Hours of Trading in Shops, and for other purposes.

“ ‘ Section 6. Every person—

“ ‘ occupying a factory or workroom at the time of the commencement of this Act shall within 14 days after such commencement; or

“ ‘ going into occupation of any factory or workroom after the commencement of this Act shall within 14 days of such going into occupation ; or

“ ‘ in occupation of any building or place which after the commencement of this Act becomes for the first time or after a period of disuse again becomes a factory or work-

room shall within 14 days of such building or place becoming or again becoming a factory or workroom, serve on the chief inspector at his office a written notice in such form as may be prescribed by regulations made under the authority of this Act and containing particulars of the name and a description of his factory or workroom, the place where it is situate, the nature of the work carried on or to be carried on therein, a description of the motive power (if any) therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory or workroom is carried on, and such other particulars as may be required by the regulations to be made under the provisions of this Act, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds ; and if it be shown that all the requirements of this Act have been fulfilled, the chief inspector shall issue under his hand a certificate of registration of such factory or workroom on payment of the registration fee as hereinafter provided.

“7. Every person who is in occupation of any building or place which after the commencement of this Act is about to become for the first time or after a period of disuse is about to again become a factory or workroom shall before the same is used as such forward to the office of the local board of health for the district a complete plan of such building or place, together with particulars of the same, to the satisfaction of such local board ; and such building or place shall not be registered as a factory or workroom until such local board has in writing approved of such building or place as suitable for a factory or workroom or has within ten days after the receipt of such plan and particulars omitted to notify to such person any objection thereto. The powers and authority by this section conferred upon local boards of health shall be exercised subject to and in accordance with regulations to be made by the board which it is hereby authorised to make and at any time alter or repeal.

“8. Every factory or workroom of which particulars are forwarded to the chief inspector as herein-before provided shall, on payment by the occupier thereof or by the employer of the persons working therein (hereinafter termed the “occupier”) of the registration fee for the year in which the same is registered, be registered in a register to be kept for that purpose in the office of the chief inspector ; and in such register shall also be entered all the particulars which are by this Act directed to be forwarded to the chief inspector, together with such other particulars as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the minister or chief inspector. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to require or authorise an entry in such register of any particulars other than those required by this Act or by regulations made hereunder to be forwarded to the chief inspector prior to the registration of any such factory or workroom.

“ ‘9. The registration fee to be paid in respect of every factory or workroom shall be that in the first schedule hereto mentioned, and shall in the year 1886 be paid on or before the 30th day of April, and shall in other years be paid on or before the 31st day of January in each and every year, by the occupier of such factory or workroom. Any occupier of a factory or workroom not registered as in the Act provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

“ ‘The registration fees in the first schedule vary from three guineas to ten shillings, according to the number of people employed.’

“It must always be borne in mind that it is not only the *length* of the hours worked which is productive of so much harm, but the fact that, especially in the winter time, so large a proportion of these hours is passed in an atmosphere vitiated by gas and other impurities which have continued to accumulate during the day, and which atmosphere the workers inhale at a time when the body is fatigued by a full day's work. When the blessed days of electric light come I think they will be found to be especially beneficial in the improvement in the health, comfort, and safety of the workers in factories and workshops.

Laundries.

I should like to say a few words on the subject of steam laundries. Why were these places removed from our inspection? They are full of dangerous machinery, the work almost entirely done by women, its nature very trying, and the hours worked excessive.

“I daresay that you, sir, will remember sending me a complaint to investigate with regard to a very large steam laundry in my district. It was admitted in this instance by the manager of the works that the girls in the drying rooms were worked for months together from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. I wonder what any medical man would say as to the probable effect of such hours at *such* work on young women from 18 to 22? And yet I was powerless to help them.

Overtime.

“I have been struck by the frequently expressed opinion of employers as well as of the employed that overtime is injurious alike to the best interests of both. I share this view strongly myself, and as far as my district is concerned am convinced that the amount of overtime sanctioned under the Act is in excess of the necessities of the case, and even of the desires of those who have the best claim for consideration on the question of overtime.

“I believe from my observation in my district in the dress-making and clothing trades that this question should be inquired into with a view to reducing to the lowest possible limits the amount of overtime permissible under the law, and of devising a better safeguard against any infringement of the law in this respect than the present form of overtime register provides. It should, I think, be an offence to keep any protected hands at work after the ordinarily sanctioned hours, unless a form of notice is posted up in the work room on the evening on which overtime is being worked, such notice to be forwarded to the Inspector next morning.

“Permit me to remind you of a matter I have previously brought under your notice:—

Arsenical Poisoning.

“The evils arising from working among fine arsenical powder used largely in the production of emerald green and consequently in many colour and paper staining factories. Wherever this powder is used I would recommend that special regulations should be enforced, as in white lead factories, for the protection of persons working amongst it. I had the honour to submit to you on July 1st 1887 my recommendations with regard to these regulations. I also sent a copy of them to the large works in my district where arsenical powder and emerald green is produced and used. During the present year I had occasion to visit Messrs. Hemingway's factory at Bromley. Here I found a number of men employed in filling casks with this powder. The day being damp and heavy the air was filled with it. I could hardly breathe, and for some hours after my visit suffered from soreness in the throat.

Contrivance for removing Arsenical Dust in packing Process.

“I at once communicated with the firm on the subject, and their courteous and clever manager, Mr. Vaughan, acting on my suggestions, devised a method of loading the casks without letting the powder escape into the air. From the health of our factory and workshop operatives I come to consider the question of their safety.

Accidents in Factories.

“It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I find myself in the position again to report a falling-off in the number of factory accidents in my district of which I have received notice, and this notwithstanding the fact that the number of factories on

my register in which machinery is driven by steam or other mechanical power has increased from between 800 and 900 in 1883 to between 1,500 and 1,600 in 1888. Since the date of my last report I have received notices of 98 accidents. The majority of a slight nature, only 27 requiring investigation on my part, and several others that it was unnecessary to report, not coming under the definition of those accidents of which a notice is required to be sent. On the other hand, there have been more fatal accidents than usual, but here, again, only one could be traced directly to the neglect of the regulations of the Factory Act for the safety of work-people. It was strange that in this case the accident arose from the unfenced state of an automatic spinning machine to the importance of fencing which I devoted so much space in my last report. All such machines were, in consequence of my representations, directed to be guarded, and it was while the guards were being made in this particular factory that a poor woman lost her life, by being caught on the flyer of the machine. Another fatal accident which happened recently has specially drawn my attention to the absolute necessity of all stopping and starting gear of machinery being so secured by a pin, or otherwise as to render it impossible for the machinery to be started by accident. In the case in question an unfortunate young man was securing a bobbin in a large laying machine for making electric cables and standing inside the machine when the band suddenly shifted from the loose to the fast pulley, throwing the machinery into motion and killing him. Had the lever handle working the stopping and starting gear been secured with a pin instead of simply dropping into a slot, this accident could not have happened.

“I had the lever placed in such a position that it only half caught in the slot, and it held the machinery at rest. I then asked one of the men to jump on the connecting rod which ran by the side of the machine and worked the fast and loose pulley at the other end, the shock released the lever and started the machinery. I mention these details because the case was in a sense peculiar, some of the people in the works being evidently under the impression that it was impossible that the machinery could be started unless it were done intentionally, and all sorts of rumours got about that the young man had been murdered. Unfortunately in this case, as in many others, I did not receive the coroner’s notice of the inquest until after it had been held. I think it is very important that we should attend such inquests, and that a telegram should be sent to us by the coroner when they follow so closely on the death.

Danger from crowding Machinery.

“While we are able to show that so much has been done under the Factory Act to increase the safety of persons working among

machinery, there is one frequent cause of accident which we are powerless, except by protest, to deal with, I refer to the crowding together of machinery, not leaving sufficient space between each machine or each set of machines to render it safe for people passing backwards and forwards, or working at the machines. Of course if all the dangerous parts could be thoroughly guarded this would not so much matter, but it is not always possible to do this; for instance, take the case of the forming and laying machines and the spinning machinery in ropeworks and other spinning mills. I am frequently struck by the danger arising from the narrow gangways left between such rapidly revolving machinery.

“This crowding of machinery is another matter which I hope may be inquired into when the next attempt is made to improve our factory laws. At the risk of being accused of vanity I will ask you to allow me to refer to a subject which has given me much gratification. Early in the present year I received a letter from Mr. J. A. Levey, Chief Inspector of Factories in Melbourne, Victoria, sending me a copy of the Victorian Factory Act, and asking permission to publish in the Colony my pamphlet on the prevention of accidents in factories of which he says, ‘The information contained in your pamphlet is most valuable not only to myself and my Inspectors, but also to the public generally.’ I replied that I hoped he would make use of it in any way he liked, and forwarded him some copies. Mr. Levey has recently sent me his report for the year ending December 1887, in which he quotes largely from my pamphlet and refers to it in complimentary terms.

“The following is an account of a very clever invention by Mr. Engert of ‘a pneumatic governor and automatic expansion cut-off’:—

“‘*Engert’s Pneumatic Governor and Automatic Expansion Cut-off.*”

“‘However sensitive the ordinary steam-engine governor may be, it can only begin to remedy any irregularity in the speed of the engine after it has occurred. Moreover, if the governor is hampered by the throttle valve having a tight stuffing box, further time is lost in correcting the erratic speed of the engine. This condition of things is especially fraught with danger on board steamships, inasmuch as when the screw leaves the water the engines will race, and before they can be controlled the screw may be submerged and produce a dangerous strain both on the machinery and the ship. In order to minimise to the utmost the irregularities of the engine and to obtain instantaneous action on the throttle valve, Mr. A. C. Engert, of Three Mills Lane, Bromley-by-Bow (whose smoke-consuming furnace will be known to many of our readers), has had recourse to air. In other words, he has invented

and applied to his engine a pneumatic governor which we recently saw in successful operation at his works. This governor is illustrated on page 410 of our present issue, where Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the fan and hood, and Fig. 2 the throttle valve and a steam-tight joint. In applying the pneumatic principle, Mr. Engert uses a small fan of ordinary construction, which is driven from the fly-wheel or other part of the engine. Over the outlet of the fan is a metallic cap or hood, which is suspended from the outer end of a lever, which is connected near the other end with the throttle valve. The varying pressure of the current of air emitted by the fan raises or lowers this hood and so closes or opens the throttle valve. Directly the speed of the engine increases, be the increase ever so little, the fan is instantly driven at a higher velocity, say from 30 to 40 revolutions per second, and naturally gives a greater pressure, thus raising the hood and lever and shutting off the steam. As the speed of the engine falls so the revolutions of the fan become reduced in number, and the air pressure is consequently decreased, the hood being lowered and the throttle valve opened. The sensitiveness and efficiency of this governor were fully demonstrated upon the occasion of our visit, when some heavy wood-working machinery was run intermittently, so that the action of the governor could be clearly seen. The engine at Mr. Engert's works is a tandem compound condensing engine of 20 nominal horse-power, working up to 80 horse-power, and running at from 35 to 45 horse-power in ordinary. One important point in connexion with this governor is that Mr. Engert does away with the stuffing-box of the throttle valve by using an ingenious steam-tight joint. To produce this joint, two collars are turned on the valve-spindle with a small space between them, into which two half-washers, larger than the collars, are fitted, and are also let into the casing for half their thickness. This novel joint which prevents the escape of steam, but permits the spindle of the throttle valve to work easily, is enclosed in a cap, in which is one of the collars and half the washer turned and fitted and which is secured over the casing and screwed down on the outer collar of the spindle. The throttle valve and casing is double the usual length, so that the valve may be made much longer, and when shut off lay at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that by the slightest movement of the spindle the steam may freely enter or be shut off. By means of the pneumatic governor the steam supply is perfectly controlled by the application of a very small amount of force at the moment that any irregularity in the speed of the engine takes place. The foregoing arrangement can be applied to the steam slide or valve of any single slide engine thus doing away with the stuffing-box.

“Not satisfied, however, with the good results he had attained with the throttle valve, Mr. Engert considered he could still further utilise the fan arrangement in making an absolutely automatic and instantaneous expansion cut-off. This he has succeeded in doing in a very ingenious manner, and has applied

the arrangement to his engine, on which we recently saw it working most successfully. The arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 3 of our engravings, and consists of a lever A, which is taken from the hood-lever to a way-shaft B, which is carried in brackets. On the way-shaft is a lever, which is connected with a horizontal collar or sleeve carried in a bearing in which it is capable of rotation. This collar carries the squared end of the rod C, which is connected with the expansion slide, the square end having a horizontal sliding motion in the collar. The rod is connected with a right and left handed screw at the back of the main slide. Upon a machine being thrown off, the hood of course rises, owing to increased pressure from the fan. The expansion slide rod is turned on its axis by means of the collar, in which its squared end works, and, acting on the expansion slide screw, closes the slides, and instantly reduces the steam. This takes place coincidently with the closing of the throttle valve from the same cause, namely, the rising of the hood. Directly more work is put upon the engine by the machine being again thrown into gear, the air pressure decreases, the hood falls, the throttle valve is opened, and at the same instant the expansion slides open and admit more steam. We thus have a true automatic expansion gear, which is as ingenious as it is effective, and constitutes a decided departure in steam-engine practice. As applied by Mr. Engert to his engine it works admirably, and reflects every credit upon its inventor. The matter is of considerable importance to engineers, and we understand that Mr. Engert will be pleased to show the working of his governor and cut-off to those who are practically interested in the subject.

“ ‘This is by no means the first of Mr. Engert’s inventions by several. Besides the smoke-preventing furnace, to which we have already alluded, and which continues to operate most successfully at his works, as noticed by us on our recent visits there, Mr. Engert, in 1848, devised a scheme for placing framed show cards on railway stations, which the Railway Passengers’ Assurance Company were the first to take up in 1849. In 1868 he invented a machine to print composition ornaments on picture frame mouldings, which were, much more accurate than hand-made, besides reducing the price then 50 per cent., and now much more. This greatly increased the sale of picture frames. In 1881 he brought out, after many years’ study, his invention for the improvement of sound by vibrating steel plates, and distributing sound by means of steel wires. The latter invention was employed at the time in Professor Frankland’s lecture room at South Kensington, for which he received a certificate from the Science and Art Department. In 1882 he invented the smoke-preventing furnace, to which we have already referred. He has also brought out several other inventions of a minor, but equally useful, character, and, in fact, has proved himself to possess considerable versatility of inventive talent.’ ”

“Mr. Engert occupies a large factory in my district, and has produced several useful inventions. At his invitation I inspected his patent governor, which worked admirably and with such sensitiveness that a small stoppage of any of the machinery in the works acts at once on the governor, the racing of the engine is therefore almost impossible, and it struck me that this governor would be of much use in the Sheffield trades in minimising the risk of stoves bursting, owing to the engine running away.”

FIG. 1.

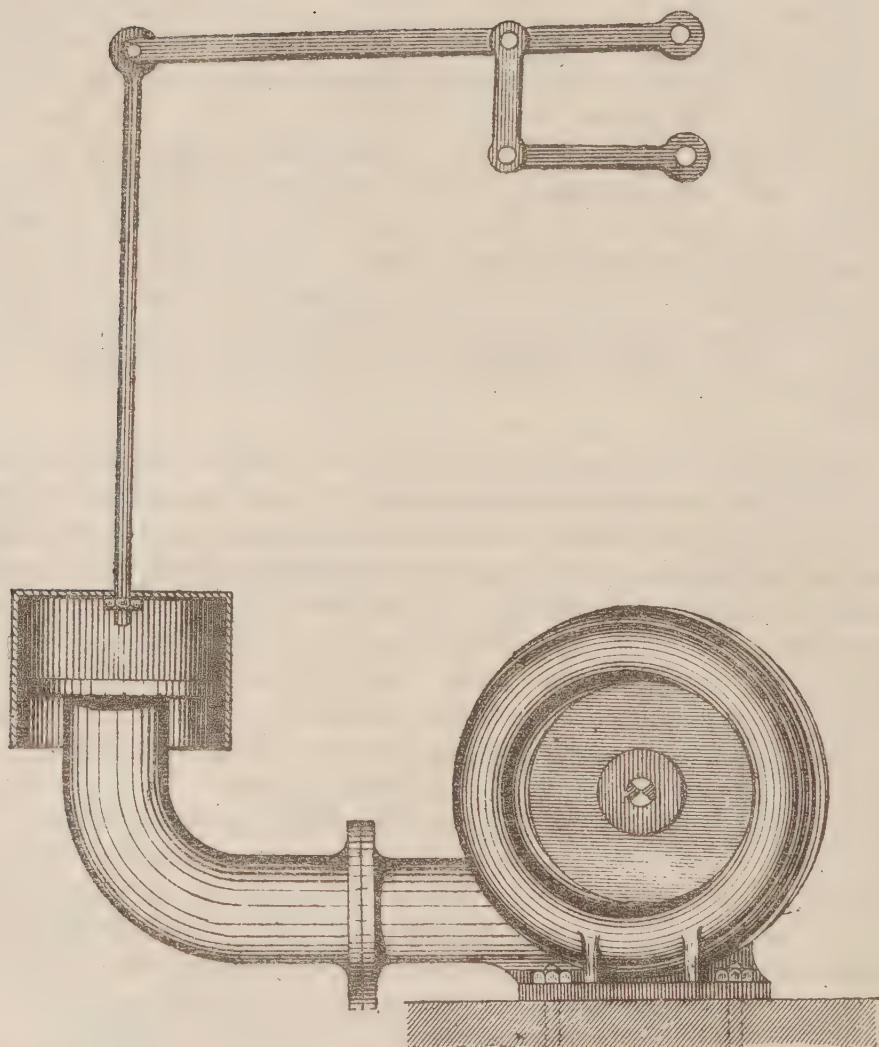


FIG. 2.

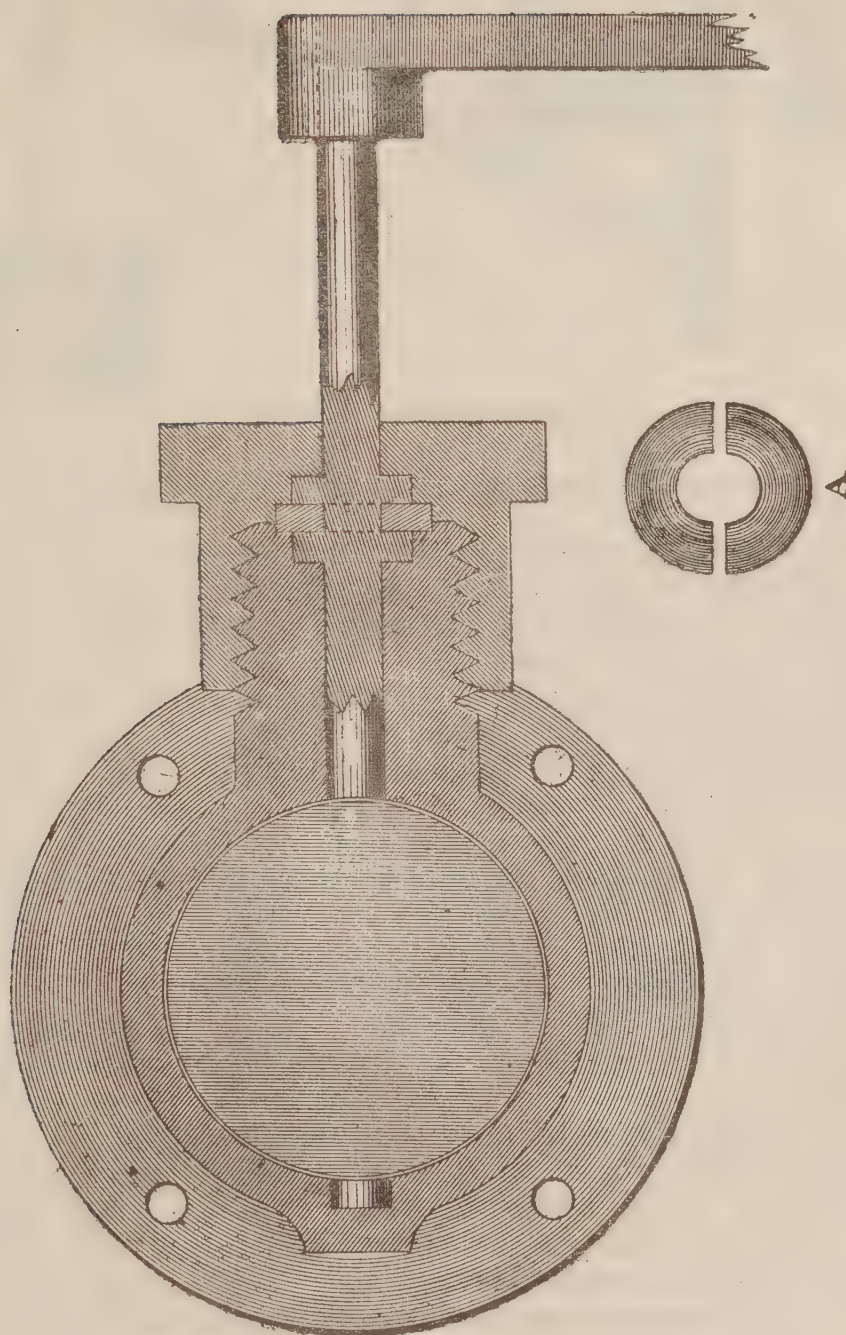
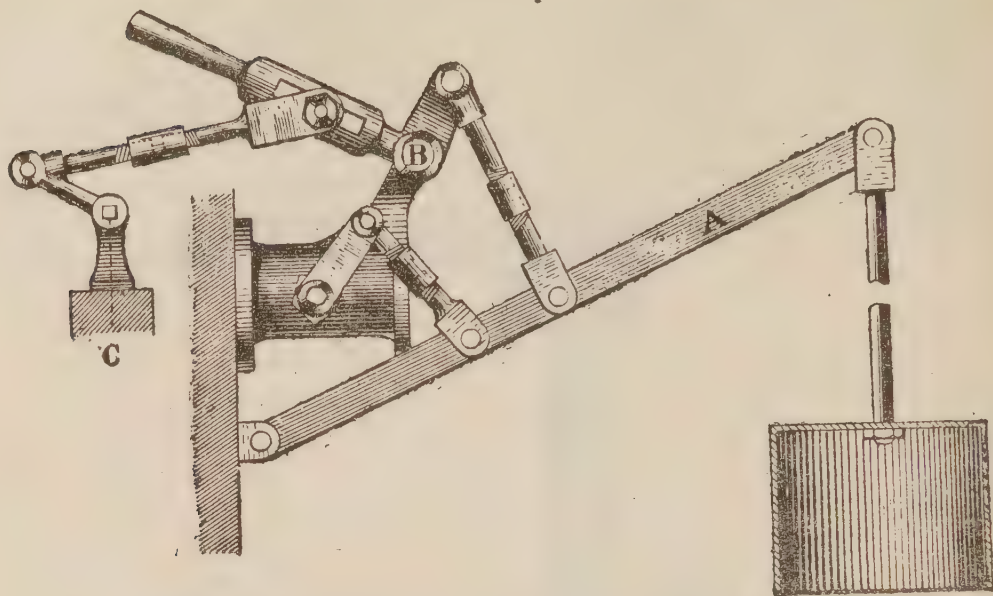


FIG. 3.



Mr Richmond's report for Liverpool and North Wales:—

“The number of accidents reported to me is very large, viz., 359. Of these 43 resulted in death. Quarries, chemical works, iron works, glass works, and ship-yards being responsible for most of those which proved fatal. Only 11 out of the 43 fatal accidents are to be attributed to machinery. My attention has been drawn to the number of accidents which occur at the limestone quarries at Llandulas, owing to the dangerous practice there of flushing the hole made for blasting with a small charge of powder to start the rock, and then, without sufficient interval, pouring in the full charge. In one case, which was attended with fatal results, it was shown at the inquest that an interval of scarcely five minutes had been allowed between the two blasts. Where there is a knot in the fuse it frequently happens that smouldering goes on for some time. I recommended, and the recommendation was adopted by the jury, that an interval of 20 minutes should be obligatory.

“I have again to notice the frequency of accidents, often fatal, through being caught by shafting either whilst oiling machinery in motion or whilst re-adjusting belts which have been thrown off the pulleys owing to the absence of loose pulleys. I have in many cases recommended that men employed in either of these dangerous operations should be required to wear close-fitting jerseys instead of the loose jackets so commonly worn.

“At first sight it appears somewhat disappointing that, after continued inspection and directions as to guarding, 43 fatal accidents should occur in one year; but it is more satisfactory to note that only one out of the whole number can be attributed to machinery which either should or could be fenced; while in that solitary instance the upright shaft which caused the accident had been for years fenced by my directions, and there was no evidence

to show at the inquest why or how the guard had been removed. It was found lying on the floor near the shaft, and it was suggested that the woman must have removed it herself.

“Second only in importance to the provisions for safety in factories follow those for ventilation. Whilst the former, however, commend themselves at once to the minds both of employers and employed, the principles of the latter are far harder to inculcate. The dangers attending on overcrowded and overheated rooms do not present themselves so vividly to the senses as those arising from machinery. Time after time, when speaking of the necessity of ventilation, I am met by the reply of the occupier, ‘There are plenty of windows if they like to open them’; whilst he seems quite surprised when, in response, I say, ‘Windows are not ventilators.’ In very many instances, however, I have persuaded occupiers to turn their windows into a means for the ingress of fresh air by the simple method of raising the lower sash and allowing it to rest on a fixed board. The latter preventing the draught of an open window, whilst a constant supply of fresh air finds its way into the room between the two sashes.

“Printing offices, more especially the compositors’ rooms, have occupied my attention a good deal in this respect. The atmosphere of a composing room after the gas has been lit is often appalling: Fortunately, however, they are generally at the top of the building, as thorough ventilation can easily be obtained through the roof. Printers have been accustomed for generations to work in hot and unhealthy rooms till they imagine fresh air means certain cold. The obituary of the Typographical Association for the half year ending June 1887 shows that out of 45 deaths 29 were attributable to consumption or kindred diseases of the lungs, &c. In speaking with some of its members they have been quite willing to allow that this enormous proportion of deaths from disease of the lungs is entirely owing to the atmosphere in which they work; while it would appear from the tables that two out of every three compositors die from some form of consumption. I have caused revolving ventilators to be fitted in the ceilings of some of the worst composing rooms, and was much pleased at my experience in one instance. In this case I was present directly after the first ventilator was fixed, and the men all declared that they were catching cold. I revisited this factory a few months afterwards and these same men requested me to have a second ventilator fitted at the other end of the room.

“Ventilation in factories and workshops is still in its infancy, and a wide field of usefulness remains for the Inspector in this respect alone.

“During the year a great deal has been said and a great deal written about tailors’ sweating shops. I have spent considerable time in visiting not also the so-called sweating shops, but also the workshops attached to the shops of the master tailors, and I can unhesitatingly state that the comparison is not altogether in favour of the latter, at least so far as Liverpool is concerned. Certainly the worst workroom of all was attached to the shop of a master

tailor in one of the chief streets of Liverpool; both as regards light, ventilation, and cleanliness it was utterly unfit for a workroom for human beings, but as male adults only were employed I could do nothing. The best workrooms of all, both as regards cleanliness and ventilation, were "sweating shops." Of course among the latter some were to be found of a low standard, chiefly where situated in a dwelling house. Overcrowding was not unfrequent at busy times, with the result that the occupiers have now been obliged to take outside workshops. But for real, unmitigated dirt commend me to some of the workshops belonging to reputed high-class tailors. The men, no doubt, are to blame for much of the prevailing dirtiness, but I consider the occupiers still more at fault, as they make no attempt to educate their workmen up to cleaner habits by doing their part to provide clean workrooms. Most master tailors' workrooms have a raised platform on which the men sit. This platform is generally a fixture with a space of about two feet between it and the floor. All the sweepings from the platform are swept through holes into this space, which is practically never properly cleaned out. Consequently in the workrooms of many of the best tailors I have found the accumulated dirt of ages underneath this platform, which in many instances was only scrubbed once or twice a year at most, when the annual limewashing took place, and even that was frequently omitted. If the public only saw the places in which their clothes are often made they would not think so badly of the so-called sweating shops. I have in many cases recommended that the platforms should be made in sections so that they might be easily moved, and a thorough cleaning underneath be possible. I see no reason why the workroom of an ordinary tailor should not be as clean as that of a dressmaker of equal standing, but at present there is no comparison between them. The workrooms are left by the master tailors, as a rule, without that frequent scrubbing that is necessary for cleanliness, and the men add to the dirt by daily throwing their slops on the floors. The sweating system is fostered by the irregular habits of the men who complain of it. The masters often complain on their side that when they have orders in hand they are frequently obliged to send the work out because their men are not at work.

"With regard to the wages given in sweating shops, they do not appear to be nearly so low as has been represented. In one which I visited lately where the sweater works for one of the largest ready-made clothiers in Liverpool, every woman but one informed me that she received 4s. a day, but it should be mentioned that the lowest class of work was not made there, the price received by the occupier for coats ranging from 4s. to 9s. each. In the course of my inquiries I could not fail to see that a large portion of the outcry against the sweating system arose from a movement against the introduction of women's labour in a trade which formerly was mainly confined to men. The men, however, have to a great extent themselves to blame for this owing to their irregular habits of work. The difficulty which we have to deal with as regards

sweating shops is that they are not compelled to be registered. They are constantly being moved from place to place, while new ones are frequently springing up, the consequence being that they are lost sight of for a time. When found, no doubt, some of them require great reformation. In one six or seven young girls were found working in a room in the midst of which was a rat-pit. The occupier of the house was a dog-dealer, who, whenever desired by a customer, exhibited the prowess of his dogs in the same room where these young girls were at work."

Mr. Hoare has charge of Wolverhampton and the nail and chain districts:—

"The trade of my district is principally hardware.

"When I wrote my annual remarks at this time last year the outlook of many of the trades in this district was hopeful, but in the commencement of the new year all again became depressed, but not for long.

"I can safely say, though prices are low, manufacturing industries, save in a few instances, are more promising.

"*The Iron trade* is brisk, prices are better, orders more plentiful. No doubt some unsatisfactory contracts have to be completed, and one firm, but lately started, has failed.

"Combinations of masters for self-protection are becoming common. Their object is not to make profits excessive, but to stop competition which has been ruinous in some trades for a long time past.

"Take, for instance, an ordinary japanned coal vase. A buyer goes to a maker and asks for a low quotation for a large order. The maker quotes 2s. 9d. each. Oh, nonsense, says the buyer; I can do better than that; and he goes elsewhere and gets an apparently similar article for 2s. 3d.; the first maker asserts that he cannot make them for 2s. 3d.

"This ruinous underselling goes on in other trades, such as the bucket, tin trunk, lock, key, chain, bolt, &c., &c.

"In the *Lock trade* prices rule low, the maker has to pay more for his metals, but I hear there is a better demand. There are no longer any lads bound apprentice, and very few learn to make every part of a lock. The trade suffers much from foreign competition in best work from France, in common from Germany and America.

"I am told that if an employer in Germany finds he cannot manufacture goods and sell them at a profit, but can sell them in a foreign market, he can get aid from his Government to continue his business and keep his hands employed. A sufferer from German competition in the picture frame trade assures me this is true.

"The *Chain and Nail* trades have for a long time past been in a state of fearful depression.

"After the prolonged strike of last year the chain makers returned to work at the 4s. list, *i.e.*, 4s. for making a hundred weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chain, at which price a steady man can earn 25s. a week; but to get iron out from the warehouse too many will

undertake to do it for less, and I hear have gone so far as to undertake making it at 1s. 9d. a hundredweight.

“The smaller chain makers complain bitterly against the colliers, who come out from the pits early in the afternoon, and having hearths behind their houses make common chain at the lowest price and help to ruin the trade. They say the only remedy is to close the chain shops by Act of Parliament at 6 p.m. I think if this were done they would be the first to kick against any interference with adult male labour.

“The nail makers went in after their strike at the 1879 list less 10 per cent., but in January 1888 they were dropped 10 per cent., and a little later in many sizes they had another drop of 10 per cent. Lately the spike nail makers have had a so-called 25 per cent. increase on their old list, but on comparing the lists I found it only 25 per cent. in name.

“I can give a few instances of wages from statements I believe to be true:—

“A woman says, I made 5,000 hob-nails last week, for which I got 2s. 7½d. I consider it a good week’s work, having to look after house and children.

“Another says, for ‘hobs’ they used to pay 11s. 9d., now they pay 6s. 3d. a bundle of 60 lbs.; but they will not give me more than half a bundle a week, and I have to pay my firing and repairs of tools.

“Another says, I get 2s. 6d. a bundle for making rivets. In a full week I can earn 4s.

“Another says, I get 3½d. for making 12 dozen ‘tangs.’ I have to work hard to make 5s. in a week.

“A girl of 18 making small chain says, I made a full week last week and cleared 3s.; she seemed very industrious, and worked eagerly the whole time I was talking to her.

“Girls working on ½-inch chain appear able to clear from 11s. to 12s. a week.

A woman says, I make ‘5 lbs. fine’ nails. I am now paid 7s. 5d. a bundle. A good worker might earn 5s. in a full week.

“A man making pipe hooks says, working hard I can earn 10s. a week, and my son of 16 can earn 6s. a week.

“A man making ⅝-inch chain, working about 66 hours a week in front of a hot fire, says, I cleared 12s. last week. I have got this bit of iron to work up, and when I have done it I mean to live on the patch of potatoes you see there and walk about, as doing this work is worse than slavery.

“The great evils in the nail and chain trades may be classed under six heads, viz.:—

“1. The workers undersell each other’s labour, too often from destitution and ignorance.

“2. Adults work too long hours, and in shops where only adults are employed the regulations of the Factory and Workshops Act are so elastic that an army of Inspectors could not control the hours the women work, and no doubt they too are excessive.

- “ 3. The ‘ foggers ’ or middlemen sweat the earnings, poverty drives the workers to resort to them, both in buying iron and selling the manufactured goods.
- “ 4. The nail trade being a declining trade its surplus workers, together with colliers and others, fall back on the chain trade to increase their earnings.
- “ 5. Unnecessary hardships are put upon the workers in obtaining the raw material from, and taking the manufactured article into, the warehouse, causing loss of time in the beginning and end of the week, and excessively long hours on the other days.
- “ 6. Last and not least, the ‘ truck ’ system. This I consider need hardly be taken into consideration.

“ During the five years in which I have had charge of this district nearly every shop in these trades has been visited, for I think very few have been overworked ; many hundreds of visits have been made, and some shops have been frequently visited. Every occupier under the Act has been supplied with an Abstract, unless he admitted having been previously supplied, he was then informed where he could purchase one ; the Abstracts are often kept in the occupier’s house if he lives close by, as they are liable to be destroyed or rendered illegible if hung in the shops, and paying 2*d.* for a new one is an expense unwillingly paid.

“ Most of the shops come under the Factories and Workshops Act, very few are entitled to be classed as ‘ domestic.’

“ There are very few girls working who are under 14 years of age, and probably not one child is working full time, unless the employer has been misled by a school exemption certificate.

“ The *galvanizing* trade is brisk and apparently very busy, despite the rise in prices of iron and of spelter.

“ The *hollow ware* trade is, I think, fairly good.

“ The *bicycle* trade increases, and is rapidly becoming a thriving industry in this town.

“ The *brick and tile* trade is slack, although the building trade is rather better.

“ The *glass* trade suffers much from foreign competition, nothing but the keenest enterprise enables those in it to hold their own.

“ The *Welsh woollen* trade is not working to its full strength, and I think the little old-fashioned woollen mills driven by water power must die out, as the machines are of the most primitive type.

“ *Sweating in the tailoring* trade.—Work is put out in Dudley, and some few of those who undertake it get it done cheaply by a system of employing girls of from 14 to 17 years of age. These girls are verbally bound for two years as apprentices without wages, or for 18 months if they pay 1*l.*, to learn tailoring ; this is a most scandalous bargain, for the girls must be able to do plain sewing, and after the first week they are earning money for their employers, and all they are taught as a rule is to use a sewing machine and put garments together, possibly trousers only, after

the two years they may be discharged, or put on wages if exceptionally quick workers; but they have never been taught the trade.

“Nearly all of this work from Dudley is carried on in private houses, many of which I have visited, and allowing a fair margin for those workers who do not speak the truth and those who dare not, I do not believe the hours of work have been generally excessive, but a clause in the Factories and Workshops Act compelling occupiers of all workshops to report themselves to the District Inspector would largely undermine the mischief of country sweating shops.

“I am sorry to say that foreign workpeople are spreading into the country towns, and their competition with English workpeople will in time lead to an outburst.

“Where this tailoring work is carried on in large works, and mechanical power is used in driving the sewing machines, hands can earn good wages, the hours are not excessive, and the injurious work of treadling is avoided.

“The number of the children at work in my district continues to decrease, the educational authorities and school teachers appear to do what they can to discourage half-timers.

“The large increase to the Saturday Hospital Fund over last year, collected on the 1st instant, is a strong proof that there is an improvement in the trade of this district, and it is confirmed by the fact that several ironworks are about to be re-started. As good trade has been long in coming, I hope it has come at last.”

Mr. Brewer's report for Bolton, Wigan, &c. :—

“I have the honour to forward you a short report on the various matters concerning the state of my district during the past year, circumstances that have given rise to future thought, and a few words on trade past and prospective.

“I will deal with the last subject first, as the chief object I have in view in forwarding a report is to draw especial attention to the almost universal insecurity of hoists, and to lay before you an axiom that no hoist is securely fenced if any other than the authorised bobbin carrier can tamper with the setting on motion or actuate the hoist.

“During the last few months of our departmental year, I think I may safely say that trade has most decidedly improved. In the cotton trade orders are plentiful, but prices have not as yet gone up in proportion to the orders.

“Orders have so far righted themselves by their quantity, but as yet prices have not been able to do the same, though they have a slight tendency that way, and there is every prospect that shortly prices will go up.

“The high price of cotton and the Cotton Corner have to a great extent militated against the spinner, and to some extent the manufacturer has reaped the best profit, gaining the margin between the price of yarn and the price of manufactured cloth.

“ The spinner, owing to the high price of cotton, gains but a small margin of profit between it and the selling price of yarn, whereas the manufacturer gains the margin of profit between the buying price of yarn and his manufactured goods.

“ The manufacturers have complained and grumbled, but I am led to believe they have not fared so badly as they would wish the public to believe. All round there seem to be indications of a decided move for the better in all branches of industry, and even in the coal trade things seem to be better, as the demand seems to be approximately itself nearer to the supply.

“ The iron trade seems also to be reviving, and, with perhaps the exception of the building trade, all other industries in my district show a decided improvement. A few firms of builders have been and are nearly always busy, and the building trade has received a certain amount of impetus in one place by the removal of the Locomotive Works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Horwich.

“ These works when fully started will employ some 3,000 hands, and for a large number of these, dwelling-houses have to be provided.

“ In addition to these, shopkeepers and others have flocked to Horwich to open shops, &c., but up to the present a good many have left again, not having met with sufficient encouragement. These came from all parts of the country to try their luck.

“ The quiet little village of Horwich has made a wonderful development, and of course building operations have been concomitant—building, if you can call building where the foundations of many of the houses, &c. are only laid upon the sod—foundations being almost at a discount. There was a general rush to build immediately the removal of the locomotive works was known to be *un fait accompli*, and although houses were run up almost in a night there is still experienced great difficulty in obtaining a house.

“ The building trade improvement, though, may be said to have been fictitious. Both textile and non-textile factories increase in number or are increasing. Either new factories of both classes are starting, or are in building, whilst old ones standing for years have been re-occupied by fresh firms, or are re-started by the original firms.

“ I alluded in my last report to the hosiery trade and its development in this district.

“ The original firm alluded to in that report has been much pressed by orders. Whereas a year back the orders would average some 35 per week, their orders now are treble and quadruple that number. I am informed both by lessor and lessee that this firm has taken other premises in Bolton, and that they will continue their present factory, wherein some 350 hands are employed. The manager, who is a director too, informs me that they are in treaty with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. for twelve acres of land on which to erect a new factory, whilst still retaining their present premises. A new company has

also been formed. Besides the 350 hands employed in the factory the firm employ something like 50 out-workers.

"At Westhoughton an old silk shed has been taken by a Manchester firm for the manufacture of hosiery. Besides these factories and one at Wigan, the workshops in which hosiery is knitted are innumerable and increase continually, and it is impossible to enumerate all the private houses in which stocking knitting is carried on. I may say that every workshop has its hands employed on the premises, but it also has its outworkers who work at home. As a rule, these never come to my notice except by accident, or, what is more usual, by an application to the School Board for a labour certificate. The School Board invariably in Bolton report the same to me, with a request that I will visit and ascertain if the application be genuine, and the place wherein the child is to be employed is a *bonâ fide* workshop.

"This hosiery trade is not confined to Bolton alone. It is vastly on the increase in small workshops and houses throughout my district, though at present I only know of one such place in Ormskirk.

"I regard this development of the hosiery trade as a great future for the Bolton industries.

"The machine used is of German manufacture with patented improvements by Mr. Rothwell.

"The process of knitting seems a nice light employment for girls, and the room is large, lofty, and airy, and then there are the girls who are employed solely and entirely in fitting the various parts of the jackets, vests, &c. together.

"I am not so sure that the wages are high, as they range from very low to a fair wage, but Mr. Rothwell assures me some of the hands can earn as much as 18s. per week.

"I am glad to say that after some years standing the Wigan and Ince Rolling Mills at Pagefield are started.

"A new mill for cotton spinning is all but finished at Wigan, and the old mill, burnt down some five years back, is to be rebuilt.

"Aërated water, herb beer, horehound beer are commodities in increased demand.

"Some of these manufactures are carried on in new factories, but the majority are made in small workshops or places which, at some time or another, are sure to become either factories or else workshops, the latter by reason of their employing sooner or later either young persons or children.

"I only hear of these workshops either through the School Board, by an informant, personal contact, or, what is most usual, through taking the names off the lorries or carts, and making inquiries as to their addresses, as few lorries, carts, or the boxes in which the bottles are carried have the full address on.

"The manufacture of these drinks has become so extensive that the only wonder is where are the people who consume them.

"The development of this trade has not only been in Bolton, but has extended all over my district even to a remote country village.

"Two new manufactures have sprung up in my district.

“The one, the manufacture by electricity of aluminium, and the syndicate working it look forward to a great future for this metal both to be used intact and as an alloy.

“They claim for it great hardness and durability.

“So far as I can speak at present, the invention emanates from Germany.

“The other new manufacture is that of roburite, an explosive seemingly of great power, and from all I hear bidding fair to be a success.

“Of some of its ingredients and their deleterious effects on the workman I shall have a few words to say hereafter. I hear from colliery proprietors and mining engineers that the roburite cartridge is good.

“I have witnessed experiments with it, and its force and power seem to be great.

“Its use is to be for coal-pits chiefly, and the value which the company claim for it for this purpose is that it is flameless and pit explosions are lessened by its use for blasting or shot firing.

“The company say it is flameless, but, giving them credit for all, I believe there is and must be a slight flame, though I am told it is a minimum.

“This invention, too, is of German extraction.

“Small non-textile factories of almost all classes of manufacture come almost weekly under my notice. They have either been started some little time or are just starting.

“I constantly have to complain of their want of sending me notice of occupation.

“In the cotton trade there has virtually been no short time this year in my district except at Wigan, and there the mills went on short time for about a fortnight owing to the Cotton Corner, and to break this up the Oldham, Wigan, and other district masters coalesced, but as all did not join the coalition fell through, and first one and then another began to run full time again.

“I may finish by saying that spinners are thus far in a better position generally, inasmuch as the stocks are used up and there is no longer working for stock.

“I have omitted to mention that one new bleach work, and I may say two, for I made no allusion to one of these in my last report, though it started about the end of 1886, have started in my district.

“They both occupy the places of disused paper mills. One is in North Bolton and the other in Wigan.

“Bleach works are factories not to be started every day on account of the water rights.

“There is another manufacture which has increased here, viz., that of bleachers' blue. The place in which that is made is now a factory, but I remember it only a few years back, I may say only two, when it was only a workshop and none but the manufacturer's own family employed, now I believe he employs some fifty hands.

“For two or three years past the ‘Sunlight Soap’ manufacturers have given employment to a large number of girls of all

ages over 13 in making cardboard boxes, but I believe at Christmas the greater part of this manufacture will be removed to somewhere near Birkenhead.

“So far as the working of the Act is concerned, my chief difficulty has been in enforcing the observation of the law relating to cleaning, oiling tops and bottoms of the spindles in spinning mills, and the cleaning and picking cuts, *i.e.*, the cloth and other work in weaving sheds before starting time in the morning and after stopping time at night and during the meal hours by persons prohibited by the Act from doing so.

“To prevent any misapprehension of my meaning, it may be as well for me to explain that in using the word ‘overtime’ I use it advisedly, and classify it by calling it overtime direct and overtime indirect.

“By ‘overtime direct’ I mean the illegal overtime, that is, time made by running the engine to run the machinery in excess of the hours recognised by the Act for the absolute purpose of carrying on a manufacturing process by the aid of all persons protected by the Act.

“I may say that, with few notable exceptions, nearly all mills, &c. are more or less addicted to cribbing time, *i.e.*, running overtime. With this remark I may dismiss the question of overtime direct.

“By ‘overtime indirect’ I mean time that is gained when the engine and machinery have ceased to move. I mean that overtime indirect is made and through persons intended to be protected by the Act, such as cleaning, oiling, picking cuts, &c. before the starting time during the periods allowed for meals and after the stopping time at night.

“There is a portion of the work in cleaning, oiling, &c. which should not be done whilst the machinery is in motion except by the minders themselves *male adults*, as females and young persons and children are prohibited from so doing by the law.

“There are other classes of work which children are prohibited from doing whilst the machinery is in motion and to do which there is a tendency to employ children only.

“It may be accepted as an axiom that certain classes of cleaning are usually done by protected hands, and that there are certain classes of cleaning, &c. to do which, from custom, the exigencies of the labour market, &c., require persons protected by the Act to perform, and which could be performed by such persons without any infringement of the law against employing them during meals, provided in all mills and sheds sufficient time was given for cleaning, &c.

“Virtually, therefore, in a mill in which no time for cleaning is allowed in the week beyond the half hour allowed by the Act on Saturday ‘overtime indirect’ is made.

“It is ‘overtime indirect’ for this reason, *viz.*, that the mill in which the law is broken by reason of the cleaning, &c. being done during the meal hours when insufficient time is allowed for cleaning

gains the time allowed in another mill for cleaning which observes the law.

“To exemplify my meaning. Take two spinning mills of, say, 60,000 spindles each engaged in the same trade and spinning, say, 60^s twist. The one observes the law in its integrity in respect of the prohibitions as to cleaning between the fixed and traversing parts of the self-acting mill.

“Of cleaning any part of machinery in motion by children.

“Of cleaning machinery, oiling tops and bottoms of spindles and other work when machinery is not in motion during the times allowed for meals by protected hands.

“By giving a certain time weekly for the performance of all such work, let that time be what it may over and above the half-hour allowed for cleaning, &c. by the Act on Saturday, but for my purpose let me call it two hours over and above the Saturday half-hour,

“The other mill totally disregards any allowed time for cleaning except the Saturday half-hour, and all the illegal cleaning has to be done under the several illegal conditions respectively in total disregard of the Act. The law-abiding mill thus loses two hours per week which the law-breaker gains. The law-breaker running his 60,000 spindles gains over his law-abiding competitor the production of about 2,000 spindles per week, which represents at present price of yarn, say, 1s. 0½*d.* per lb., a gain of in the gross of about 15*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per week.

“It must clearly be understood that the 15*l.* odd represents gross gain, not net, as the net gain would amount to, say, 7*l.* 10*s.* odd.

“It is impossible to determine what is or what is not sufficient time for cleaning. The Operatives' Association hold that there should be allowed for cleaning during the week not less than one and a half hours. That there should also be allowed some minutes after the engine sets on for the oiling of the tops and bottoms of the spindles as the tops and bottoms cannot be oiled when the mule is running. Oiling the tops whilst the machinery is running would throw the oil off on to the yarn and spoil it, and the oil would fly off the bottoms of spindles making 8,000 revolutions per minute, which is about the average rate, and the Association hold that the minder should not be called on to oil during his meal hour. It is not a lengthy process, it is true, but it is one that has to be done prior to starting time as spindles must be cold for that purpose, and of course protected hands cannot do it without breaking the law. In mills where female minders are only employed the law is either universally broken or the mills are not set on till the engine has started and the oiling done.

“This would not affect Bolton though, as there are only about six female minders, if that, but it especially applies to Wigan. A resolution has been passed by the Operatives' Association to the effect, ‘Where an employer attempts to fix the responsibility for any violation of the Factory Act by piecers on to the spinners a

‘ written notice shall be handed in by the man refusing to accept
 ‘ of any liability unless sufficient and satisfactory time be allowed
 ‘ to oil and clean machinery.’

“ ‘ In the event of such time being conceded, and any member
 ‘ shall afterwards violate the law payment of the weekly benefit to
 ‘ such member in the event of his dismissal for such transgression,
 ‘ or to defray any portion of the costs of legal proceedings where
 ‘ such are instituted against him be refused.’ ”

“ There are in reality only three or four mills in Bolton in which time is given to clean. The consequence is that the Act is almost universally broken.

“ The Association here and its affiliated branches are very strong, and the failure to allow time for oiling and cleaning machinery will hereafter, and not long first, lead to serious complications between employers and employed.

“ The times given for cleaning vary. In some mills not any. In others half-an-hour, one hour, and one-and-a-half to two hours. It is impossible to lay down a law as to exact time to be allowed as so much depends on the counts spun, but one-and-a-half hours is none too much.

“ That the Association carry out their resolution I have no doubt, as may be seen from a recent prosecution. Three female card-room hands swore they were not cleaning when I swore I distinctly saw them at work, though I could not swear to the exact technical name of such work. These females did not belong to the Card-room Hands’ Association, and had doubtless been threatened by the manager. The little piecer swore at once he was at work ; he was safe and protected by the Association.

“ The oiling tops and bottoms could of course be done by the minder, and doubtless should be so done, but when the minder has the facility of getting assistance he is tempted to utilise such even at a risk. I believe the gain in weaving sheds by ‘ indirect ’ overtime, *i.e.*, by not allowing the weavers (females, young persons, and children only, of course) sufficient time to pick cuts, clean, &c., by permitting them to stop their looms during the legal running hours to do so, and thus forcing them to do it during meal times is still greater than in spinning mills.

“ Engines and all other machinery in the various factories, hoists excepted, are nearly all sufficiently fenced. The sanitary requirements of the Act are, on the whole, fairly observed, though some Wigan mills might be cleaner and the petties more wholesome.

“ Letter-press printers, with a few notable exceptions, take the palm for want of cleanliness, insanitary workrooms, and rickety, tumble-down staircases.

“ The gassing rooms in mills still stand in need of vast improvement. It is a difficult matter to find an efficacious remedy for a gassing room, even the excellent Blackman propeller will not always exhaust the fumes of burnt fibre or the particles which float in the room. The position of the gassing room does much to assist in clearing the atmosphere. One will nearly always find that a

gassing room which is situated over a winding or warping room is more easily ventilated than one which is on the ground floor.

"In respect of the oversteaming in weaving sheds, I believe that the sheds in my district are very fair. I have only heard of one complaint of this oversteaming, and my informant candidly admitted it was only now and again that such occurred.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a good deal of excessive work is carried on in dressmaking, millinery, clogging, &c., and I almost invariably find any complaint I get well founded.

"The employment of children as half-timers is in many parts of my district decidedly on the decrease.

"Eleven big cotton mills in Bolton I know employ only some 37 children amongst them.

"From as careful a calculation as I can make in Bolton factories and workshops, there are now not more than 2,200 children employed as half-timers, and this number is now chiefly sustained by the weaving sheds and small workshops, such as milliners, undertakers, clog-iron makers, and shops *ejusdem generis*, in fact, in workshops coming as such under the definition of the Act.

"There are not now in Bolton more than 10 mills employing on the average 100 children each, and the weaving sheds bring up the average.

"In Wigan the decrease is still more, and I quote as an example one mill alone.

"When I first took the census of children employed in this mill in January of 1879 the number stood at a unit over 500. On last taking it there were only 35 (thirty-five) of both sexes, and, as in curious comparison to the Bolton weaving sheds, not a single child is employed in the large weaving sheds of this mill. This would be in October of 1888.

"It must be understood that when I use the word 'children,' I mean only those under the age of 13, as at 13 years of age, in Bolton, Wigan, and indeed elsewhere, it is rare to find a child turned 13 who has not passed Standard IV.

"The Bolton School Board exercise all due diligence before they issue a labour certificate for work.

"Before the certificate is signed the child applying for it has to take a printed form to its future employer to be signed by him, stating that he is about to employ, or has employed, the child named. This works very well and without the slightest friction. But with all this trouble and care children will evade the Board and its officers, and it is not till the child is irregular in its attendance at school that it is discovered the child is not working or has it ever worked, except perhaps for one or two weeks till it has passed the certifying surgeon, when it is taken away and kept half-time at home.

"Another way of discovery is that in visiting, I take the names of children marked 'left' and all particulars, and hand them to the superintendent of officers, who directs inquiry with very often the result of a discovery that the child is evading the School Board.

"As reported before, the diminution in the employment of children at Wigan is still more palpable. The firm of Messrs. T. Taylor Brothers, Limited, Wigan, in January of 1879 employed over 500 children. I counted them not long since and I can only find 35 (thirty-five). This is partly owing to an unwillingness to employ children on account of irregularity at school and the trouble of the certificates of attendance, partly because they can get as many full-timers to do the same work as they want, as nearly all pass the fourth standard in Wigan at an early age, and this standard being the one for total exemption is the source of great trouble and constant visiting to me, to say nothing of prosecutions for employing children under 13 years of age without any school attendance and full-time employment, partly on account of the risk from cleaning machinery in motion.

"In short, I may say Messrs. Taylor Brothers would not employ any children at all in their huge mills were it not they are the children of some of their hands.

"The employment of children in workshops making all kinds of wearing material and a few other trades is largely on the increase, and I think is much to be regretted. First, it is made use of to evade the school board authorities, and secondly, it has this effect. Children are taken into dressmaking and millinery establishments say at 12 years of age. They are of little use so young except to pick up pins, untrim bonnets, carry pins, cotton, and material from one room to another. After a bit they begin to ply the needle and serve two years, at the age of 14 they have served their time, and then perhaps continue for a year longer. At the age of 15 the parents think the child a fully qualified dressmaker, &c., and take them away.

"The girl of 15 either puts a brass plate on her parents' door or fashion sheets in the window, starts as a qualified dressmaker, spoils her customers' material, and eventually either gives up dressmaking on her own account once and for all, retires into the mill or returns to relearn all she thought she had learned, and in reality at a more advanced age has to serve her time again and go as an improver. My district is swarming with girls who start thus and even employ other girls younger than themselves.

"It is no uncommon thing to visit a place with a bright brass plate on the door, and a very young girl announces herself as the employer. Rules are sent and instructions given, and the place visited a month or two after only to find the youthful employer has gone to some larger dressmaker's, and, if inquiry be made there, to learn that the youthful employer knows nothing at all of her business. Dressmakers and milliners, as also cloggers, abound in my district all over, and it is simply a wonder to me how (if they do) get a living.

"In respect of the precautions to avoid accidents and secure safety, the mills in Bolton are fairly good so far as the absolute machinery is concerned.

"There is a strong opposition to the adoption of shuttle guards both from employer and employes.

From the first on account of expense, from the second as interfering with their work.

The employers also urge that as yet no efficient shuttle guard has been produced.

“ So far as experience of accidents in the mills in my district goes, shuttles flying do not inflict either such disastrous injury or terminate so often fatally as accidents from other causes.

“ I allude especially to the scrolls on mules and hoists.

“ A friend, an eminent cotton spinner, declares that there is no piece of machinery in his mill so dangerous as the scroll and band at the back of the creel on a mule.

“ His attention was first called to the danger by a lad in his employ getting caught by the scroll and severely injured.

“ Having no data to go on, I can only recall a few of the many severe accidents resulting from persons being caught in the scroll. In 1878 a child at Park Mill Spinning Company had his arm pulled out of the socket, and on 19th June 1879 a child lost his arm at Phoenix Mill, Bolton, from same cause. Soon after a child just turned 10 years of age met with a similar injury at Messrs. T. Taylor and Sons, Limited, Bolton.

“ A county constable's son had his arm broken at Messrs. T. and T. Heaton's Lostock Mill.

“ Then there was one more recently at Mr. W. Knowles's mill, Bolton. There have been many others, I may say far too many.

“ The gentleman who had his attention called to the danger of the scroll has had all his scrolls fenced and by a very simple contrivance, viz., a tin case of a triangular form, and a door at the back to enable any oiling, &c., to be done.

“ Some years back I was much astonished to find that a similar guard was and had been in use in one of the mills at Tyldesley.

“ I would note, though, that all makes of mills are not the same, and on one the scroll is so placed, that it is not so dangerous as on the others.

“ The danger arises from lads picking the scavenger rod and cleaning. In this process they back down as they go on cleaning, and, forgetful of the scroll, back on to it, and their shirt sleeves get caught and dragged in by the band and pulley, and the arm follows, usually with the result that the arm is pulled out of the socket.

“ But a greater and more disastrous source of accident is the hoist. So long as there is a door or a bar, employers seem to think that they have done all that is required of them.

“ Of course, when I say employers I mean the majority of them, as I have some notable exceptions, and even in their cases the hoists are not safe, as too much reliance is placed on discipline and the infallibility of the hoistmen.

“ Publicity has been given to the hoist protection invented by a signalman on the railway, and improved on by Mr. W. Knowles. A drawing of this hoist protector was published in H.M. Chief Inspector's Report for 1886. It is on the block system, and I feel

thoroughly convinced that where such is in use, except under one condition, no accident can possibly occur.

“The condition I allude to is one that can easily be remedied. It arises in cases where there is too much space between the cage of the hoist and the door. The danger then lies in the case of a foot protruding outside the cage and getting crushed between the cage and the arch over doorway. I am firmly of this opinion that no hoist is safe if anyone but the bobbin carrier or hoistman has access to the setting-on motion.

“With Mr. Knowles’s hoist this is impossible, and before anyone can actuate the hoist the doors have to be closed, and the door cannot be opened unless the hoist is there.

“There are all kinds of inventions to protect hoists, and I have given the subject some thought. I find none, however, to equal Mr. Knowles’s, but unfortunately at present it can only be applied to hoists having a single door. I have great hope, though, that before long this will be remedied, and in the meantime I am waiting to hear from the manager of Messrs. Hetherington and Co., of Ancoats, of an idea he has, simple and economic, calculated to prevent the most fruitful cause of hoist accidents, viz., the removal of the hoist from the floor where left by the user. A week or so back I pointed out to Messrs. Hetherington and Co. an objection to their hoist protector, which seems to be somewhat popular, though costly, about my district. The doors of their hoist are only half doors. In many cases not high enough to prevent persons leaning over, lifting the weight up, thus freeing the door from the action of the hoist. They then trig the door up with wedges, and thus practically there is no protection, and, moreover, anyone can get at the setting-on motion.

“This is not hypothetical, as I myself found one of Messrs. Hetherington and Co’s. hoist doors thus trigged up, and a gentleman here, a cotton-spinner, informed me the other day he frequently found his hoist so trigged up and he quite trembled at any fatal result.

Messrs. Hetherington, in response to my letter, most courteously sent their manager over.

I submit that to be safe no one but the bobbin carrier should have access to the hoist and setting-on motion. I think I am justified in this opinion, and I table the fatal hoist accidents that have occurred in this district during my ten years here.

The following table shows the fatal accidents, so far as I remember :—

—	Date.	Name.	Age.	Mill or Factory.	Cause of Accident.
1	March 27, 1879	Forgotten	About 16	T. Knowles, Wigan	Strands of wire rope breaking. Improper use of coiling rope.
2	June 25 "	John Warburton	51	J. Chadwick and Bros., Eagley New Mills.	Head cut off between hoist and well wall. Using the hoist herself.
3	June 1880	Forgotten (female)	20	Barlow and Jones, No. 2, Albert Mills.	Split in two, and had to be sawn out. Iron door swung to and pushed her under hoist in motion.
4	Oct. 4 "	Sarah Ann Young	19	H. Hollins and Co., Rose Hill	Fell down hoist. Someone moved hoist from where he left it.
5	" 22 "	Thomas Unsworth	62	Barlow and Jones	No doors to hoist, and a passage through. I believe boy himself actuated hoist, and walked under.
6	Feb. 2, 1882	Samuel Southern	32	S. and T. Prestwich, Farnworth.	Someone took the hoist up, and Young thought his mate had. The hoist was reversed, and crushed him.
7	June 2 "	Robert Tart	About 14	Crosses and Winkworth, Gilnow Mill.	Went up in hoist; left doors open. Someone moved hoist, and on returning lad fell down.
8	July 16, 1883	John Young	59	S. and T. Prestwich, Farnworth.	Bundle of cloth fell with hand lorry. Struck him. No doors on.
9	Aug. 23 "	William Wolfendale	Lad.	H. Slater and Co., Bleach Works.	Jumped into hoist in motion and landed on hand lorry, which tilted up and threw him out of cage.
10	July 1, 1885	James Knowles	69	Crosses and Winkworth, Pike Mill.	Looking over half-door, hoist descended and jammed his head between it and half-door.
11	Oct. 2, 1886	William Haslam	21	Johnson, Sons, Allen, and Co., Bolton.	Joiner was repairing cage of warehouse hoist, and improperly left trap door open. Child fell through.
12	Dec. 2 "	James Murgatroyd	51	Lord, Hampson, and Lord, Bolton.	Jumped into hoist when in motion and crushed. Was allowed to use hoist.
13	Oct. 27, 1887	Martha A. McCorley	10	Eli Dyson, Little Hulton	Hoist door up. Walked in and fell down well.
14	May 1888		10		
15	Nov. 13 "	John Sumner	73	Greenhalgh and Shaw, Bolton	

“If the above accidents terminating fatally are analysed, it will be seen that six at least of the 15 accidents were caused by the ease and facility with which the setting on motion can be got at.

“No 5 accident is a fair sample of the most frequent cause of hoist accident.

“The bobbin carrier takes his skips or buffalos empty up to a floor and leaves his hoist. He takes the empties into the room and brings back his full ones. As a rule, he pulls them towards the hoist backward knowing that he left the hoist at his floor. In the meantime someone has removed the hoist and the unfortunate man falls down backwards.

“No. 8 has this diversity. Two bobbin carriers were employed here. The victim left the hoist on the ground floor and went for something. On his return he found the hoist gone and he presumed his mate had taken it. Relying on his mate, giving him a signal when he was descending, he went into the hoist well to clean it out, and thinking his mate had taken it he knew he would be some time, and that he would have time to clean the well out. However, it so happened that it was not his mate, but someone else who had taken the hoist, and, having ascended to two or three floors above, got out and reversed the hoist, which descended and crushed the victim. The old man lived for some months after.

“No. 11, I believe, arose through an assistant bobbin carrier starting the hoist before the bobbin carrier was in the hoist, and the latter jumped in as hoist started, alighted on a hand lorrey, which tilted up and threw him out of the cage, and he was jammed between arch of hoist well and the bottom of cage.

“Here was Messrs. Hetherington and Co.’s hoist protector, but the door did not come down till the damage was done. This accident could not have occurred if Mr. Knowles’s protector had been used, and as the mill was only started in 1885 it could have been adopted, and I strongly urged its adaptation before the building of the mill was completed.

“No. 14, a mere child, was the victim here, and he was most improperly employed as a bobbin carrier and to work the hoist.

“Other hoist accidents, inflicting more or less injury, have occurred in my district during my 10 years’ charge; but unfortunately I have lost all record.

“This year has been fruitful in such accidents.

“18th April.—A girl of 18 had her foot crushed.

“24th May.—A lad of 16 was caught by the descending hoist at Messrs. J. Burton and Sons, through looking over. This hoist had doors besides a wicket, and the sufferer had opened the doors and was looking over the wicket when hoist came down and caught him.

“15th August.—A boy was hurt and knocked down the well of the hoist. No bones broken and he was but little hurt.

“24th August.—A girl of 15, employed as a bobbin carrier at Messrs. Topp and Hindley, Farnworth, fell down hoist well.

“ In this case I prosecuted, and the decision of the justices was tantamount to that no hoist is safe if the setting-on motion can be tampered with.

“ September.—John Lucas, a lad of some 13 years was employed as bobbin carrier. Here, again, someone actuated the hoist which the boy had just brought up, and he turned to follow his work and was dragging his skip to the hoist, thinking it was still there, when down he went. Messrs. J. Nuttall and Sons were prosecuted.

“ 31st August.—A lad got his leg broken.

“ 9th October.—A man of 56 had his arm broken at same mill.

“ 31st October.—At Messrs. Almond's mill, Farnworth, a limewasher was hurt, but this arose from his own folly.

“ Two fatal hoist accidents this year I have already quoted.

“ Some time in 1886 a labourer at Messrs. J. Crook, Bolton, had several limbs fractured through stepping into space, thinking hoist was there.

“ I think that the fatalities alone, 15 in 10 years, speak for themselves the necessity of rigidly enforcing all precautions in the fencing of hoists.

“ In these days of invention it is possible to securely fence hoists, and, if not make them absolutely safe, at least minimise the number of accidents.

“ I maintain that Mr. Knowles's hoist is as near absolute safety as possible. Indeed I cannot myself see how an accident can occur with its use, except there be too much space between the cage and the hoist doors, or the locking lever be disconnected from the setting-on rod.

“ Both these chances can be obviated :—

“ (1.) In placing the doors.

“ (2.) By rendering it impossible to effect the disconnection.

“ There are two objections, though, to this hoist:—

“ (1.) At present it is only applied to a single door, though, I believe, ultimately it can be applied to double doors.

“ (2.) It requires a bobbin carrier. In some mills the hoists are only used to pass bobbin skips up and down. In other mills they say they require two bobbin carriers to do the work, and two cannot use this hoist, besides the employment of two is dangerous.

“ There are numbers of inventions for hoist protection, but I do not think anyone of them, except Knowles's, effectually secures a hoist.

“ I believe Messrs. Hetherington and Co.'s manager will shortly bring out a patent which will lock the setting-on motion, and thus prevent many fatal accidents.

“ The fifth section of the Act of 1878 requires every hoist to be securely fenced. This leaves the question of what is and what is not secure, to the opinion of the employer, and, if proceedings be taken, to the opinion of the justices. It is true in the two recent prosecutions of Messrs. Topp and Hindley and Messrs. Nuttall, that though doors were provided the hoists were not securely

fenced. Great stress was laid by my advocate, and in my evidence, on the fact that no hoist could be securely fenced if any one could open the doors or get at the setting-on motion. I think we were justified in urging this point in the face of the casualties I have enumerated above.

"I think it should be an axiom that no hoist is securely fenced if the setting-on motion is exposed to the meddling of extraneous parties.

"Employers' ideas as to securely fencing are varied, and, if it were not for the possible fatality, ludicrous ; they are often typical of the man.

"Many are only too ready and willing to adopt any means of saving life or preventing accidents that can be pointed out to them, whilst too many are actuated by motives of economy, and fall back on the idea that no accidents have occurred, and as it has been, so it shall be.

"Numbers of hoists have doors locked with patent keys, but the bottom entrance to hoist is left quite open. The setting-on motion is thus exposed to all, and anyone wanting to go up to first, second, third, or fourth storey goes to this and actuates the hoist, totally oblivious of the bobbin carrier, who is following his employment and feeling secure that his hoist is where he left it.

"The result being, as cited in numbers of the accidents above, that the bobbin carrier falls from the top to the bottom.

"Many have doors on and are deemed secure in consequence, though the doors are not fastened or if fastened can be opened by the hand, by a knife, or a key so common that any apology for a key will open them.

"Security in fencing a hoist means the absolute impossibility for anyone, but the bobbin carrier, to get at the setting-on motion.

"By this I mean either the adoption of Mr. Knowles's plan, or of some means to prevent any other than the bobbin carrier or hoistman actuating the hoist.

"Half doors are decidedly objectionable, as see fatal accident No. 12, also accident at Messrs. Burton's in my district, and the one at Moorhey Mills, Glodwick. Every hoist should have doors from top storey to bottom, and all securely locked, and the bobbin carrier alone to have the key.

"Two bobbin carriers at work using the same hoist are a source of danger. In many mills the employer, the manager, and spinning master have keys. The bobbin carrier is entirely at their mercy, and fatal accident No. 8 resulted from this practice of many keys.

"The safety doors should be automatic, and every possibility of tampering with them should be obviated. Doors provided for safety and with semi-automatic movement are often triggered up.

"All females and male young persons should be prohibited from using the hoist or being employed as bobbin carriers.

"It is a practice only too common, out of motives of economy, to employ young males, females, and even children as bobbin

carriers, and to allow them, or rather employ them to work the hoist.

“I again repeat that before a hoist can be said to be securely fenced that it should be impossible for the setting-on motion to be used except by the authorised person.

“That so far as practicable the doors should open and shut automatically with the hoist.

“That full doors should be used, and that the fewer persons having keys the better.

“I have somewhat exceeded in length my original intention of writing a short report, but the importance of the hoist security in face of the frightful casualties must be my excuse.

“Circular saws, line shafts, and other machinery are, I submit, not nearly so fruitful of fatal accidents and serious injuries as unfenced and improperly secured hoists.

“I strongly uphold the excellence of Mr. Knowles’s hoist.”

Capt. Bevan’s district has Walsall for its centre:—

“Since my last report I am happy to say that trade in my district generally has taken a more favourable turn; since the beginning of the year nine iron mills have been re-started in the district, most of which have been completely stopped for several years. The most important is the Bromford Ironworks, West Bromwich, giving employment, when fully at work, to some 500 hands. Fortunately for the neighbourhood these works have only been closed for about nine months. The smaller works re-started are engaged mostly in the making of sheet iron, for which there appears to be a considerable demand at present, which demand also benefits the galvanizing trade, which has been brisk. The puddlers’ wages have been raised 6*d.* per ton; now at 7*s.* 3*d.*; a further rise is expected. In fact, generally, the iron trade in the Black Country is in a less depressed state than it was 12 months ago; in fact it might be said to be, if not prosperous, firm. Even in the gun-lock trade a better price is obtained for flint locks, which are made for the African trade. The lock filers being paid 7*d.* per lock now, instead of 3½*d.*, the price 18 months ago.

“I have been at some pains to inquire into the question of sweating in my district, and have come to the conclusion that it is quite the exception. In the tailoring trade, in the neighbourhood of Bilston and Coseley, some work, the making up for coats and vests, is undertaken by young women, from the Birmingham warehouses. I have visited several, and have generally found them working in their kitchens, which appear bright and comfortable. In some cases the fathers are colliers. One or two girls are generally employed, and the hours are not excessive. There are three tailors’ workshops in my districts whose occupiers are Jews; they attend to the Workshop Regulations very fairly. In Walsall there is a very large clothing factory, where much trouble

has been taken, and apparently no expense spared, for the comfort of the workers. Electric lighting is adopted, and an excellent system of ventilation by fans is in use, and which is utilised to get rid of the fumes from the gas irons by means of flexible tubes, which is well worthy of mention.

“In evidence given before the Commission on Sweating I see some of the witnesses have stated that sweating is carried on in the saddle and harness trades in Walsall, and that most of the work is done in the workers’ homes. If sweating means long hours, it is certainly not the case in the factories and workshops which I visit as far as women and young persons are concerned, and, although not within my province, I am informed that the average wages are for men 22s. per week, and for women 10s. Not more than 5 (five) per cent. of the saddle and harness work is done at the workers’ homes, and that generally by married women in the intervals of their domestic duties, comprising stitching and seaming. Domestic workshops are rare. I have on my register six (6) factories and 114 (one hundred and fourteen) workshops where saddle and harness making is carried on in Walsall, and where women and young persons are employed. In several of the workshops there are more than 25 hands working, and in some more than 50. This does not include factories and workshops where harness furniture, bits, buckles, spurs, and stirrups are made, and of which there are many. These facts are from my own personal experience and inspection, and I think will prove that factory work, and not home work, is the rule in the harness trades in Walsall, and as a rule the factories and workshops in Walsall connected with these trades are fairly clean and well ventilated.”

Mr. Knyvett is the Inspector for one portion of Birmingham:—

“Since forwarding you my Annual Report twelve months ago, I am happy to be able to chronicle a marked advance in the position and prospects of trade in Birmingham.

“You did me the honour to insert in your last Parliamentary Report a small table which I had prepared showing the relative overtime returns in my district since I first took charge of it in 1882; and I venture again to place this table before you, as a striking indication of the improvement mentioned.

“In 1882 I received 420 notices from 48 different firms,					
„ 1883	„	422	„	45	„
„ 1884	„	515	„	52	„
„ 1885	„	715	„	68	„
„ 1886	„	514	„	47	„
„ 1887	„	771	„	72	„

and during the present year, although I have yet to add the notices coming in during the busy month of December, I have

received the very satisfactory number of 930 notices from 92 different firms.

“ As other signs of the prevailing activity, I may mention the general ease in obtaining employment for reserve soldiers, whilst there exists an unusual difficulty in finding recruits; and another sign in the pressure of work at Messrs. Tangye's large engine works, a fact which speaks for itself.

“ This improvement is, as I am informed, widespread, and has affected even the gun trade, in which, thanks to the determination of the Government to utilise Birmingham labour, work is far more general than it was a year ago.

“ During the year I have devoted some special time to visiting the small tailors' shops in the town, and have received some assistance, which I desire gratefully to acknowledge, from the Secretary of the Tailors' Society, in the difficult task of finding fresh shops; and of following the occupiers already known to me in their endless migrations. I have always felt that the tailors require constant supervision, as, mainly owing to unsatisfactory conditions of their work, they are more likely as a class to try to evade the Act than other operatives; but at the same time I have seen nothing to cause me to alter my opinion that in Birmingham they are not in the condition of want and misery described before the House of Lords Committee as existing elsewhere; and in support of this view I desire to quote from a report of the Health Committee to the Town Council of Birmingham on August 7th last upon an investigation undertaken by that body into certain statements which had recently appeared in a medical journal :—

“ ‘ The medical officer and the Inspector ’ (this refers to a Corporation official), ‘ visited a number of places where tailors' workpeople were employed. In most cases the ventilation was good, and the air space ample, the latter ranging from 448 to 178 cubic feet per head. In some cases the closets were filthy and too near the workroom, and steps have been taken, where practicable, to remedy these and other insanitary conditions. So far, however, as they have been able to test them, your Committee find that the statements were much exaggerated.’

“ Turning to the subject of accidents, and what has been done in the endeavour to lessen these, I have great pleasure in submitting to your notice three sketches of guards designed by my colleague, Mr. Tinker. Two of these are very useful for keeping the engine-man, or any person improperly in the engine-room, off the fly-wheel of a gas or other engine, being at the same time easily removable; and the third is a very simple but, in my experience, novel guard applicable to the side of jaw shears with little cost or trouble, and which would, had it been used, prevented more than one accident I have known.

Mr. Tinker's description of his proposed guards is as follows:—

“I herewith send you drawings of three guards which Mr. Redgrave wished me to let him have through you. The first is a drawing of a pair of shears at work at Messrs. J. and J. Taunton's Bedstead Works, Sherborne Road, Balsall Heath. I investigated on the 25th February last cause of accident to a youth 15 years of age; he was employed to cut tubes on the bottom cutters, *see A, Fig. 1.*; in getting up from his work he put his left hand on the top of the shears, *see E, Fig. 1,* just when the blades of top shears were closing, *see B, Fig. 1,* and the end of his little finger was cut off. I suggested this guard, so that when the top shears were not in use it would be impossible for anyone to be caught, *see C, Fig. 2,* and when the top shears were at work the guard to be thrown back, *see D, Fig. 1.* This guard is very simple and most effective; it works on a shouldered *set screw*, thus letting it work freely as the shears open and close. It is being fixed to all the shears in the large premises of the Kingston Metal Works, Adderley Street.

FIG. 1.

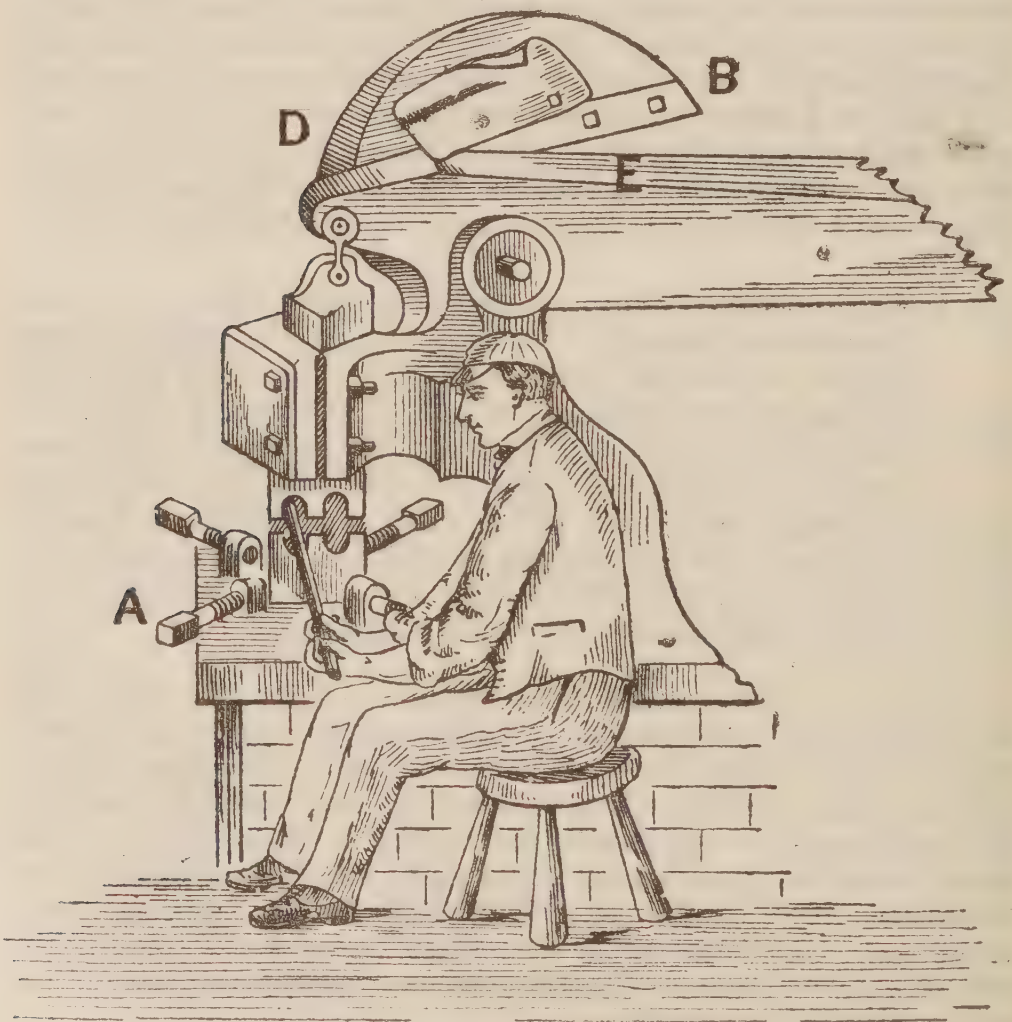
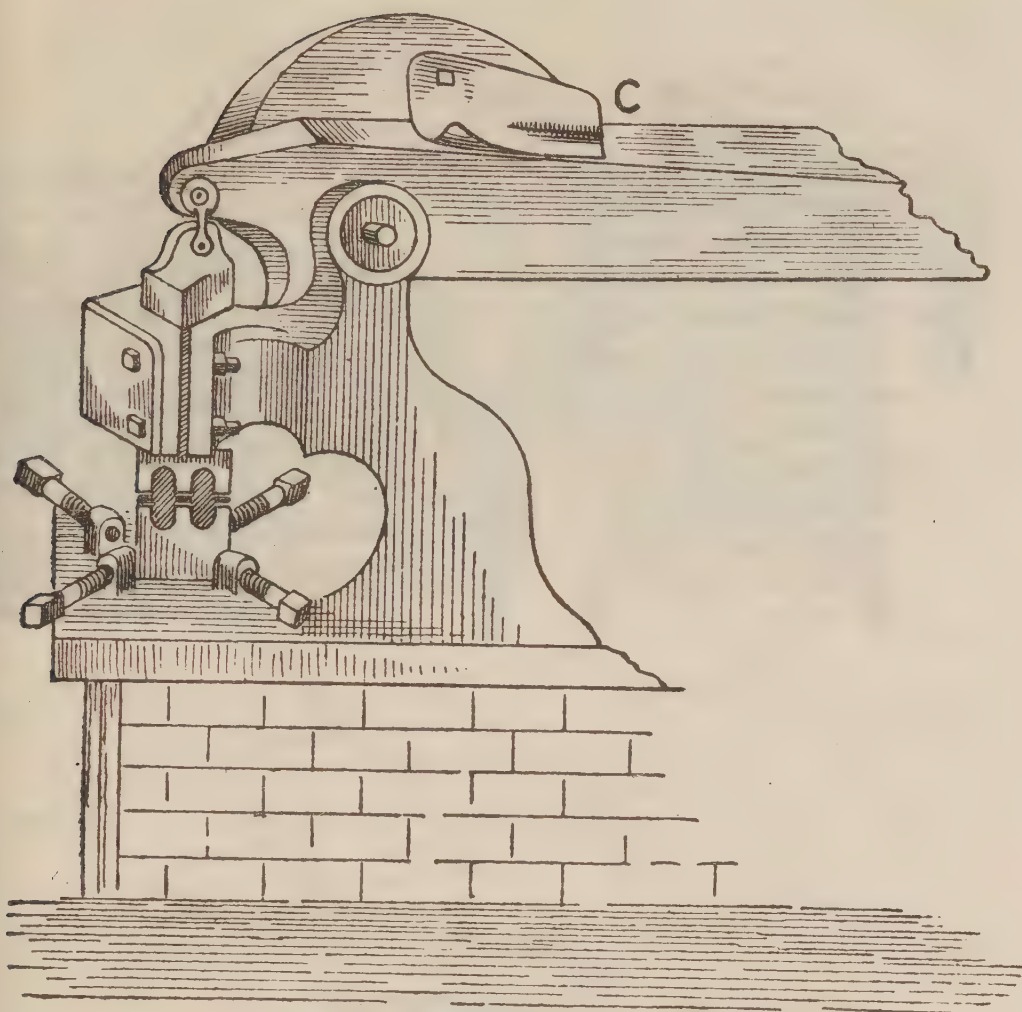


FIG. 2.



“The second drawing is one showing a guard for fly-wheels and crank, 16-horse gas engine now at work at Charles Nufton’s, 45, Conybere Street. When I visited this place I complained of the bad state in which the fencing had been done. Mr. Nufton said that he could not get the engine-man to keep the fence up in the engine-house. I suggested this guard, which when closed the fly-wheels and crank are securely fenced, *see Fig. 2*. One difficulty the engine-man complained of was that when the old fence was up he could not get to his work-bench, *see A, Fig. 2*. This fence, working close to the wheels, gives him room to work and in perfect safety, and at the same time he can see everywhere and motion of the engine at work. When the engine is to be started the guard opens in the centre, *see B, Fig. 1*; it runs on casters and opens and shuts with the greatest ease. When open the engine-man cannot work at his bench, *see C, Fig. 1*, thus making safe of its being closed the moment the engine begins to work; the end of main shaft comes through the guard about 8 or 10 inches, but a tin cover is fixed on the guard, *see D, Fig. 2*, red ink, in which the shaft runs, so that anyone falling against it could not possibly be hurt. The fence is very substantial and can be fixed to any engine at little cost; this one cost 25s.

FIG. 1.

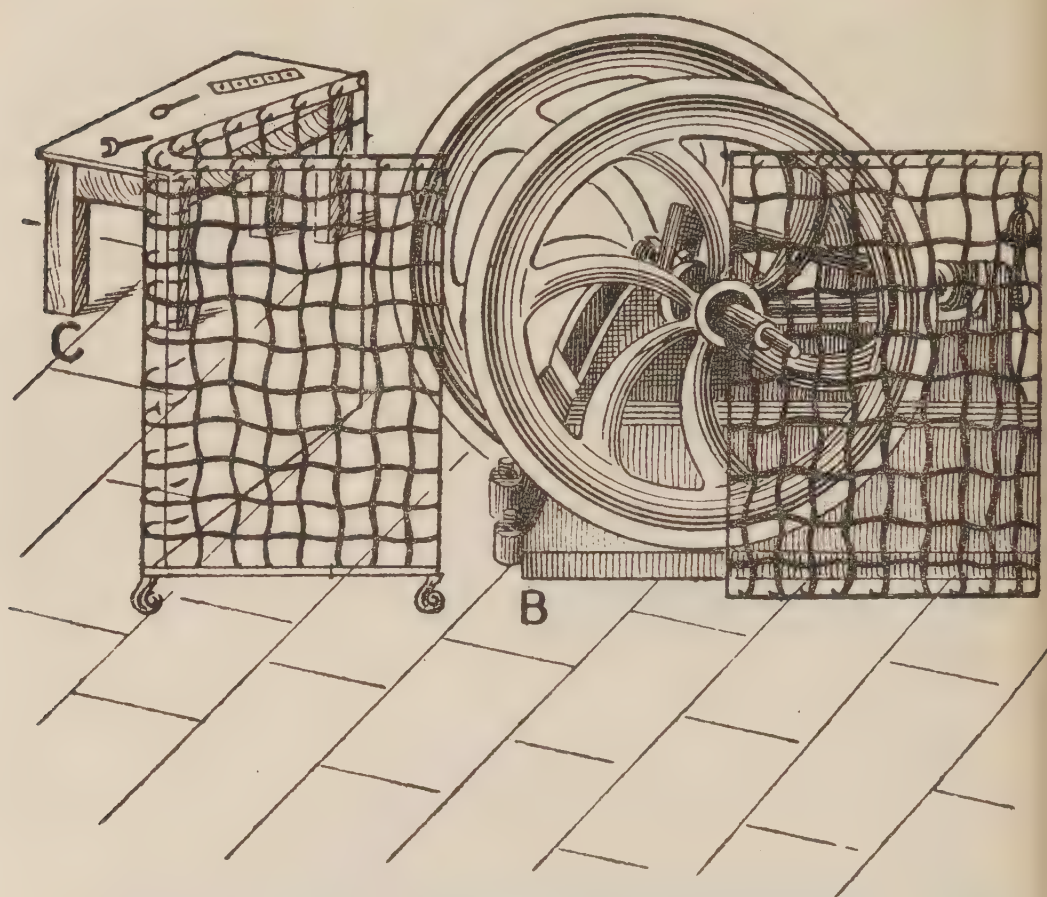
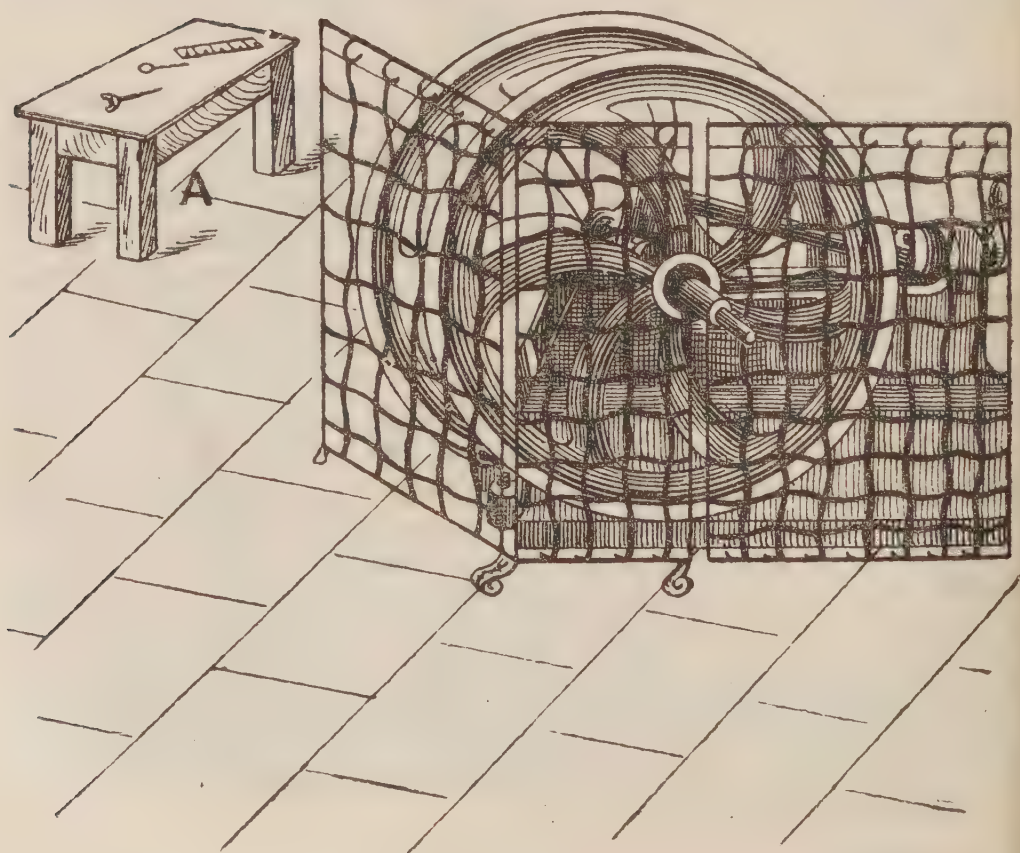


FIG. 2.



“No. 3 is drawing of another proposed fence for fly-wheels of all descriptions, especially gas engines. Fig. 1 shows the fence fixed and the wheel completely guarded. Fig. 2 shows the guard open on the left side, *see A*, Fig. 2, giving the engine-man plenty of room to start the engine by pulling the wheel. Fig. 3 shows the guard open on the right-hand side of fly-wheel, showing that the engine-man can have either side of fly-wheel open, *see B*, Fig 3. This guard can be worked with very little trouble, as one side of the guard balances the other, and when the spring is lifted a boy could throw the guard over to either side. It can also be fixed to large fly-wheel of steam engines which run near to wall, and when the engine stops with the crank at the bottom a crowbar has to be used to turn the wheel till the crank is on the top. This proposed guard could be made use of and thrown back when the fly-wheel has to be turned by hand labour. Any other information that may be required I shall be pleased to try and give.

FIG 1.

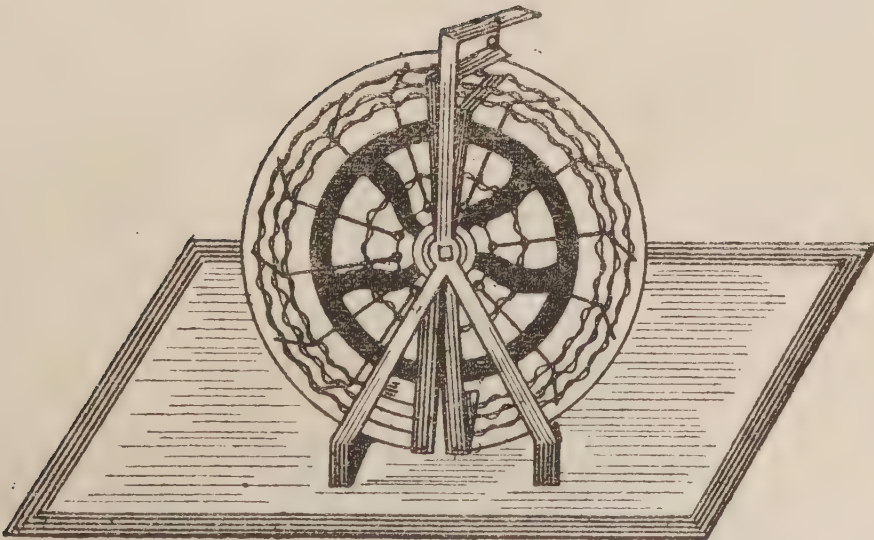


FIG. 2.

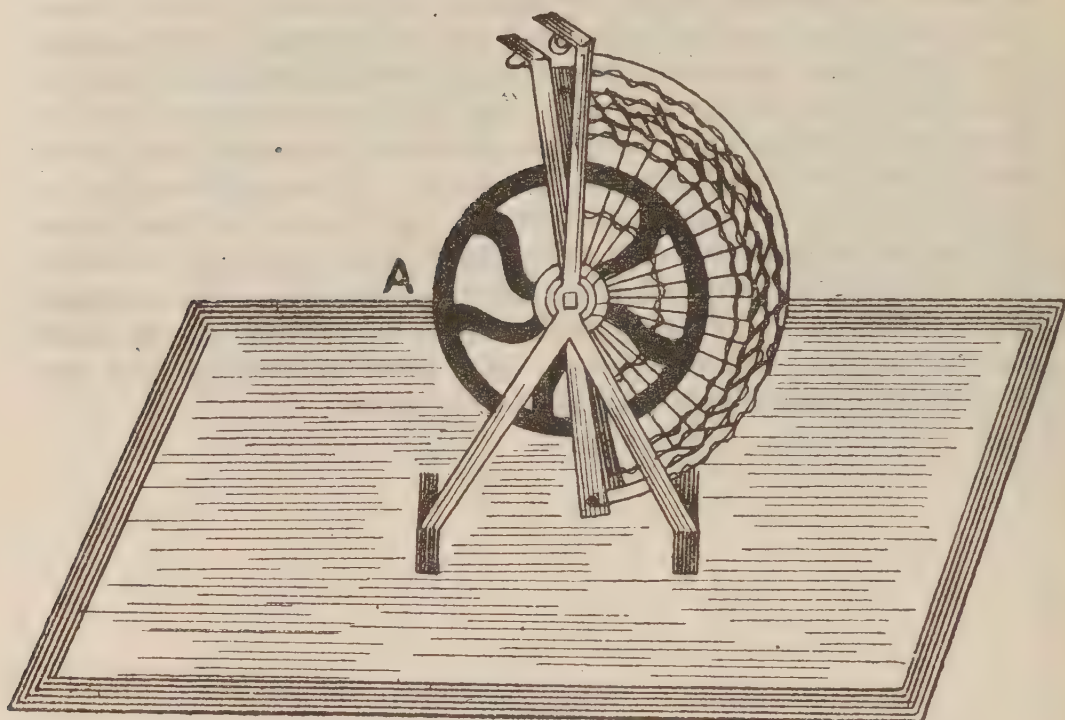
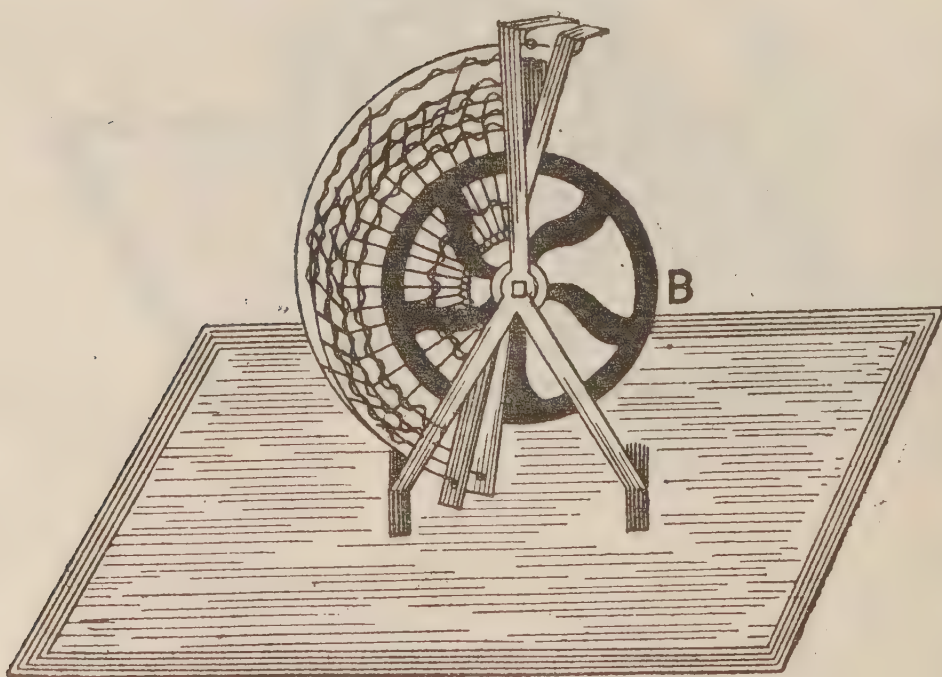


FIG. 3.



"I am thankful to have to report only two cases of fatal accident during the year; one caused by an engine-man oiling his engine from a dangerous position, and the other by a boy being caught by shafting; and while mentioning this, I desire to express my strong conviction of the danger attending unprotected shafting running under benches. No form of machinery is more insidious. Manufacturers and foremen constantly tell me that it is perfectly safe, that it has been unfenced since the factory was built, that it is set far back under the bench, and so forth; and no doubt it may be fairly safe so long as the worker is standing to his work, but then something is dropped under the bench, there is a single turn of the apron or of the sleeve on the shaft, and death is almost inevitable. This objection to fence is exceptional and almost confined to this low shafting, as a rule my suggestions are readily adopted, and in this as in other respects I am greatly indebted to the manufacturers of my district for the kindly spirit they display to the administration of the Act."

Capt. Armstrong's district has Leicester as a centre, and extends on one side to Loughborough, Hinckley, &c., and on the other side to Derby.

"The state of trade in my district during the past year has been on the whole satisfactory. In Leicester there are three staple trades, viz., boots and shoes, hosiery, and elastic webbing, so that if there is a slackness in one branch it is generally compensated for by briskness in another, there seldom happening to be extreme dulness in all at the same period, thus any serious amount of destitution is not likely to occur. The hosiery trade itself also comprises two distinct branches, viz., hose and underclothing, &c., and the fancy trade comprising cardigan jackets and vests, shawls, clouds, &c., this branch being to a great extent a season trade, manufacturers complain bitterly of the restrictions placed upon them by being classed under the Textile Act, and I have received numerous applications from firms who wished to employ their hands overtime for a limited period.

"Trade is now being so cut up that the profits of manufacturers are continually decreasing, owing to the severe competition. As an instance, in 1884 there were 336 factories under inspection, while in 1888 the number has increased to 550, and this in the town of Leicester alone.

"In Derby the silk trade, which used to be one of the staple industries, has continued to decline year by year, and there appears but little likelihood of a revival. The decline in the silk trade is, however, somewhat compensated for by the introduction of lace manufacture, several factories having been started in Derby and the neighbourhood, mostly Nottingham firms who have left that district in order to avoid the action of the Lace Union.

"As regards accidents, I am glad to be able to state that no fatal accident has occurred through machinery. Of the accidents reported an undue number occurred at circular saws, and cleaning

machinery while in motion has accounted for several. Employers of labour are, I am glad to say, much more alive to the importance of fencing machinery than formerly."

Major Roe's report refers to a portion of Birmingham.

"The total number of accidents which have come to my knowledge and coming under our cognisance amount to eighty (80) during the past twelve months, as compared with (71) seventy-one of the previous year, of which eight (8) proved fatal, twenty-five (25) severe, and forty-seven (47) slight (from burns and hurts to fingers under machines, such as presses, &c.).

"This total number, if the four fatal and two other cases resulting from a boiler explosion mentioned below are deducted, is very nearly the average, and as so large a proportion are slight and so few were preventable, I think it shows how carefully on the whole the machinery is now fenced in my district, and I should wish to say how very readily my suggestions are met in this respect by the manufacturers.

"Of the fatal accidents—

1. A man buried by fall of sand.
2. Breaking of an emery-wheel.
3. A man smothered in a garner of wheat.
4. A boy killed under a letter-press printing machine.
- 5 to 8. Four men killed by the explosion of a boiler.

"You will see that but one could have been prevented by extra fencing (No. 4), but in this case the danger was not foreseen by me, as the counterweight which crushed the boy was quite out of the way, and the boy got under and almost into the machine whilst it was standing, and it was put in motion under the notion that the boy had gone upstairs.

"(No. 2.) In this case, as I reported at the time, the stone was of a very old pattern, large, 25 inches in diameter, and of weak construction; had been bought at a sale, and set in motion without any competent opinion from an expert being taken, and was being driven at about twice the safe speed for that size of wheel. This question of speed is, I find, often ignored, and was the probable cause of another emery-wheel in my district also breaking a short time ago, but luckily only fracturing the worker's arm.

"(Nos. 5 to 8.) Were fully reported on by me at the time, and every care as to competent and periodical examinations of the boiler, &c. were made, but it was proved at the inquest that the fracture of the boiler plate, which was the cause of the explosion, was entirely hidden from view from both the inside and out of the boiler, and was probably in existence before the boiler left the maker's yard, caused in all likelihood by the old plan of punching the bolt holes in the plates instead of drilling them, as is now the universal plan of all the best boiler makers.

"The gas-engine starter of Messrs. Lea's patent, mentioned in my previous reports, has been adopted by about 20 firms in my

district, but I hear it is not being readily adopted elsewhere, but two having been supplied in London. It continues to give great satisfaction where used.

Half-timers.

“The employment of half-timers appears to be steadily diminishing, as the following extract from an address delivered by the Vice-chairman of the Birmingham School Board shows :—‘ The statistics of half-time attendance pointed to a very remarkable diminution in the use made of half-timers in the factories and workshops of the town. In 1877 the number of half-timers was 3,356, while the number now was only about 100. This was doubtless partly due to the regulations of Lord Sandon’s Act, and also to some extent to the half-timer finding that he was an unwelcome class of scholar at the various schools.’

“Now, as one who is convinced that in poor, struggling families the wages of the half-timer is of considerable moment, I would point out the reasons why, in my opinion, half-timers are becoming extinct, besides the above.

“1st. Deficiency in school accommodation of the town, and consequent difficulty both firms and parents have in getting their children entered at schools as half-timers.

“2nd. Masters and mistresses do not find the half-timers add to their ‘ Merit ’ grant, these children being expected (under present regulations) to do as well as the full-timers, and they therefore place every difficulty in the children’s way, so much so that the Board here, at my suggestion some time back, sent a circular to these masters and mistresses ordering them never to refuse a half-timer without referring to the clerk of the Board. Denominational schools occasionally, by charging a prohibitive fee to a half-timer (as much as 9d. a week).

“3rd. Rarely is any arrangement made for a half-time class in any elementary school in the class plans.

“As it appears from the above-mentioned address of the Vice-chairman of the School Board, that ‘ this year 62 per cent. of the boys and 61 per cent. of the girls thus acquired the legal right ‘ to leave school ’ (i.e., passing the Fifth Standard) ‘ at 11 years ‘ of age and under,’ it follows that more than half the child population of Birmingham can leave school at this early age. I have been unable to ascertain how many of these do thus leave, but from finding so many either employed as errand boys and girls in factories, &c., or else trying to get factory employment and a school to attend as half-timers, I should imagine a very large number do leave school at the age of about 11 years. Therefore, for two years (from 11 to 13) these children are practically unable to get employment by which they could learn a handicraft, and are doing little but idling, and I would suggest that the proposed scheme of technical education should provide for these children by admitting them into technical schools as half-timers and thus allowing them to spend the other half-time in a factory or workshop practically

learning a handicraft and giving them valuable instruction in drawing and designing, &c., which to my knowledge most materially increases the child's value as a factory hand, and leads to his greater skill in after years as an artisan.

"The technical school here is doing, I hear, most valuable work, but it does not meet the cases of the children I have mentioned, as it is a full-time school, and parents are required to sign an agreement to keep their children there for at least one year, so it only meets the cases of the better circumstanced and older children and not the poorer and younger classes.

"The alleged dislike of employers to half-timers is, I believe, much exaggerated, many have told me recently that they have had to dismiss children owing to the impossibility of getting schools for them, and others that their trades afford scope for their employment. In one branch of the jewellery trade (the making of very fine chains) young children are a necessity, older ones being quite unable to learn the handicraft; and a firm recently refused an order for such chains owing to having no hands able to make them, and if the fashion were to be revived, half-timers would again be required or rather be indispensable.

"There is but one firm in my district employing any number of half-timers, and I extract the following from the 'Industries of Birmingham':—

"'When the provisions of the Factory Act were first applied to Birmingham, most of the button-making firms discharged all children under 13 years of age, because of the inconvenience of having to dispense with their services during the hours allotted to school, the effect of which was that, owing to the poverty or apathy of the parents, the children were largely thrown on the streets, being neither at work nor at school. It is to the credit of this firm' (Messrs. Green, Cadbury, and Co.) 'that, recognising the salutary nature of the new regulations, they retained all the child-workers in their service.' 'The advantage of this arrangement has been that, while the children were under the influence of school teaching and school discipline, they were at the same time fitting themselves for the sterner business of life.'

"I might add that this firm only employ children living near the factory, and send them all to one school (Smith Street Board School) in the neighbourhood; in fact, this school is the only one I know of in the town where a half-timer class is provided for.

"In this town underground workrooms are, I regret to report, greatly on the increase, especially in the new buildings in the centre of the town, and when the difficulties of getting efficient ventilation and light in such places are considered, I believe the workers, who are generally women (dressmakers, milliners, mantle-makers, and tailoresses), suffer both in health and eyesight, working in a basement where there is little or no daylight and where the gas is necessarily alight for the whole or greater part of the working hours; and in one such workroom, opened for about two years, I have found five out of a total of seven hands wearing spectacles (not having previously required them), and the other two hands

finding their eyesight failing them. As by the Act new bake-houses are not permitted underground in future, I think some such regulation should be embodied in the Factory Act for all workshops, where the hands are working the whole day.

“On all sides I hear of a marked improvement in trade. How far the rise in the price of copper (from 44*l.* a ton in October 1887 to 82*l.* at present) has led to this in businesses requiring this material I am unable to offer an opinion, and manufacturers do not agree on the point. Yellow metal rolling mills are now working day and night, not having done so before during the last five years; engineers are full of orders; and the jewellery trade has more occupation than for years past. Brass workers of most kinds are apparently very busy, and as a somewhat curious effect of a recently imposed import duty, it has been mentioned to me that Hamburg and Bremen having come into the Customs Union on the 15th October last, all brass work from England is now charged an import duty of 15 to 17½ per cent. The traveller of a large firm here thought that on his recent journey to those places he would get few orders, but to his surprise he found he obtained larger orders than ever, for the people had anticipated the tax, the tradespeople's stocks were reduced and therefore required largely to be replenished.

“The following extract from the report of the Assay Master of the Birmingham Assay Office for the year ending the 30th June last, which he has kindly given me, fully bears out the above view as to the jewellery trade, and if the report had extended to a more recent date, the increased trade would, I am assured, be shown in still a more pronounced manner:—

1887.				1888.			
			Oz.				Oz.
Gold wares assayed and marked - - -			108,233	Gold wares assayed and marked - - -			122,743
Silver wares assayed and marked - - -			858,662	Silver wares assayed and marked - - -			775,901
Number of gold and silver wares entered for assaying			3,064,597	Number of gold and silver wares entered for assaying			3,347,974
Amount of plate duty collected - - -			£ 21,755	Amount of plate duty collected - - -			£ 24,305”

Mr. Hine reports for Burnley, Todmorden, &c.:—

“In compliance with your request I send you a short account of the Self-help Manufacturing Societies in my district.

“The first of those in Burnley was started some two years or more ago, and it has been followed by three others, and another is, I understand, in course of formation, as also one in Nelson. Besides these there is one of old standing, more, perhaps, on the

principles of co-operative societies, in Hebden Bridge, where fustian is woven, cut, dyed, and made into clothing.

“I will, however, now speak of the four in Burnley, where the aggregate number of looms for weaving cotton cloth is about 2,000.

“The name of these societies will in itself almost explain the principle on which they are worked, or I could not do better than quote the words from the prospectus of one recently started:—‘The object of the promoters of this society is to give to the workers employed in the weaving industry of this district a larger interest in the result of their own labour, and by so doing to assist in their social advancement.’

“The capital required to buy the looms and start the concerns has been in some cases advanced by private loans, and in other cases manufacturers, wishing to give up business, have contracted with the societies to take over their machinery, &c., and to pay for it in a certain number of years.

“The capital is eventually to be taken up chiefly by those who work in the place, and I think it is a condition that each worker should be a shareholder, the shares being paid for in monthly instalments. I believe I am right in saying that the workers in the society first started in Burnley have now paid up the whole or nearly the whole of their shares, and are actually the proprietors of between 400 and 500 looms and the necessary preparing machinery. I may here add in respect to this same society that I have seen it stated that after six months’ working it was able to pay 5 per cent. on capital, 5 per cent. on labour, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. depreciation, and to carry forward 470*l.* to a reserve fund.

“As to the application of profits. After the formation of a reserve fund, depreciation of machinery, &c., and payment of interest on capital, the surplus profits (if any) ‘shall,’ to quote from the prospectus before-named, ‘be allotted to the workers of the society proportionately to the amounts they have respectively received as wages during the period for which such profits are declared.’ I do not know that this system is adopted by each society, but believe it is very similar.

“These Self-help Societies in Burnley are as yet young, but to judge from the results of the oldest they promise to be very satisfactory, and it seems to me that they have a great advantage over ordinary companies and private firms, inasmuch as the members, being themselves both capitalists and workers, have in depressed times the power to regulate the wages according to the requirements of the trade.”

Mr. Robinson has charge of the East and North of Scotland:—

“Just previous to the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1883, which prohibited the employment on and after the 1st September 1885 of any child, unless already employed, who had not passed the Third Standard, there were in Dundee altogether

4,513 half-timers. At the present time (November 1888) there are employed under the Factory Act 3,068 children. This shows a decrease of nearly 1,500. On making inquiries in other portions of my district, especially in Fifeshire and in Aberdeen, I find there has been a corresponding decrease. I do not, however, think that the cause is the same in both cases. In Dundee it is certainly due for the most part to the restriction imposed by the Act of 1883, for although many employers prefer doing without half-time labour if they can manage it, there is nevertheless a scarcity of qualified children in the town, and with the increased amount of machinery now running consequent upon the improvement that has taken place in the jute trade, more children would be employed if more were available. On the other hand in Fifeshire and in Aberdeen the children seem able to pass the required standard at an earlier age than they do in Dundee, and the effect of the Act has not been to curtail the number of children qualified for employment to any appreciable extent. The decrease in these districts is due more, I think, to a growing reluctance on the part of employers to engage half-timers and of parents to send their children to half-time work, and also, in a still greater degree, to the fact that there are many more children of the age of 13 who have passed the Fifth Standard, and are therefore qualified for full-time employment than there are in Dundee.

“I have from time to time received several complaints both from teachers and factory managers with regard to the meaning of ‘passing a standard.’ In accordance with the Education Code, a child who fails in only one subject in Standard Three or Five is considered to have passed, and is moved up into the next standard; but under the Act of 1883, in order to qualify for a labour certificate, a child must pass in each of the three subjects, viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic. Parents look upon this as a great hardship and cannot understand why, if their children are passed into the Fourth Standard, they are not eligible to work half time. It is certainly the general opinion of all the teachers with whom I have spoken on the subject that a child who has passed in two subjects, and has been moved into the Fourth Standard, should be allowed to work as a half-timer.

“There is one result in Dundee of this restriction imposed on half-time labour, which I very much regret to have to report, and that is a very great increase in the number of children who, being unable to qualify for half-time, though of the proper age, obtain full-time employment by means of personation. The method they, or rather their parents, cause them to adopt is as follows:—A child borrows a birth certificate from some friend who is over 14 years of age, he then goes to a mill, generally some little distance from his home and where he is not likely to be known, and presents the certificate, assuming the name it bears, and, unless personally known to the foreman, it is quite impossible for him to detect the fraud. These cases are most difficult to discover, and I have received very great assistance from Mr. Robbie, the School Board officer in Dundee, in tracing some of them. During the past

year I have, with your sanction, prosecuted the parents in seven cases for conniving at the illegal employment obtained in this way, but I am afraid the children have generally gone back to work again in another mill under another name. This, I think, is due to a great extent to the fact that Mr. Robbie's department in Dundee is very much undermanned. The estimated number of children of school age in Dundee is at present about 30,000, and Mr. Robbie has only two assistants. In Aberdeen I find the estimated number of children is rather over 21,000, but Mr. Gall, the School Board officer there, has now four assistants, and the class of children that require most looking after must be even smaller in proportion in Aberdeen than it is in Dundee.

"In accordance with your wishes, I append a brief description of two shuttle guards in use in one of the factories in this district.

"An accident caused by a shuttle flying from the loom is, I am glad to say, of very rare occurrence in my district, and I do not think one of a really serious nature has happened since I came here. There is one factory, however, in which plain cotton weaving is carried on, where they have been rather troubled with the flying of the shuttles, so much so indeed that some of the workers have been sometimes too frightened to return to their work. On my last visit the manager informed me he thought he had succeeded in curing it. The method he has adopted consists in fixing two distinct kinds of guards on each loom. The first is the ordinary iron bar fastened at each end of the lathe of the loom and running over the course of the shuttle. This has been in use for some years, but though it kept the shuttle low it did not prevent it flying out and striking, even on the head, any small girl or person stooping over an adjoining loom; an additional guard is accordingly now being added to every loom, and this consists of a piece of very stout wire netting, 15 inches by 12, suspended from an iron bar fixed to the top rail of the loom and hanging just over the end of the shuttle-box. It is very neat in appearance, being small and does not seem to be at all in the way. Several of the looms have now (November) been fitted for some months with both these guards, and on only one occasion has a shuttle been known to pass the wire netting. No objections have been raised by the weavers to either guard. They can be very easily made anywhere and the cost per room is not great. There is no other factory in my district that I am aware of where any kind of a shuttle guard has been tried."

Mr. Lewis is the Inspector for South Wales :—

"It affords me much pleasure to be able to report favourably upon the general condition of the staple and cognate industries of South Wales and Monmouthshire. The improved state of trade referred to in my report for last year as having set in has been well maintained, and the still further prosperity which I then ventured to predict has been slowly but steadily realised, much to the satisfaction of both masters and men, who by mutual and

patient endurance, and by the exercise of that pertinacity so characteristic of the British manufacturer, have tided over the despairingly 'bad times' which for many years had been their lot. It is earnestly to be hoped that with this dawn of 'better times' the good feeling and mutual understanding at present existing between employer and employed will continue to rule.

"This desirable end, without which the fullest advantage derivable from the improved state of trade cannot be reaped, can only be secured by a loyal adhesion to the principle of the existing sliding scales of wages, and by the exercise of 'fair play all round.'

"In almost all of the staple industries, available statistics evidence a steady growth, and show that consumption has collared production; a position which may be regarded as decidedly healthy. In fact, I am not aware of a single industry in the district which may be said to be moribund, or even sick, but to the contrary, expansion of demand, and a readiness to meet the same prevail in the majority of the trades.

"A few new industries have been started in different parts of the district during the year, the most notable probably being the manufacture, at Landore, by a patent process, of *seamless* metal tubes, which are rolled from solid bars or ingots.

"In reviewing the industries of South Wales and Monmouthshire the coal trade demands first attention, for although it has but an indirect connexion with the factories of the district, it is a trade which reckons as an important factor in the regularity of the great metal trades. For instance, a wages dispute and consequent strike, which occurred at the collieries of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, Limited, a short time ago, caused the stoppage for several weeks of the iron-making department at Ebbw Vale, and involved the enforced idleness during that period of about 700 iron workers. This dispute has happily been terminated by a resort to arbitration. Compared with last year, increased quantities of coal and patent fuel have been exported from the Welsh ports, notably Cardiff and Swansea; prices are also better, and wages advancing.

"Next to the coal trade in importance ranks the manufactured iron and steel trade of the district, which, it is computed, gives direct employment to about 50,000 workpeople. This trade is the generally acknowledged barometer of the industrial state of the district. It is therefore satisfactory to note the buoyant tone, and throbbing activity which prevail in all its departments.

"The erection of new works at Cardiff by the Dowlais Iron Company is proceeding apace, and it is rumoured that other large firms contemplate the establishment of kindred works on the seaboard, near the sister port of Newport.

"The tin-plate trade, which appears to be indigenous to certain parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire, gives employment to nearly 30,000 workpeople, some 30 per cent. of which are 'protected hands,' i.e., young persons and women whose employment is directly regulated by the Act. It may safely be said, that of all

the non-textile industries of the district, the manufacture of tin-plates has, during recent years exhibited the greatest degree of activity and expansion.

"Its relative position has improved from every standpoint, and to-day, in the western part of the district, it undoubtedly holds the premier position. There are at present running in my district about 390 mills, with a computed weekly output of 200,000 boxes of plates, and between the number now being built, and others contemplated, an addition of 40 to 50 mills will probably be made by the end of next year, which, when completed, will add about 20,000 boxes per week to the make. The bulk of the output is still sent to Liverpool for export, but largely increased quantities are shipped direct from Swansea. Nearly 95 per cent. of the make of the United Kingdom is produced in this district, and about 80 per cent. of that quantity within a radius of 20 miles of the port of Swansea.

"For certain economic reasons South Wales has hitherto held the monopoly of this trade, and various are the opinions as to whether she is destined to retain the same.

"It is generally expected that should the United States' new Tariff Bill which places tin-plates on the 'free list' become law, the exports to the States, which already amount to three fourths of the total foreign shipments, will be greatly increased.

"In the finishing departments of this trade, a large variety of patent labour-saving appliances have of late been tried with different degrees of success, and in this direction, it is evident that great changes will, sooner or later, be effected.

"With a view to an amicable adjustment of the altered rates of wages, which must inevitably follow this labour dislocation, it is, in my opinion, highly desirable that a board of conciliation should be speedily established. I referred to this matter in my last report, and would again urge both masters and men to take the necessary preliminary steps for the formation of such a board. The minor disputes from which the trade is not at present free, and the dissatisfaction which is known to exist, if allowed to continue, cannot but breed a general disquietude, inimical alike to masters and men, and of mischievous effect upon the future prosperity of the trade.

"One of the oldest of the staple industries of South Wales, viz., copper smelting and rolling, is at present under a cloud; not the result of the normal condition of the trade, but rather of the abnormal state of things due to the action of outsiders, known as the 'Copper Syndicate.' This body manipulates the market at its own 'sweet will,' oblivious alike of the embarrassment its action causes manufacturers, and of the hardships suffered by hundreds of families dependent upon the trade for their daily sustenance.

"It was only in the spring-time of this year that the tin-plate trade was relieved of a similar incubus, by the crash of a 'Tin Syndicate' which had for months previous controlled the available supply of tin. Whatever may be the degree of commercial morality which this 'sporting' with the vitals of our industries

may lay claim to, the trading community of this district condemns, with no uncertain voice, this interference with the natural and governing influences of supply and demand.

“The trade of timber importing and sawing, and its cognate trades of joinery, &c., have much increased in volume during the past few years.

“The old Welsh textile trade of flannel manufacturing, instead of vanishing before the inroad of English-made stuffs, is full of attack and juvenescence. Welsh-made flannel and hosiery meet with an improved demand in native, English, and Colonial markets; and it is gratifying to observe the spirit of enterprise which animates some makers, in the way of improving the quality and saleability of their make, and in introducing their goods into new markets.

“The number of workshops and small factories in which the minor trades of almost every description are carried on, keeps on increasing, and the workpeople engaged therein have been, during the past year, regularly employed.

“The administration of those sections of the Act which provide for the proper safeguarding of dangerous machinery, I consider to be the most onerous of the multifarious duties of an Inspector, and it is my constant endeavour to urge the importance of a faithful observance of these provisions on the users of machinery in my district. It affords me satisfaction to report of the readiness of occupiers generally, to erect, and maintain safeguards, and if foremen in the various departments, and the workpeople themselves, would but co-operate in keeping the guards in good order, and also in replacing them after removal for the purposes of alteration, or repairs to machinery, there would, I am sure, be little cause for complaint in this direction.

“Before leaving this subject of safeguards, I would call special attention to the completion of a patent appliance which has for its object the preventing of accidents in Bessemer Steel Works, due to the jerking and sometimes tilting over of the ‘converter’ when containing its full charge of molten metal.

“In the success of this appliance I have taken much interest, and in H.M. Chief Inspector’s Report for last year H.M. Superintending Inspector, Mr. Whympers, made special reference to the same, and to the risks to life and limb which it was calculated to avert.

“I am now in a position to report that such a safeguard has been completed, and fitted to one of the ‘converters’ at the works of the Blaenavon Company, Limited, Monmouthshire, and that it has fully realised the most sanguine expectations of the patentees, Messrs. Phillips and Evans, of Newport, Mon., and all parties concerned in its success.

“It has been subjected to the most severe tests at the Blaenavon Works, and has stood the ordeal, to the entire satisfaction of the management, and the joy of the workpeople, and it can now be safely asserted, that with this appliance fitted to the ‘converter,’ the Bessemer process of steel ingot-making may be carried on

with comparative freedom from risk to the men, and from loss to the occupiers.

“The sanitary provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, very well regarded throughout my district, although in the matter of overcrowding there is still room for improvement.

“The provision of separate, and sufficient privy and lavatory accommodation for both sexes, in workshops and factories where the sexes are intermingled, is not as general as it should be. Under the powers of sections 3 and 4 of the Act, I hope to be able, gradually to effect an improvement in this direction. At many works large numbers of the workpeople, both male and female, have, on account of the long distances to their homes, to partake of their meals at the works, and it is a matter for congratulation that, by the kind consideration of some employers, separate cooking and meal rooms have been provided, and in some instances, reading-rooms added. This considerate regard for the comfort of their workpeople, on the part of these employers, cannot be too highly commended, and I trust that their example will be followed by others, so that in a short time such accommodation may be found to be general.

“But for the unusual length to which my remarks have already run, I had intended referring to other matters, such as the dangerous practice which prevails, in some parts, of allowing very young children easy access into works under the pretence of carrying in messages or meals, and the matter of injurious gases, fumes, and dust. These subjects I hope to be able to return to in a future report.”

Mr. Cameron has charge of Belfast and the principal part of Ulster:—

“Last year I had the honour to lay before you a summary of the condition and the increase of most of the more important manufactures which obtain in the north of Ireland, and I am glad to be able to write as favourably of these at the close of 1888, and without record of any general diminution in prosperity.

“As regards textile industries, however, flax spinning must, unfortunately, be described as undoubtedly depressed. For many years past its condition has been one admitting of much improvement; but such improvement has been slow to arrive. The present year has yielded but a poor flax crop, and the material is costly. Foreign competition has become an increasingly serious factor, and its proportions during the past twelve months have been greater, I believe, than ever before, though a large increase dates from about two years ago. Belgium and Austria, the principal rivals of the north of Ireland, are now preferred to her in Continental markets which she used to supply; and their success is, I fancy, mainly due to the cheapness of their raw material, of their labour, and, perhaps, to their less restricted hours of work. Fortunately, manufacturing, as apart from spinning, does not partake of the depression to which I have referred; on the contrary,

the weaving factories have been working successfully and at a considerable profit. Yarns being in excess, and consequently cheap, manufacturers have reaped their advantage. Looms are increasing in numbers, and prosperity in the one department has tempered adversity in the other. It is to be observed that there is, as told me, an increasing difficulty in obtaining hands for textile works, and this fact is regarded with some alarm by those who have given the matter consideration. I imagine myself that the great and marked addition to the general prosperity and trade of Belfast, affording, as it does, occupation in so many different branches, is mainly responsible in this scarcity of labour in the one; and, granted permanency in such condition of things, I see no reason why, demand asserting itself, supply should not be brought into harmonious relation.

“A few woollen mills have been added to the textile works of the north, and I believe this industry shows some vitality in other parts of Ireland. One welcomes very heartily any renewed effort in a direction so successful in the past. The brief history of a thriving concern situated some few miles from the town of Ballymena, in co. Antrim, may be of interest. Wool carding and spinning, with hand-loom weaving, was started in 1874, when about one dozen hands were employed. In 1880 the firm commenced to use power-looms; 1887 saw a new weaving factory built, and at the present time some 80 hands are employed; the cloth made being sold throughout the south and west of Ireland, as well as retaining its market in the north. It is pleasant to realise how much is conveyed of well-being and comfort to a surrounding rural community by modest success such as this.

“I have more than once commented on the surprising increase in the number of handkerchief factories and workshops in my district. These have now ceased to multiply with the rapidity which was so very marked during three past years; but although competition has necessarily affected prices, the industry holds its own, and continues to afford occupation and livelihood to very large numbers. Uncertainty on the question of tariffs in America, and the fact that this has been a presidential year, have, it is said, militated against extensive orders from that country. With comparative assurance as to the fiscal attitude of the United States a good business year is anticipated. Of course recent prosperity has led to a great deal of extension of premises, improvement in ventilation and general arrangements, and an advance in the perfecting of machinery used. I was much struck recently by an ingenious handkerchief-smoothing machine which, perhaps, I may mention. It has been patented by Mr. Robert Crawford, proprietor of a handkerchief factory in Belfast, and Mr. Crawford claims that, with many other advantages, this machine can be adjusted to give any degree of finish from the highest to the lowest, and that, while it does the average work of nine smoothers, the quantity of gas consumed is less than that which is required for three gas irons. This appeared to me as very noticeable economy in labour. In

the very interesting report made last year by my colleague, Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector at Dublin, he gives expression to his desire that employment in the handkerchief industry might be extended to other parts of Ireland. Some communications were received by you from private parties with regard to the feasibility of this, and, at your request, I endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and assistance of one of the largest Belfast firms in the trade. They accepted my suggestion willingly and warmly, and wrote asking for necessary information with a view to the establishment of a branch in the south. But when some time after I inquired the result, I was sorry and surprised to hear that they had received no reply. I much regret this, for I thoroughly agree with my colleague as to the suitability of the employment for so many to whom it would prove a boon, and who in virtue of natural ability are well able to take advantage of such an opening, if only they would undergo the necessary initiation, receive the instruction which would be offered, and then, by perseverance, acquire proficiency.

"I notice much vitality in the shirt and underclothing industry of which the city of Londonderry is the great centre, with ramifications throughout the surrounding country. Within the city itself, at various factories and workshops, considerably over 3,000 hands find constant employment; and all over the adjacent districts, at smaller workshops and from "stations," *i.e.*, centres for the giving out and receiving back work, many thousands of women find a permanent source of livelihood. One leading firm in Derry have in their factory alone some 1,200 hands, implying an expenditure in wages amounting to about 500*l.* weekly, and this same firm finds occupation for as many as 3,000 outside and country workers. Two other firms, employing about 600 in each of their factories, give work from their different stations to 1,500 and 2,000 respectively. I have been struck and pleased with testimony afforded me from several sources, well capable of forming an opinion, of the marked improvement all round—physical, social, mental—which is noticed as following the advent of a "station" in some remote rural district. Very speedily it becomes a centre of industry, and, through industry, of the general improvement mentioned. One great point insisted on is that the work shall be kept clean. Hence roofs of cabins are made water-tight, and a chronic drip becomes of the past. Chimneys are introduced where chimneys were not before, so that fair linen may remain innocent of stain from the turf reek. Even, I am assured, the manure heap time-honoured and close neighbour, is now regarded askance, and asserts itself no longer in immediate proximity. Young women, too, find that it pays to consider themselves, and take steps in that direction, overcoming their natural reluctance. They no longer, where work can be obtained, and this is only a question of application, in both senses, and some original perseverance, assist in field labour, save, perhaps, just at harvest time. It roughens their hands for fine work; so does baking the domestic oatcakes, and they encourage the carts of the Derry bakers. They become

smarter in appearance and more civilised altogether. They can earn from 6s. to 10s. a week, and do so in increasing numbers. Hence the children are better clothed also and better fed, go to school more constantly, and, I am told, their increasing intelligence is marked. All this speaks of solid improvement, and is thoroughly satisfactory. The commencement was made some 30 years ago, and this industry has now become an institution. In a pamphlet recently written, and descriptive of the enterprise of one firm, there is quoted a speech made at the opening of a new shirt factory at Strabane, some ten miles from Derry, by a Mr. Kennedy. That gentleman is reported as saying, ‘In 1848 the first shirts intended for exportation arrived on the spot where you are this night assembled. The consignment was small, consisting of only a few dozens; but even for these there were not as many as three individuals capable of making them in the whole town of Strabane or its vicinity. That was rather discouraging at the outset. But having put my hand to the plough, I determined to persevere; and I came to the conclusion that, if ever there was to be a branch of the industry worthy of the name in Strabane, the workers must be taught; and for that purpose I opened a training school, and such was the anxiety to embrace the opportunity, and such was the perseverance displayed, that in four years from the outset I shipped from the spot where you are to-night 700 dozen of made goods in the week.’ While the population of Londonderry and its vicinity owes a large debt of gratitude to those whose enterprise has given it a source for regular and fairly paid employment, it is much to their credit that they should have taken all advantage of their opportunity, and have thus repaid their indebtedness in the worthiest manner.”

Mr. Woodgate, with residence in Dublin, takes charge of the middle, West, North-west, and South of Ireland:—

“I regret to report that I have not found trade in a very satisfactory condition. In the south and west a number of factories have been closed altogether, and I have found the smaller industries, such as dressmakers and tailors, in a depressed state with a tendency to depreciate in numbers.

“With the exception of the part of this district in Ulster, the chief industry in the country is agriculture, and any cause which depresses this is felt among the factories and workshops. Of late there appears to have been an improvement in the prices of agricultural produce, and this it is hoped may tend to an improvement in the local manufacturing industries.

“With regard to the north part of this district I am glad to be able to report that during the last 13 years only two large textile factories have been closed. This is satisfactory as showing how steady the chief industries of the country, *i.e.*, flax spinning and weaving, have remained during the times of depression we have gone through.

“In the town of Lurgan Messrs. Johnson and Allen have nearly finished building a new power-loom factory for handkerchiefs and lawns. Mr. Allen tells me when the factory is started it will give employment to about 600 to 800 workers.

Wool Mills.

“I am glad to report that the wool mills are doing well. I have before me a list of all the wool mills in Ireland, numbering 97 (six of which are in the Belfast district), but of this number only about 25 are mills of considerable size, the remainder being small country mills employing on an average 10 workers. Several new wool mills have lately been started in the north, and from all I hear are progressing satisfactorily with a still further tendency to increase. In the south of Ireland I have received statutory notices from the owners of two new wool mills recently started.

“In Dublin on January 1, 1888, I find the number of factories in the register is 290, chiefly letter-press printers, bookbinders, tobacco, sawmills, breweries, &c. Many of them, I regret to report, complain of the depressed state of trade, but the chief falling off I find has been among the workshops, the dressmakers in particular. On my visits this year I have found numbers of workrooms in Dublin closed, workrooms which a few years ago contained numbers of workers. The principal trade of the city is chiefly confined to a few of the large establishments.

“When I first came to this district in 1875 I found many of the occupiers of workshops, especially the dressmakers, very indifferent as to attending to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, and it was not until the law was firmly enforced, by having recourse to the law courts, that proper observance was obtained. I find now the law is not only well attended to, but popular with both employer and employed. In a large district like this I receive a number of complaints which are kept confidential, and all of which I personally inquire into.

“In the south and west I was much struck on my visiting them at the short hours of work, numbers of them only working eight hours a day. Under section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, workshops in which articles of wearing apparel are made are allowed, under certain conditions, to work from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., allowing two hours for meals, but I find it is the exception for any in the south to work later than 7 or 8 p.m.

Paper Mills.

“In the year 1875 there were 10 paper mills in and round Dublin, but now I regret to report there are only six mills working. Mr. McDonough, the owner of one of the paper mills, tells me the trade is getting worse, and he attributes the cause to foreign competition, and to the creation of what are called “bogus” limited liability companies.

Glass Bottles.

“This industry is chiefly confined to Dublin. The principal foreign countries this industry has to compete with are Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and Norway. Owing to foreign competition prices have fallen, but wages appear to have been steady of late years, a bottle finisher being able to make from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* a week of 54 hours’ work, and a boy attendant on finisher 10*s.* a week, for the same number of hours.

Rope Works.

“It is remarkable to notice with regard to the rope and twine industry how all the rope works throughout the country have been almost exterminated by the Belfast Rope Spinning Company. There is only one rope work I know of in this district employing steam power. What few rope works there are are on a very small scale and in a very depressed state.

Flour Mills

“Form one of the chief industries in the south and west of Ireland, and although a large number of these mills have been closed of late, those which are working, and especially those which have adopted the new roller machinery, are decidedly improving. On visiting many of the flour mills of late I notice more activity among them. With the magnificent water-power, and the abundance of idle and inexpensive labour, all would point in any improvement in trade to a more hopeful future for this industry.

Hosiery.

“Messrs. Stephenson and Ledgerwood, Newtownards, Co. Down, have kindly supplied me with the following information, which I asked them for and which may be of interest:—

“The manufacture of woollen and worsted hosiery was introduced into Ireland by them five years ago.

“The factory at Newtownards gives immediate employment to about 150 hands, chiefly girls; but indirectly to a much larger number. The hosiery is manufactured by hand and power machines, and dyed on the premises.

“The firm write:—‘Already several smaller manufactories have sprung up in various parts of the country, and as the woollen trade (it is hoped) is on the eve of a revival in Ireland, it may reasonably be expected that this branch of trade will become an increasing one, especially if the yarns for making the goods can be obtained in greater variety from Irish spinners. There is a large home demand for the goods, and also a growing export trade to Canada and the States.’

“An intelligent girl by hand machine can make from 9 to 18 pair of socks a day, and by steam power this can be much increased. The wages run from 8s. to 14s. a week.

Scarcity of Labour.

“In a town in Ulster I recently visited, the manager of a large flax spinning mill complained to me of the great scarcity of labour, that sufficient work existed in the mill to give employment to at least 50 additional workers, and another gentleman in the same town informed me his mill was considerably undermanned. In another town in Ulster the manager of a flax spinning mill informed me the want of more female labour was greatly felt, that he could give immediate employment to 100 extra girls. In the south and west the want of employment is greatly felt, but emigration from the south to the north is of rare occurrence.

Fish Curing.

“It is much to be regretted so few fish-curing establishments are met with in the south and west. When at Kinsale, Co. Cork, in October last the stationmaster informed me he was sending off 12 tons of fresh sprats for the Cork and Bandon markets; that, owing to the very large ‘take’ of the fish this season, it was difficult to obtain threepence a firkin, *i.e.*, 56 lbs., for the fish in the town of Kinsale. Large quantities of fish, I am informed, are used for manure, owing to the difficulty and expense of railway carriage attending the removal to towns in the interior of the country.

Railway Rates.

“Throughout this district the chief complaint of manufacturers is the exorbitant charges made for the carriage of manufactured goods, coal, &c. by rail, and the great want felt of a system of through rates. The following extracts, taken from the report of Sir James Allport, ‘Royal Commission on Irish Public Works, ‘Railway Organisation,’ will show how seriously Irish manufacturers are handicapped:—

“‘Speaking generally, it appears to us that enlightened self-interest ought to lead the railway companies to charge the lowest rates compatible with a reasonable profit.’ And, again, as regards goods traffic: ‘There is a very general complaint as to the difficulty of obtaining through rates on cross-country roads in Ireland; this difficulty is due to the existence of so many separate railway companies.’ ‘The number of separate Irish railway companies recognised in the Board of Trade Returns is 41.’

“With regard to the northern part of this district, Sir James Allport remarks: ‘We have had a large amount of evidence from the north of Ireland as to preferential advantage being given to

‘ cross-channel traffic, viâ Greenore, over traffic through other parts. And we have also had evidence as to the existence of a large amount of traffic carried by cart along the roads in and out of Belfast, and other centres of business, instead of by railway. It appears to us this shows a want of business arrangements on the part of the railway companies concerned, generally there seems to be a want of elasticity in the management of the railways and a want of adaptation of the system to the needs of the public, the companies rather considering that the public should adapt themselves to their somewhat rigid system of management.’

“ In calling attention to the above remarks I beg to report that numbers of manufacturers in the north have complained of the impossibility of using the railway for the carriage of goods, and of their being obliged to have recourse to carting by road, and using canals where possible. As Sir James Allport remarks, ‘ It is almost a truism that no industry worthy of the name can flourish without ready access for its produce to the market at which it is saleable.’

“ My attention has been called to an article in the ‘ Irish Textile Journal,’ January 15, 1888. ‘ In Belfast the demand for female labour is very large, and, judging by the number of daily advertisements for learners, as well as for skilled workers, to fill positions in shirt and collar and handkerchief factories, it must be a difficult matter to get through the work. A considerable amount of work has to be sent to country districts, chiefly the counties Down, Derry, and Donegal.’ These remarks apply similarly to the town of Lurgan, and were referred to in my report of last year, in regard to extending the industries to the south and west. Some correspondence ensued on the subject, but the matter dropped owing to the difficulty of having the goods sent and returned by the railway, and the heavy charges for railway rates.

“ In some towns in the south the goods would have to travel on as many as three different railway systems, each line requiring a charge for the carriage. The parcel post would be of no avail owing to the bulk and excessive weight of the manufactured article.

“ There is little doubt with an amalgamation of the numerous railway companies the stoppage of the present exorbitant railway rates—rates which in too many cases are allowing the foreigner to come in and undersell us in our own market—a great impetus would be given to the trade and manufactures of Ireland. At present there is little inducement to the capitalist to enter the field of manufacture and open new industries.

“ It is impossible to over-estimate the great usefulness of a large manufacturing industry to all classes in a neighbourhood. As an instance, the well-known and successful wool mill of Messrs.

Mahony, of Blarney, Co. Cork, giving regular employment and regular wages to hundreds of workers, as well as acting as a school for the teaching of regular hours and training to industrial habits. The children of the workers taught from their earliest days to look forward to the time when they will be old enough to get into the 'mill.'

"It is the want of such industries throughout the south and west of Ireland which is so keenly felt by the people, and if happily new industries should be started, or old ones extended, it should be the duty of all to foster and encourage them by removing impossible obstacles."

Since the above reached me I have received statements which quite support the observations Mr. Woodgate has made upon the high rates charged upon Irish railways for the transport of merchandise. The following rates of Irish railways have been contrasted with the cost of carriage by other routes to and from places with which there is inter-communication of commerce:—

Carriage of Flax.

From Gilford to Cork	-	-	50s. per ton.
„ „	Hamburgh <i>viâ</i> Belfast and Hull,	30s. 6d.	
	in bales,	32s. 6d.	in cases.
„ Ghent to Gilford	<i>viâ</i> Leith	-	25s. 3d. per ton.
„ Castlebar to Gilford	-	-	35s. „
„ Ballina to Lisburn	-	-	46s. „
„ Lisburn to New York	-	-	20s. „
„ Coleraine to Newry	-	-	21s. per ton in bales.
„ Ballymoney to Newry	-	-	19s. 10d. per ton in bales.
„ Strabane to Newry	-	-	14s. per ton in bales.
„ Leith Docks, across Scotland to Newry	-	-	16s. 8d. per ton.
„ Hull to Newry	-	-	16s. 10d. „
„ Belfast to Newry (44 miles)	-	-	10s. 6d. „
„ Ghent to Newry	-	-	22s. 6d. „

Carriage of Bacon.

From Limerick to London (boat or rail)-	34s. 2d. per ton.
„ Hamburgh to London	- 7s. 6d. „

Carriage of Starch.

From Cork to Dublin	-	17s. 4d.	per ton	} Gross weight, including cases.
„ „ Balla and Westport		32s. 6d.	per ton.	
„ „ Sligo and Ballina,		41s. 6d.	per ton.	
„ „ Drogheda and Dundalk	-	29s.	per ton.	
„ „ Tralee	-	-	16s.	„
„ „ Wexford	-	-	25s. 6d.	„

By Boat and Rail.

From Cork to London	-	-	30s.	per ton.
„ „ Woolwich	-	-	30s.	„
„ „ Manchester	-	-	27s.	„
„ „ Hanley	-	-	32s.	„
„ „ Plymouth	-	-	20s.	„
„ „ Edinburgh	-	-	36s.	„
„ „ Paisley	-	-	36s.	„
„ „ Liverpool, by boat	-	12s. 6d.	per ton,	by weight of starch only.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon. H. Matthews, M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, in the Year ended 31st October 1888.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	Messrs. Shipham & Co., brassfounders, Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing seven young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 14 0	Penalty in one case; judgment respited in six cases on payment of costs.
" 3	G. and S. Taylor, earthenware manufacturers, Hunslet, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two women after 6 p.m.	-	0 17 0	Ordered to pay costs
"	Miss Lelia Coates, dress-maker, Leeds.	"	Employing two women after 4 o'clock on Saturday, 8th October.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
" 24	Harrop and Wilson, woollen manufacturers, Bramley, near Leeds.	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness since 18th June.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Wm. Webster & Co., clothiers, Leeds.	"	Employing two women during the dinner hour.	-	0 19 0	Ordered to pay costs.
"	Byrom & Phillips, Slate Works, Leeds.	"	Employing a child and a young person more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 19 0	Defendant showed that the father of the child had been put to great expense and inconvenience as well as difficulty in obtaining register of birth.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 24	Simon Goldman, Jew, tailor, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing nine women after 8 p.m. without having up the Overtime Notice No. 21.	1 0 0	4 5 6	
Dec. 9	Wm. Keld, clerk to Mr. T. Wilkinson, Scarborough.	Wm. Rowntree, F. Bright, and Wm. Calvert, Esqs., Police Court, Scarborough.	Obstructing Capt. May, H.M. Superintending Inspector, by attempting to conceal a young person, to wit, Charles Hill, from appearing before him.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
1888.						
Jan. 5	Isaac Yules, Jew tailor, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to put up an Abstract of the Workshops Act in his workshop.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Mrs. A. Haggis, dress-maker, Leeds.	" "	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th November 1888.	0 10 0	0 7 0	There were three other women employed until 4.25.
" 10	Alf Cooke, letter-press printer and lithographer, Leeds.	" "	Employing 19 young persons both before 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m., viz., from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.	50 1 0	6 19 0	
" 12	Wm. Gray, seed-crusher, Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to send notice to the Inspector of a severe accident.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Feb. 10	Wm. Handley, file cutter, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce and Jas. Walker, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a child without school certificate of attendance for previous week.	0 13 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	0 13 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 26	Messrs. Thos. Bilbrough & Co., woollen manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
May 5	Peter Green, worsted spinner and manufacturer, Bradley, near Skipton.	Theo. H. Ingham, J. B. Dewhurst, and John Slingsby, Esqs., Police Court, Skipton.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to limewash his factory within the last 14 months.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
" 7	G. and R. Robinson, linen manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Allowing two women to be employed in work incidental to the manufacture during the dinner hour.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	Edward Wray, brick manufacturer, Leeds.	"	Employing two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
June 4	The Colonial Clothing Company, Limited, Leeds.	"	Employing four females during the dinner hour.	2 0 0	1 14 0	
" 12	John O'Neill, as parent of Arthur O'Neill.	His Worship the Mayor and Joseph Craven, Esq., Police Court, Keighley.	Allowing his son, Arthur O'Neill, aged 11, to be employed full time.	0 5 0	0 11 0	The boy was born in 1877, but the baptismal certificate had been altered to 1875.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 18	Wm. Wilson, perambulator maker, Silver Cross Street, Dewsbury Road, Leeds.	Wm. Middleton and Jas. Walker, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four women and two young persons after 6 p.m. on the 11th May.	4 10 0	2 11 0	Defendant had been cautioned in June and July 1887 for the same kind of offence.
July 13	Alfred Longbottom, aerated water manufacturer, Hedon Road, Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 12 6	Judgment respited in one case on payment of costs.
" 17	Math. Langdale, brick manufacturer, Uppgang, Whitby.	J. C. Walker, J. J. Chapman, and J. Turnbull, Esqs., Police Court, Whitby.	Employing a girl, aged 13, in his brick-yard.	5 0 0	0 9 0	
" 27	Leeds Glass Cutting Company, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing one child and one young person more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without certificate of attendance at school on previous week.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Hyman Levi, Jew, tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. on to 9.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing same woman without Over-time Notice No. 21.	-	0 4 6	No penalty asked for.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	Misses Cunningham and Marris, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons and one woman before period of employment, to wit, from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.	1 10 0	1 5 6	
"	"	"	Employing one woman on day substituted for Saturday to 6 p.m.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	Chas. Henry Hopps, Leeds	"	Employing three young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	1 5 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to send notice of an accident on 27th June, whereby a man had his hand pulled off.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Morris Harris, Jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing 15 young persons and women on Sunday, Christian women having been employed on Saturday.	15 0 0	6 7 6	
"	Chas. Petty, dressmaker, Crosshills, near Skipton.	T. H. Ingham, J. B. Dewhurst, Esqs., and Capt. Henderson, Police Court, Skipton.	Employing three women from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.	0 3 0	1 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing three women from 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. without sending voucher for overtime.	-	0 9 0	No penalty asked for.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	J. C. Foster, worsted manufacturer, Embsay.	T. H. Ingham, J. B. Dewhurst, Esqs., and Capt. Henderson, Police Court, Skipton.	Employing three children several months without any certificates of attendance at school.	0 7 6	1 14 6	
"	Executors of Richard Shaddock, spindle maker, Embsay.	"	Employing two children more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	1 3 6	One had been employed since August 1887, the other since February 1888.
Aug. 21	Edgar John Cox, clerk, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Falsely representing himself to be an Inspector of Factories, and visiting some factories and workshops as Inspector, viz. :— At M'Corquodale & Co.'s, and At Geo. Tomlinson and Son's -	-	-	One month's imprisonment with hard labour. Fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.
Sept. 3	Mrs. Annie Haggis, dress-maker, Leeds.	"	Employing five women on Saturday, 4th August to 4.30 p.m.	3 15 0	2 2 6	Mrs. Haggis was fined in January last for a similar offence.
" 11	J. W. and J. Smith, worsted spinners, Keighley.	Joseph Craven and Robert Holmes, Esqs., Police Court, Keighley.	Employing two women reelers, three young persons and one child cleaning, during the dinner hour.	-	2 9 6	To be paid by Inspector. Cases dismissed.
" 13	Benj. Thornton, woollen manufacturer, Hackley, Idle.	Theophs. Peel and James Wade, Esqs., Police Court, Bradford.	Employing one young person more than 13 days without a certificate of fitness.	0 16 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without having their names entered in the register.	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Abr. Marshall and Son, woollen manufacturers, Morley.	J. W. Wheatley, Wm. Blakeley, and R. J. Critchley, Esqs., Police Court, Dewsbury.	Employing eight women and four young persons (females) during the meal-time, to wit, at 6.18 a.m.	12 0 0	5 15 6	
" 15	Victoria Spinning and Manufacturing Company, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Earby.	T. H. Ingham, Esq., Capt. Henderson, Rev. T. H. Morris, Police Court, Skipton.	Employing 105 women, young persons, and children during part of the two hours for meals, to wit, at 5.35, in place of stopping at 5.30.	5 5 0	55 17 0	
" 29	Robert Hutton, iron founder, Ruswarp, near Whitby.	J. C. Walker, John Turnbull, Christ. Richardson, J. J. Chapman, Esqs., Police Court, Whitby.	Employing a young person more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 0 6	0 13 0	
"	Wm. Robert Laidler, toy boat maker, and fire-wood maker, Boulby Bank, Whitby.	" "	Employing his two step-sons under 10 years of age.	0 1 0	1 6 0	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman.</i>			
Nov. 28	E. W. Futvoye, photo-frame manufacturer, 49, Barbican, City, E.C.	Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Guildhall.	Having employed a child as a full-timer for seven weeks without a certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lokeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 28	E. W. Futvoye, photo. frame manufacturer, 49, Barbican, City, E.C.	Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Guildhall.	Having employed eight young persons—three under 14, four under 15, and one 15—for several weeks without certificates of fitness.	0 8 0	1 12 0	
1888.						
Jan. 12	Marks Cohen, tailor, Tenter Street.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Employment of a female young person and a woman to 10.22 on Thursday night, 15th December 1887.	1 10 0	0 8 0	
" 20	Morris Miller, tailor, 11, Greenfield Street, Whitechapel.	" "	Having employed a young person, aged 16, on Thursday, 15th December, after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, to wit, to 10.45.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
"	Aaron Koski, furrier, 30, Myrtle Street, Commercial Road, E.	" "	Having employed a woman on Thursday, 15th December, after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, to wit, until 11.36.	3 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	A second woman likewise.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	A young person (female) likewise.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Jacob Rosenberg, tailor, 37, Yalford Street, Whitechapel.	" "	Having employed a young person aged 14, being his daughter, after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, on Thursday, 29th December.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Larkman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 26	English & Co., Radsworth Street, City Road, E.C.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed five young persons from 8 a.m. on Friday, 6th January, to 2 p.m. on Saturday, 7th January, allowing an interval of 3½ hours during said period.	25 0 0	1 12 0	
Feb. 2	Abraham Jacobs, tailor, 10, Dunk Street, E.	"	For having employed a male and female young person after 9.30 p.m., to wit, until 10.24 p.m.	10 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Abraham Loquette, tailor, 35, Heneage Street, E.	"	Having employed four females after the hour of 10 at night, to wit, until 10.30 p.m.	4 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Isaac Jacobs, tailor, 11, Chicksand Street.	"	Having on Thursday, 22nd December 1887, employed a female young person from 8 a.m. to 10.50 p.m.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
" 9	"	"	Having the said day employed a male young person likewise.	5 0 0	0 4 0	Adjourned to enable Defendant to prove that the boy was above 18; mother's evidence hereon unsatisfactory.
" 23	Harris Harris, tailor, 7, Samuel Street, Commercial Road, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 2nd February last, employed a female after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, to wit, until 10.56 p.m.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	George Kenning, gold lace manufacturer, Little Britain, E.C.	Alderman Tyler, Guildhall Police Court.	Having on 24th February and for five months previously employed a child under 13 years of age as a full-timer.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
" 14	Phillip Abrahams, tailor, 60, Hanbury Street, E.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on Saturday, 25th February, employed four women after the hour of 4 o'clock, to wit, until 4.43 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Lewis Green, cabinet maker, 48, Hanbury Street, E.	" "	Having neglected to affix in his workshop a prescribed Abstract of the Act on Saturday, 25th February 1888.	0 5 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed a young person after the hour of 4 o'clock, to wit, until 4.38 p.m., on Saturday, 25th February.	0 5 0	0 4 0	
April 19	Isaac Levy, tailor, 18, Little Alie Street, Whitechapel, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, the 29th March, employed two female young persons until 20 minutes to 11 o'clock at night.	10 0 0	0 8 0	
May 16	Claud Thornton Cayley, engineer, Brackley Street, Fann Street, E.C.	Alderman Tyler, Guildhall.	Having neglected to report an accident, whereby a young person lost part of his hand, on 27th March 1888.	4 5 0	0 15 0	There were 12 accidents upon different days to workers upon same kind of machine; the injured persons were feeding punching presses for tin plate.
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to report an accident to a young person, whereby he lost part of his hand, on the 29th March 1888.	4 15 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Claud Thornton Cayley, engineer, Brackley Street, Fann Street, E.C.	Alderman Tyler, Guildhall.	Having neglected to report an accident to a young man, whereby he lost part of his hand, on the 3rd April 1888.	4 15 0	0 5 0	There were 12 accidents upon different days to workers upon same kind of machine; the injured persons were feeding punching presses for tin plate.
"	"	"	Having neglected to report an accident to a young man, whereby he lost part of his hand, on the 7th April 1888.	4 15 0	0 5 0	
"	Warner Bros., printers, 8, Finsbury Avenue, E.C.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to linewash their factory within the prescribed period of 14 months.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed two young persons after the hour of 8 p.m. on the 16th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, and 24th April without sending the prescribed particulars thereof, entered in the prescribed register, to an Inspector.	10 0 0	1 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed one young person likewise on the 16th, 23rd, and 24th April.	3 0 0	0 8 0	It was shown at time of hearing that this young person was not at work on the 17th and 19th, though declared to have been by him and foreman, a man having taken his place there. Two summonses were withdrawn.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	Blenkinsopp & Co., printers, Well Court, Bow Lane, Cheapside.	Alderman Tyler, Mansion House.	Having on the 27th April 1888 employed a certain young person in letter-press printing from 8 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 13	Jemima Batchelar, dress-maker and milliner, 9, Bouverie Street, Stoke Newington, N.	Robt. H. B. Marsham, Esq., Dalston Police Court.	Having on Saturday, the 19th day of May, employed one woman and two young persons after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 5 minutes after 5 o'clock.	3 0 0	0 12 0	Allowed one week for payment of fine and costs.
" 14	Hermann Jaffa, tailor, 95, Christian Street, Commercial Road, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Sunday, the 20th day of May, employed a woman and a female young person after the hour of 4 o'clock, to wit, until 18 minutes after 5.	4 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Morris Levy, tailor, 7, Raven Road, White-chapel.	" "	Having on Friday, the 18th day of May, employed a woman after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, to wit, until 25 minutes after 11.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
" 22	Michael Goldberg, tailor, 12, Langdale Street, Commercial Road, E.	" "	Having on Friday, 8th June, employed a woman in his workshop from 8 a.m. to 11.58 p.m.	3 0 0	0 4 0	
" 30	J. W. Hewett, bookbinder, 24, Old Bailey, E.C.	Sir Reginald Hanson, Guildhall, City of London.	Having on the 13th June and for seven months previously employed a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to linewash his factory within the prescribed period.	5 0 0	0 2 0	This neglect was continued after two cautions.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 30	Sylvester Phillips, tailor, 81½, Greenfield Street, Commercial Road, E.	Thomas Saunders, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having employed a female young person and a woman after 4 o'clock on Sunday, 17th June.	2 0 0	0 8 0	Second conviction for a like offence.
Oct. 16	A. Nisbet and Son, letter-press printers, 70, Brushfield Street, Bishops-gate.	Montague Williams, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to limewash their factory within the prescribed period of 14 months, to wit, since August 1885.	-	-	Postponed for 14 days to allow Defendant to limewash.
" 30	" "	" "	Having neglected to limewash their factory within the prescribed period of 14 months, to wit, since August 1885.	0 0 6	0 4 0	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Beadon.</i>	0 0 6	0 16 0	
Nov. 14	Henry Haysom, occupier of stone-dressing floor, Herston, Swanage.	Colonel Mansel and Major Hawkesworth, Wareham, Dorset.	A child employed without weekly school certificate.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
"	James Collins, occupier of stone-dressing floor, Herston, Swanage.	" "	A child employed without weekly school certificate.	0 4 0	0 15 0	
"	Joseph Benfield, occupier of stone-dressing floor, Langton.	" "	Obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty by concealing a child.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Beadon—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 15	Sara Hall, forewoman and dressmaker at J. Bulpitt's, Southsea.	E. Martin Wells and W. Pink, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Four females employed after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	2 0 0	0 16 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs. Defendant summoned as "actual offender." Had set the hands to continue work in her bedroom after the lawful hour for ceasing had arrived.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald.</i>			
Jan. 31	James Hill & Co., machinists, Moxon Works, Nottingham.	W. A. Blaine and John Burton, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
April 17	Moore, Bros., hosiery manufacturers, Whitehall's Factory, Nottingham.	R. Evans, Esq., and Alderman Lindley, Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two women after 7 p.m. on 21st ultimo.	0 1 0	1 0 0	I only asked for a nominal penalty, as for many months the firm had been working short time.
July 2	Emily Eldred, dressmaker, 36, Park Street, Nottingham.	Captain Starcy and Ed. Goldschmidt, Esq., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th day of June.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 14	S. A. Brown, dressmaker, 40, Albert Gate, S.W.	J. Louis D'Eyncourt, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Westminster.	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October 1887.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
1888.						
Feb. 10	David Phillips, engineer, Graham Street, City Road, E.C.	Jas. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing two young persons under 16 without surgical certificates for more than seven work-days.	0 12 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register in prescribed form, &c.	0 6 0	0 0 8	
Mar. 20	Joseph Kirkman, pianoforte manufacturer, Bradmore Works, Hammersmith, W.	E. Curtis Bennett, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith, W.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without surgical certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Ad-journed to April 10.						
May 2	Joshua Knight, firewood manufacturer, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.	Louis D'Eyncourt, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Westminster.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register, &c.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
July 6	William Poulter, cabinet maker, 406, Euston Road, N.W.	J. Cooke, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marylebone.	Employing three young persons more than seven work-days without surgical certificates.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 12	Tom Jay, dressmaker, 247, Regent Street, W.	Robert Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street, W.	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th June 1888.	0 6 0	1 4 0	
Aug. 2.						
July 12	Catharine Robertson, dressmaker, 44, Dover Street, W.	"	Employing seven women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th June 1888.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Chas. Sumners, tailor, 79, Berwick Street, W.	"	Employing a woman after 10 p.m. on 8th June 1888.	-	0 4 0	Convicted in costs only.
Aug. 1	Ladies' Dressmaking Association, Limited, dressmakers, 70, Jernyn Street, W.	J. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing six women after 10 p.m. on 15th June 1888.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John McWright and M. Fazackerly, 70, Mount Street, W.	"	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th June 1888.	0 10 0	1 0 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Kate Sherring, dressmaker, 19, Old Cavenish Street, W.	"	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1888.	0 10 0	1 0 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 5	Madame Julia Louis, 88, Queen's Road, W.	A. de Rutzen, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court, Seymour Place, W.	Employing five young persons and females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 6	Arthur Markham, engineer, Railway Approach, Bush, W.	Jas. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith.	Employing two young persons under 16 for more than 13 work-days without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Failing to keep register in prescribed form, &c.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 11	Wm. Leach, music printer, 45, Greek Street, Soho, W.	J. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing three young persons for more than seven work-days without surgical certificates.	0 10 6	0 4 0	
Oct. 15 and Oct. 22	John Hofmeister, tailor, 5, Weston Street, W.C.	J. Bros, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 4th August 1888.	0 6 0	0 10 0	
" 16	East Acton Brick Works, Limited, brick manufacturers, Acton Vale, W.	J. Curtis-Bennett, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	0 3 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
" 17	August Nauruch-Katt, tailor, 124, Wardour Street, Soho, W.	J. Hannay, Esq., Police Court, Marlborough Street, W.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 20	W. and J. Studd, brick-makers, North Hyde, Heston, Middlesex.	General Tremeneere and Sharp, Esq., Court House, Brentford.	Employing two children without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	} 1 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing two children without school attendance certificates.	0 10 0		
" 23	Hutchings and Crowdy, Limited, letter-press printers, 123, Fulham Road, S.W.	G. Partridge, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Westminster.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	} 0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-		Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c.	-	} 0 10 0	
" 24	Emily Perry, dressmaker, 4, Little Seymour Street, W.	R. Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marylebone.	Employing five young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0		Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 29	Atlas Brick and Tile Company, brick manufacturers, Acton, W.	J. Curtis-Bennett, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith.	Employing four young persons more than seven work-days without surgical certificates.	0 12 0	} 0 18 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep registers, &c.	0 3 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Godfrey-Fausset.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 11	John Buckle, printer, King Street, Great Yarmouth.	The Mayor, J. Hill, Esq., &c., Great Yarmouth.	Not obtaining a certificate of fitness of a young person.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Obstructing H.M. Inspector	1 0 0	1 5 0	
1888.						
Mar. 8	King's Lynn Seed Crushing Company, Limited.	S. M. Wilson and C. Ayre, Esqs., King's Lynn.	A young person employed after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 29	Jewson and Sons, Saw Mills, Southtown.	R. Martins and T. Burton Steward, Esqs., Great Yarmouth.	Not reporting accident	0 10 0	1 12 0	
Aug. 13	J. J. Rash, flour miller, Worham.	Rev. T. L. French, H. Brooke, G. H. Wilson, and A. N. C. Hemsworth, Esqs., Eye.	Not securely fencing engine	-	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs, the fencing having been attended to.
"	"	"	A young person employed after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 12 6	0 17 6	
Sept. 3	W. R. Haward, brick manufacturer, Lowestoft.	M. W. Clubbe and W. F. Larkin, Esqs., &c., Lowestoft Police Court.	Abstract not affixed	0 11 6	0 8 6	17s., including costs, or seven days' hard labour.
"	"	"	Young person not certified	0 0 6	0 19 6	17s., including costs, or seven days' hard labour; 10s. 6d. being the fee of the certifying surgeon.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Godfrey-Faussett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 20	E. W. A. Brown, printer, High Street, Colchester; "Eastern Express."	E. Roberts and W. Marriage, Esqs., Colchester.	A young person employed more than seven work-days not certified.	1 10 0	1 1 6	
"	"	"	A young person employed more than seven work-days not certified.	-	0 8 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant.
Oct. 6	Aldour and Rashbrook, yacht builders, Bright- lingsea.	W. H. Penrose and J. Round, M.P., Esqs., Colchester.	A young person employed after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 18 0	
"	"	"	Three young persons similarly employed.	-	1 19 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
"	"	"	Abstract not affixed	-	0 10 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants, it being stated in Court that the Abstract was on the day alleged affixed in a neighbouring workshop.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp.</i>			
Nov. 30	Mann and Fairer, straw hat manufacturers, Waller Street, Luton.	S. Wethered (Mayor), A. T. Webster, and Wm. Philipps, Esqs., Police Court, Luton.	Employing eight females after 10 p.m. on 4th November.	0 8 0	1 12 0	The magistrates reduced the costs, but included 1s. each for my witnesses.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 13	Alfred Tasker, boot upper manufacturer, St. Barnabas Street, Wellingborough.	Spencer Pratt and C. J. K. Wolston, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingborough.	When working overtime, 6 to 8, employing three females after 8 p.m., <i>i.e.</i> , at 8.40.	-	1 10 0	I had unfortunately made a mistake in my information as to the date of the offence. Counsel for the Defendant would not consent to the summonses being amended. So I should have had to withdraw these summonses and have paid the costs, and taken out fresh summonses. However, Defendant offered to pay all the costs, 30s., of the present proceedings if I would take no further steps. Defendant having also stated that he thought that women were not on same footing as children and young persons, I considered it best to agree. Therefore withdrawn on payment of all costs by Defendant.
Feb. 14	R. Loveday and Sons, rush mat and collar makers, Islip, near Thrapston.	S. G. Stopford-Sackville (Chairman), R. F. Eland, and J. R. Wilkinson, Esqs., Police Court, Thrapston.	Neglecting to affix Abstract, &c. -	0 5 0	0 9 6	This firm was visited last September, full explanation given, and a new Abstract sent which was not put up at my visit on January 11th.
" 17	Wm. Claridge, boot and shoe manufacturer, Rushden, near Higham Ferrers.	R. W. Arkwright (Chairman), N. P. Sharman, and C. J. K. Wolston, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingborough.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act -	0 5 0	0 9 6	This place, formerly a workshop, became a factory more than a year ago. Defendant was supplied with necessary papers, register, &c., and an explanation given, yet he had almost entirely neglected to conform to the law.
"	"	"	Employing three female young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	2 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>			
Mar. 1	Alfred Boutall, saddler, St. Neots.	Rev. B. H. Puckle and A. J. Thornhill, Esqs., Police Court, St. Neots.	Employing male young person at 4.25 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	J. W. Stiff, printer, "Kettering Guardian," Tanner's Lane.	W. C. Clarke Thornhill and Herbert Sartoris, Esqs., Police Court, Kettering.	Employing boy of 15 at night, i.e., at 10.20 p.m., he having been at work the previous 12 hours.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
April 21	John Wm. Sellars, milliner and dressmaker, High Street, Stamford.	Valentine Stapleton (Mayor), H. Mitchelson, and H. Knott, Esqs., Police Court, Stamford.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 6	1 4 6	
"	James Page & Co., leather dressers, Wellingborough.	C. J. K. Wolston and N. P. Sharman, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingborough.	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars, &c., of young persons.	-	1 11 0	{ At the desire of the Bench, I withdrew the charges on the payment of all costs by Defendants.
"	"	"	Employing a young person for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.			
"	"	"	Same offence in regard to another young person.			
May 23	Benj. Bennett, straw hat manufacturer, Dunstable.	W. J. Hamblin (Mayor) and W. U. Darbyshire, Esqs., Town Hall, Dunstable.	Employing a woman after 10 p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 26	Charles Dillingham, straw hat manufacturer, Upper George Street, Luton.	Wm. Philipps, and A. T. Webster, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Employing 11 females after 10 p.m. -	0 5 6	2 9 6	
"	Joseph Flint, straw hat manufacturer, Upper George Street, Luton.	"	Employing three females at 10.55 p.m. -	0 1 6	1 13 6	
June 6	John Tyas Harden, straw hat manufacturer, Bute Street, Luton.	The Mayor (S. Wethered), A. T. Webster, and D. Tomson, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Employing eight females after 9 p.m., they being employed on the system of employment from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. -	0 4 0	1 16 6	
"	Arthur Stokes, straw hat manufacturer, Wenlock Street, Luton.	"	Employing five females after 10 p.m. -	0 2 6	1 2 6	The girls were at work at 10 minutes to 11 when I went in. Defendant had no Abstract or notices up, though I cautioned him last year.
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix Abstract of the Act -	0 0 6	0 4 6	
" 12	John Gatward and Son, agricultural implement makers, Hitchin.	F. Archdale and P. C. Stuart, Esqs., Police Court, Hitchin.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of the Act -	0 5 0	0 10 6	Defendant had been cautioned verbally and by letter.
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence fly wheel of gas engine.	0 5 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>			
June 27	Punter and Child, straw hat manufacturers, Collingdon Street, Luton.	A. T. Webster and R. S. Thompson, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Employing six females after 10 p.m. -	0 3 0	1 7 0	
July 3	Wm. Carling, junr., printer, &c., "Hertfordshire Express," Hitchin.	T. A. Dashwood (Chairman), F. D. Radcliffe, and F. Archdale, Esqs., Police Court, Hitchin.	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars of a young person.	0 5 0	0 12 0	I had visited Mr. Carling's place two or three times without the register being produced, and I had written to caution him.
"	"	"	Employing same young person for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
Aug. 15	John T. Harden, straw hat manufacturer, Bute Street, Luton.	S. Wethered (Mayor) and A. T. Webster, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Employing 13 females at 10.30 p.m. -	0 6 6	6 3 6	Fined for same offence in May.
" 24	Wm. Sykes, boot upper manufacturer, Irthlingborough.	C. J. K. Wolston, Esq., General Sotheby, and Colonel Rawlins, Police Court, Wellingborough.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act -	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Not having obtained a certificate of school attendance for a child.	1 10 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	Wm. B. Perkins, boot upper manufacturer, Irthlingborough.	C. J. K. Wolston, Esq., General Sotheby, and Colonel Rawlins, Police Court, Wellingborough.	Employing a child who had not attended school during the previous week.	0 5 0	0 15 6	
"	Albert Groome, butcher, Irthlingborough.	"	Parent of child employed by Wm. Perkins, as above.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Jane Brightwell, boot upper manufacturer, Irthlingborough.	"	Obstructing the Inspector in the exercise of his powers under this Act, by preventing or attempting to prevent his examining persons employed in her workshop.	2 0 0	2 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing five young persons and children before 7 a.m., her period of employment being 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	0 10 0		
"	Geo. Masson, Irthlingborough.	"	Parent of a child illegally employed by Jane Brightwell.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Joseph Inward, boot upper manufacturer, High Street, Irthlingborough.	"	Employing a child of 13, but not passed standard, who was not going to school.	0 5 0	1 2 6	
"	"	"	Employing same child before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	-		Fine in one case, costs in both.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	Elizabeth Flawn, boot upper maker, Finedon Road, Irthlingborough.	C. J. K. Wolston, Esq., General Sotheby, and Colonel Rawlins, Police Court, Wellingborough.	Employing a child who had not attended school during the previous week.	0 2 6	0 15 6	
"	Zerah Newell -	" "	Parent of child of 12 employed at Mrs. Flawn's, as above.	-	0 7 0	Mr. Newell is the chairman of the School Board, but the attendance of the child had been very satisfactory altogether, so it was deemed sufficient if he paid the costs.
"	Alfred Clayton, boot finisher, Rushden.	"	Not affixing Abstract in his workshop -	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	C. Knight, Rushden	"	Employing a child who had not attended school in the previous week.	0 5 0	0 15 6	
"	Thos. Willmott -	"	Parent of child employed by C. Knight not attending school.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Samuel Horm, finisher, Rushden.	"	Employing child who did not attend school.	-	0 13 0	The child is over 13, and Mr. Horm is old and has not very much work, so I said I would be satisfied if he paid the costs.
" 30	Stokes & Son, Steam Van and Carriage Works, King's Cliffe.	Rev. G. N. Capron, M. Biggs and E. A. Scrimshaw, Esqs., Police Court, Oundle.	Employing four lads after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	1 10 6	
" 31	Ellen Massom, boot upper manufacturer Irthlingborough.	H. M. Stockdale and C. J. K. Wolston, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingborough.	Employing a child who had not attended school for three weeks.	0 5 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 28	F. U. York, paper bag maker, Market Street, Wellingborough.	Spencer Pratt Esq., and Colonel Rawlins, Police Court, Wellingborough.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in workshop	0 2 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing child before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
Oct. 24	Eliza Neal, boot and shoe manufacturer, Gas Street, Kettering.	Hon. and Rev. C. J. Vernon and J. T. Stockburn, Esq., and Dr. Wroughton, Police Court, Kettering.	Taking into her employ a child who had not passed the standard fixed by byelaw of the Education Committee.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston.</i>			
Dec. 15	Alfred Lovell & Co., boot manufacturers, Summerhill, near Bristol.	W. Sommerville, junr., W. Smith, A. J. Stanton, and Alfd. Robinson, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Employing two male young persons until 8.30 p.m. on 18th November, the period of employment for overtime being fixed in the case of his workshop from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.	2 0 0	1 12 0	
1888. Jan. 2	I. E. Ridingbery, toy manufacturer, Henry Street, Bristol.	W. Hathway and P. J. Worsley, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing a female young person for more than seven work-days without a certificate of fitness on 8th December 1887.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a male child in like manner	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 10	A. K. Cook & Co., collar manufacturers, Taunton.	Saml. Farrant, Esq., Admiral Hickley, and R. A. Kinglake, Esq., Taunton.	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness for more than seven work-days on 7th December.	0 7 6	0 17 0	Three convictions, 2s. 6d. each.
July 11	Maria Hurley, dressmaker, 5, North Parade, Bath.	R. S. Blaine, — Moger, Esqs., Major Brickman, and Dr. Tuckett, Bath.	Employing two female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
Aug. 29	Applegate Bros., woollen manufacturers, Bradford, Wilts.	J. B. Saunders, H. Moulton, E. Pinckney, — Mackay, C. L. A. Skinner, Esqs., and Col. Magrath, Bradford.	Employing a male young person and a male child until 7.15 p.m. (from 6 a.m.) on 10th August.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
Sept. 13	Thomas Colborne, wheelwright, &c., Stratton S. Margaret, Swindon.	A. L. Goddard, David Archer, and Edgar Hanbury, Esqs., Swindon.	Not keeping the Abstract affixed in his works on 31st July 1888.	0 1 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child otherwise than on the system of morning and afternoon sets or alternate days.	-	0 3 6	Fined in costs only.
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	-	0 3 6	Fined in costs only.
" 20	Joseph Haskins, brick and tile manufacturer, Warmley.	Fras. Taggart, Wm. Smith, W. Summerville junr., and A. Robinson, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Employing a male young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness on 21st August.	0 10 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>					
Sept. 21	James Coles, boot manufacturer, Wilson Street, Bristol.	Sparke Evans and James Whitmore, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness on 22nd August.	0 10 0	0 13 0			
"	J. & S. Yabsley, boot manufacturers, Cane Street, Bristol.	" "	Employing a male young person without a certificate of fitness on 22nd August.	0 10 0	0 12 6			
" 28	Alfred Harris, bookbinder, Broad Street, Bristol.	Saml. Wills and Geo. Wills, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing two female young persons without certificates of fitness on 1st September.	0 2 0	1 2 6			
Oct. 1	Jas. Culverwell & Co., machinists, Eastover, Bridgwater.	Wm. Hurman, E. Lilly, and Thos. Ware, Esqs., Bridgwater.	Employing a male child without certificate of fitness on 24th August.	0 5 0	0 10 6			
" 11	Joseph Millett and Son, boot manufacturers, Soundwell.	A. J. Stanton, G. H. Pope, and Chas. Thomas, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Employing a female child otherwise than on the system of morning and afternoon sets, or of alternate days, on 4th September.	1 0 0	0 13 0			
"	Bristol Waggon Works Co., Limited, Bristol.	" "	Employing three male young persons at night.	2 10 0	1 13 6			
" 18	Annie Piper, printer, Swindon, Wilts.	David Archer, A. D. Hussey Preaker, W. R. Mitchell, and Edgar Hanbury, Esqs., Swindon.	Employing one male young person and one male child without certificates of fitness on 3rd September.	0 5 0	1 1 0			
"	Tunmer and Livesey, printers, Swindon.	" "	Employing a male young person without a certificate of fitness on 3rd September.	0 2 6	0 10 6			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 19	Coventry Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Draper's Fields, Coventry.	A. S. Tomson (Mayor), and Hy. Scampton, Esqs., J.P., Coventry.	Employing six women during a meal-time, to wit, between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., on 5th January.	-	3 4 0	"Dismissed." Four of the witnesses swore they were not working. One that she was not working, although her reel was revolving, as she had taken a spindle out to stir her tea, and had just replaced it. Another woman acknowledged that she was oiling spindles of her machine at 1.30 p.m., which the Mayor said was too "trivial a matter for conviction."
Feb. 1, and by adjournment to Mar. 7.	Arthur Alliston, boot upper manufacturer, 91, St. Michael's Road, Northampton.	F. Covington (Mayor), G. Norman, J.P., and R. Derby, J.P., Esqs., Northampton.	Allowing his workshop to be so overcrowded as to be injurious to health.	-	0 18 6	Case withdrawn on payment of costs of court; the Defendant having reduced the number of persons working in the workshop from 14 to 8, and had two ventilators put in.
June 2	Leigh Mills Company, Limited, woollen manufacturers, Leigh Mills, Coventry.	Thomas Berry, J.P., R. A. Dalton, J.P., Esqs., and Dr. McVeagh, J.P., Coventry.	Employing ten women after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.55 p.m., on 18th May.	1 0 0	4 15 6	17. and 14s. 6d. costs in one case, and 9s. costs only in each of the other nine cases.
"	Starley Bros., cycle manufacturers, St. John's Works, Coventry.	" "	Employing three male young persons after 6 p.m., to wit, at 8.25 p.m., on 18th May.	3 0 0	2 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 18	Spooner & Co., dress-makers, Plymouth.	The Mayor and Captain Inskip, Plymouth.	Employing four female young persons after 10 p.m., i.e., till 11 p.m., and beginning at 7 a.m.	1 3 6	2 16 6	
July 9	Wilcocks and Son, paper makers, Buckfastleigh.	Admiral Cornish Bowden and W. Watson, Esq., Totnes.	Employing a child, aged 12, full time without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
Aug. 13	H. E. Faul, letter-press printer, Plymouth.	The Mayor and Mr. J. C. Wills, Plymouth.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
Oct. 22	Mitchell & Co., steam saw mills, Truro.	The Mayor, and Major Parkyn, Truro.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 27	J. Trythall, as trustee in Bankruptcy of Paynter and Son, tin streamers, Bissoe, Devoran, Cornwall.	J. Smith, Esqs., Truro.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 16 0	Defendant argued that as trustee in bankruptcy he was not liable as occupier, but after some discussion the Bench decided in my favour. Defendant gave notice of appeal.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling.</i>			
Mar. 14	G. A. and A. Fuller, barge builders, Millwall.	— Fenwick, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Not exhibiting the Abstract of the Act	0 2 6	0 2 0	As Mr. Fuller admitted the offence, and promised that in future the law should be carefully observed, I only asked for nominal penalties.
"	" " "	" " "	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>			
June 22	J. H. Cross, bootmaker, Broad Street, Ratcliff.	F. Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 0 4 0	Mr. Cross had been twice cautioned.
July 4	The Saw Mills Company, Bow Bridge.	N. Powell and W. W. Glenn, Esqs., Stratford.	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	4 0 0	1 6 0	This firm had been twice previously cautioned.
"	"	"	Employing a child without registration	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Sept. 5	H. Spiller, baker, High Street, Stratford, E.	A. Lister and P. Saville, Esqs., Stratford.	Employing a young person over 16 years of age after 9 p.m.	3 0 0	0 13 0	The young person was employed from 6 a.m. on 3rd August to 4.30 a.m. on 4th August with only two hours' cessation for meals.
"	"	"	Same offence in second case	-	0 7 0	Withdrawn, as the evidence showed that the young person was over 18 years old.
"	John R. Brightwell, dress-maker, Southend-on-Sea.	C. A. Tabor (Chairman), Andrew Johnston, Esqs., Major A. C. Tawke, E. E. Phillips, G. D. Deeping, Esqs., and Col. H. Bacon, Southend.	Having on Tuesday, the 28th March, employed a child under the age of 13 years from 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., and did so for six months previously.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to affix in his workshop an Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 2 6	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sir W. Chaytor.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 28	Wm. Gray & Co., ship builders, West Hartlepool.	R. C. Walker and W. H. Fisher, Esqs., West Hartlepool.	Employing a young person during the night of 5th March 1888.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
July 5	A. Applegarth, milliner, Grangetown.	J. S. Pennynman and Carl Bolechow, Esqs., Middlesbrough.	Employing two females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 13th May, at Grangetown.	0 11 0	1 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing a female on Sunday, 20th May, at Grangetown.	0 8 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing three females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May, at South Bank.	0 16 6	2 3 6	
"	Lisney and Dickson, milliners, Middlesbrough.	C. J. Coleman, Esq., Stipendiary, Middlesbrough.	Employing 10 females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May 1888, at Middlesbrough.	4 4 0	5 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing 17 females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 26th May 1888, at Middlesbrough.	7 3 6	9 16 6	
Aug. 10	S. Pitts, Nun Street, Newcastle.	Hylton Philipson and H. Swan, Esqs., Newcastle.	Employing five females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1888.	0 10 0	0 15 0	In one case.
"	"	"	Employing five females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1888.	0 4 0	2 14 6	In four cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	Wham Bar Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Wham Bar Mill, near Heywood.	J. Fletcher, T. Popple, and W. Todd, Esqs. Heywood.	Employing five women after 5.30 p.m. -	3 0 0	3 0 0	Penalty of 1 <i>l.</i> and costs in one case, and 10 <i>s.</i> and costs each in the remainder.
" 23	M. Stuttard and Bros., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Underbank Mills, Whitworth.	Richard Hurst, R. Taylor Heape, and A. Law, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing five women after 5.30 p.m. on 27th October.	2 0 0	2 1 6	Penalty of 1 <i>l.</i> accepted in two cases, costs in the remainder, the Defendants pleading guilty and leaving their case in my hands.
" 24	Tweedale and Farrer, cotton manufacturers, Britannia Mills, Woolfold, near Bury.	Alderman Horridge (Mayor), J. O'Neil, H. Burrow, J. Farrar, and S. Smethurst, Esqs., Bury.	Employing 10 women and young persons after 5.30 p.m. on 19th October.	1 5 0	3 13 6	Penalty of 5 <i>s.</i> in five cases, costs in all.
"	S. Smethurst and Sons, bleachers and dyers, Woolfold.	" "	1. Employing three young persons beyond the prescribed time without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 1 0	Penalty in one case, costs in all.
"	" "	" "	2. Not keeping factory in conformity with the Act by neglect to limewash within the prescribed period.	1 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>					
Dec. 15	David Taylor, felt printer, Bridge End Print Works, Waterfoot.	James Rushton and F. H. Whitehead, Esqs., Rawtenstall.	1. Employing a child and a young person after 6 p.m.	1 1 0	0 17 6			Penalty accepted in one case.
"	"	"	2. Neglecting to limewash within prescribed period.	0 1 0	0 10 6			Defendant pleaded guilty through his legal representative and promised future care, so that the Bench considered a nominal fine would have an adequate cautioning effect.
"	Richd. Hoyle & Co., cotton spinners, Albert Mill, Hopwood.	J. Lees and R. Mackison, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing five women during part of a meal-hour on 9th November.	2 0 0	2 6 6			Penalty accepted in two cases.
"	Messrs. Brearley Bros., silk spinners, Cross Street, Heywood.	"	Neglecting to report an accident to H.M. Inspector.	0 5 0	0 12 0			
"	Richard Bateson, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Summersat.	J. Whitehead and E. Wrigley, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day on 21st and 22nd October.	0 10 0	1 0 6			Penalty accepted in one case; Defendant pleading guilty, and the ignorance of his managers.
1888.								
Feb. 13	Equitable Spinning Company, Limited, Huddersfield Road, Oldham.	Abraham Leach, J. Rowland, and E. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	1. Employing three women after 5.30 p.m. on 9th January 1888.	1 10 0	} 3 4 0			
"	"	"	2. Employing five women after 1 o'clock on Saturday, 24th December 1887.	2 10 0				

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 13	William Taylor, mantle-maker, Mumps, Oldham.	Abraham Leach, J. Rowland, and E. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a woman and a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 24th December 1887.	0 5 0	0 13 6	Defendant's solicitor pleading guilty, a small penalty was taken in one case.
"	Dyson and Beaumont, boiler makers, Lee Mill Boiler Works, Bacup.	J. Lees and W. Worrall, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing a child without registering his name in the prescribed form.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	Henry Sellers, cotton spinner, Nunhills Mill, Stacksteads,	"	Employing a child without registering his name in the prescribed form.	0 5 0	1 2 0	Defendant pleaded guilty through his solicitor and promised better supervision. A second information for allowing a child to clean machinery in motion not proceeded with, the Defendants paying all costs.
"	J. Coupe & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Rose Hill Mills, Heywood.	William Lees, Thomas Popple, R. Bell, J. Porritt, and Sutcliffe Firth, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing seven women after 5.30 p.m.	2 0 0	3 1 6	Penalties in two cases, costs in all.
"	J. Gleave & Co., cotton manufacturers, Spring Mill, Heywood.	"	Employing two children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 19 6	
"	Castleton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, cotton spinners, &c., Hopwood.	"	Employing a child without certificate of due attendance at school previous week.	1 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 22	Samuel Schofield, self-actor minder in cotton mill, Hopwood.	William Lees, Thomas Pople, R. Bell, J. Porritt, and Sutcliffe Firth, Esqs., Heywood.	1. Allowing a young person to work between fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion.	0 2 6		This being the first case in Heywood where a minder has been proceeded against for this class of offence, and owing to the man's circumstances, I asked only a small penalty; convicted in costs in second case.
"	"	"	2. Employing same young person during a meal-hour.	-	0 19 6	
"	Wham Bar Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Wham Bar Heywood.	"	Allowing a young person to work between fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion.	-	0 7 6	
" 24	Messrs. Radcliffe Brothers, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Moss Hall Mills, Rochdale.	J. E. Petrie (Mayor) and G. Petrie, Esqs., Rochdale.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion.	0 10 0	0 12 6	Convicted in costs, as the Company promised direct responsibility should be imposed on their servants in future.
Mar. 1	Prince of Wales Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Derker, Oldham.	J. Collinge and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing 10 women after 5.30 p.m.	2 10 0	4 2 6	Convicted in 10s. penalty in five cases, and costs in all.
"	F. Smith, self-actor minder, Lees Road, Oldham.	"	Employing a young person during part of a meal-hour.	0 5 0	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	The Mutual Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Heywood.	Alderman Fletcher, J. Ford, J. Porritt, and W. Todd, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing 15 women during part of a meal-hour, to wit, till 12.35, on 16th February.	2 10 0	7 5 6	Convicted in 10s. and costs in each of five cases, and costs in the remainder.
"	Albert New Mills Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Heywood.	"	Permitting a child to clean part of machinery in motion by the action of steam power on 16th February.	-	0 7 6	The Bench declined to convict, as they considered "picking waste off rollers" was not "cleaning," but a "manufacturing process."
" 14	The Belgian Mill Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Lugley Brook.	A. Butterworth, J. W. Clegg, J. Cooper, and J. Lees, Esqs., Royton.	Employing a child and young person during a meal-hour.	0 5 0	0 19 6	Convicted in a penalty in one case, and costs in both. Bench recommended prosecution of minders in cases of this type.
"	Moss Lane Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Shawside.	"	Employing two children and a young person during a meal-hour.	0 5 0	1 7 0	Convicted in penalty in one case, and costs in all.
"	Royton Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Royton.	"	Employing five women during part of a meal-hour, to wit, after 12.30 p.m.	2 10 0	3 0 0	Convicted in 10s., and costs in each case.
"	John Clegg and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners, &c., Shaw Mills, Shaw.	"	1. Employing eight women after 5.30 p.m.	4 0 0	4 10 0	Convicted in 10s., and costs in each case.
"	"	"	2. Allowing a child to clean part of machinery in motion.	-	0 13 6	Permitted to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 14	Thomas Seville and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Spring Hill Mills, Royton.	A. Butterworth, J. W. Clegg, J. Cooper, and J. Lees, Esqs., Royton.	Employing 10 women in manufacturing processes after 12.30 on Saturday, 18th February.	2 10 0	6 0 0	Convicted in 5s. and costs in each case; first prosecution.
" 23	The Oldham Road Mill Company, cotton spinners, Rochdale.	His Worship the Mayor, J. H. Petrie, G. Petrie, J. E. Brierley, and R. Shaw, Esqs., Rochdale.	Allowing a young person to clean mill gearing while in motion.	0 5 0	0 7 6	The object of this case being to warn employers against allowing lads to clean shafting in motion, a heavy penalty was not asked for.
" 26	Messrs. E. Mayall and Massey, cotton spinners, Longrange Mill, Waterhead, Oldham.	Abraham Crompton, J. Eekersley and J. E. Mellor, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing two women during a meal-hour, <i>i.e.</i> , till 12.35.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
"	S. Radcliffe and Sons, cotton spinners, &c., Lowerhouse Mills, Oldham.	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day on 3rd February.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	C. J. Bolton, self-actor minder in a cotton factory, Broadbent Street, Oldham.	" "	Employing a young person during a meal-hour.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 28	Ash Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Shaw.	J. Riley, Joshua Crompton, R. Mellor, and Joseph Lees, Esqs., Royton.	Employing five women for more than 4½ hours continuously on 13th February.	1 0 0	2 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 28	Shaw Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Shaw.	J. Riley, Joshua Crompton, R. Mellor, and Joseph Lees, Esqs., Royton.	Employing five women for more than 4½ hours continuously on 20th January.	1 0 0	2 6 6	
"	W. Menzies & Co., cotton spinners, Moss Hey Mills, Shaw.	" "	1. Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing two children three months without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	1 2 6	
"	"	"	3. Employing four children on consecutive Saturdays.	0 5 0	2 0 6	
"	The Honeywell Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Ashton Road, Oldham.	J. Riley and Herbert Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing 10 women after 5.30 p.m.	2 10 0	3 15 0	
April 4	Joshua Hoyle and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Plantation Mills, Bacup.	J. Lees and J. Hargreaves, Esqs., Bacup.	Allowing three children to clean part of the machinery while the same was in motion by the action of steam.	0 5 0	1 13 6	Adjourned from March 21 by request of Defendants. Convicted in penalty of 5s. and costs; these cases being taken to caution employers generally against the growing practice of managements, &c., to allow children to clean such parts of machinery in motion as they do not consider dangerous, whereas the Act allows no such discretion, and the practice leads to serious accidents.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 5	John Calvert, cotton manufacturer, Forest Mill, Water.	R. Townsend and J. Rushton, Esqs., Rawtenstall Court House.	Employing 20 women during part of a meal-hour, to wit, till 5.35 p.m., on 9th March.	6 0 0	7 19 6	Defendant pleaded guilty through his solicitor and left himself in my hands. I suggested he should be fined in the maximum penalty in two cases, and costs in all, and the Bench acted on this suggestion.
" 11	J. Hargreaves and Sons, cotton spinners, &c., Hey Mills, Heywood.	The Mayor (Councillor Firth), J. Lord, and T. Popple, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing six women, &c., in a manufacturing process after 12.30, to wit, till 12.40, on Saturday, 3rd March.	0 5 0	2 10 6	In this and the two following cases the Bench imposed a penalty of 5s. in one case, and costs in all.
"	The Park Street Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Hopwood.	" "	Employing six young persons, &c., in a manufacturing process after 12.30, to wit, at 12.45, on Saturday, 24th March.	0 5 0	2 10 6	
"	The Brook Mills Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Heywood.	" "	Employing two young persons and three women after 1 o'clock, to wit, at 1.20 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd March.	0 5 0	2 2 0	
" 16	Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Ashton Road, Scottfield, Oldham.	Joseph Rowland, E. Clegg, and E. J. Mellor, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was then going on at 5.35 p.m.	1 0 0	3 0 0	Defendants pleaded guilty, but that they being tenants the engine was not under their control.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Edwin Whitaker & Co., cotton spinners, Ashton Road, Scotfield, Oldham.	Joseph Rowland, E. Clegg, and E. J. Mellor, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing five women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was then going on at 5.35 p.m.	1 0 0	1 12 6	
" 20	Messrs. J. G. Walker, Limited, cotton spinner, Larkfield Mills, Rochdale.	R. Taylor Heape, G. Petrie, and J. Brierley, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing a young person (cleaning) during a meal-hour on 20th March.	0 10 0	0 8 6	Second conviction; now promise proper supervision.
"	John Pilling, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Norwich Street Mills, Rochdale.	" "	Employing a child during a meal-hour on 20th March.	-	0 8 0	Dismissed. Child stated she had placed two bobbins ready for work, but had not been ordered to do so. The Bench did not think this was being "employed."
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons during the meal-hour (cleaning) same day.	0 1 0	0 16 6	Defendant admitted facts, but alleged "due diligence," and that the carder was to blame. This person was not summoned, and I therefore proposed to accept a promise of effective supervision, and a nominal penalty in one case, and costs in both, which the Bench advised the Defendant to agree with, and decided accordingly.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>			
April 20	J. Schofield & Co., machinists, Victoria Works, Rochdale.	R. Taylor Heape, G. Petre, and J. Brierley, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 12 6	In this and the following case the Defendants' advocates admitted the facts, pleading inadvertence, and I agreed to a nominal penalty in one case each, and costs in all.
"	"	"	2. Same, without certificate of fitness -	-	-	
"	Wellington Corn Mill Company, Limited, flour merchants, Samuel Street Mill, Rochdale.	"	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	2. Same, without certificate of fitness -	-	-	Defendant pleaded guilty, but that the offence had occurred through the negligence of overlookers. As this was the first case of the kind in Rochdale, and intended to caution employers on the technical point, the Bench agreed to my suggestion to convict only in costs.
May 4	J. Windsor and Brother, cotton manufacturers, Larkfield Shed, Rochdale.	J. Brierley, H. Fishwick, and J. A. Bright, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Allowing two women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal-time.	-	0 10 0	
"	Henry Fenton, cotton spinner, Mount Pleasant, Lees Road, Oldham.	A. Leach, J. Wainwright, and J. W. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing four women during a meal-hour, to wit, at 1.26 p.m.	0 5 0	1 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Glodwick Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Glodwick Road, Oldham.	A. Leach, J. Wainwright, and J. W. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing three women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal-hour.	0 5 0	1 11 6	
" 16	Parkside Spinning Company, Limited, Royton.	Abraham Leach, H. Clegg, J. Radcliffe, Esqs., Royton.	Employing two young persons during a meal-hour (oiling).	0 5 0	1 14 6	
June 6	Derby Mills Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Heywood.	J. Lord, S. Porritt, and W. Lees, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing eight women during meal-hours, to wit, after 5.30 p.m.	0 5 0	3 14 6	Bench imposed a penalty of 2s. 6d. in two cases, and costs in all. Defendants through their solicitor pleading guilty and uncertainty of public clock.
" 14	Potter and Anderson, copper tube manufacturers, Mumps.	A. Waddington and J. Dunkerley, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a young person more than six days without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
July 11	Charles Openshaw & Co., cotton manufacturers, High Street Shed, Heywood.	K. Lord and W. Todd, Esqs., Heywood.	Neglect to lime wash factory for a period of 25 months.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
" 18	J. W. Brierley, bolt maker, Horsedge Street Bolt Works, Oldham.	J. W. Lees and J. H. Platt, Esqs., Oldham.	1. Employing a young person six months without registration as prescribed.	2 6 0	0 10 6	Convicted in penalty one case, costs both.
"	" " "	" " "	2. Employing the same without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 30	Misses Bowker and Healey, milliners, &c., Silver Street, Bury.	J. Farrar and T. Gornall, Esqs., Bury.	Employing three women after 9 p.m. (from 7 a.m.).	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	J. and J. Shaw, clog-iron manufacturers, Bury.	"	1. Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 0	} Convicted in penalty in one case and costs in both.
"	"	"	2. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	-	0 5 6	
Aug. 10	Townhead Company, cotton spinners, Duke Street Mills, Rochdale.	R. T. Heape, T. Baron, and J. Brierley, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two young persons in a manufacturing process after 12.30 on Saturday, 7th July.	1 1 0	0 16 0	Penalty 10s. 6d. in each case.
"	Eastwood and Greenwood, joiners, &c., Lomax Street Saw Mill, Rochdale.	"	Neglecting to report to H.M. Inspector an accident caused by machinery, &c.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	James Boothman, boot manufacturer, Hooley Bridge Mills.	W. Todd and Richard Bell, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing four young persons without registration as prescribed.	0 10 0	1 19 0	Convicted in penalties of 5s. in each of two cases, and costs in all.
"	Moorhey Mill Company, cotton spinners, Moorhey Street, Oldham.	T. Riley and Herbert Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing five children during the dinner hour (cleaning).	2 10 0	3 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 17	Wood Street Mill Company, Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Elton, Bury.	J. O'Neil and H. Webb, Esqs., Bury.	1. Employing three young persons in a meal-hour, i.e., after 5.30 p.m., on eight different days.	20 0 0	12 9 0	{ The Defendants were summoned in 39 cases, and through their solicitor pleaded guilty. The Company had been previously convicted, and it was urged that the maximum penalty might well be inflicted in at least 10 cases. The magistrates, however, inflicted penalties of 40s. in 10 cases, and costs in the whole number.
"	"	"	2. Employing the same young persons after 6 p.m. on five different days.			
"	J. A. Openshaw and Brother, cotton spinners, Pimhole, Bury.	J. Briggs and W. Harper, Esqs., Bury.	Employing 10 women, young persons, and children during part of a meal-hour, to wit, after 5.30 p.m.	2 0 0	2 18 0	Defendants pleaded guilty and in advertence, and were fined 20s. in two cases and costs in all.
"	J. W. Worsley & Co., hat manufacturers, Rolholt Hat Works, near Bury.	"	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 10 0		{ Convicted in 10s. penalty in one case, and costs in both.
"	"	"	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	-	0 16 6	
"	Kay and Wilkinson, tanners, &c., Parsons Lane, Bury.	"	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 2 6		{ Convicted in 2s. 6d. penalty in one case, and costs in both.
"	"	"	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	-	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>			
Sept. 28	G. Baker and Bros., grate manufacturers, Princess Street, Rochdale.	J. H. Petrie (Mayor), R. Hurst, and T. Schofield, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	} 0 16 6	{ Convicted in penalty of 5s. in one case, and costs in both.
"	"	"	2. The same without certificate of fitness.	-		
Oct. 17	Shaw Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Shaw.	T. Seville, R. Mellor, and A. Crompton, Esqs., Royton.	Employing two young persons during the dinner hour (cleaning).	2 0 0	1 9 6	
"	W. Rumney and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Alexandra Mills, Bury.	Dr. Briggs and T. Gornall, Esq., Bury.	Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	Bury Paper Making Company, Limited, paper manufacturers, Gigg, near Bury.	"	1. Employing a young person employed in the night-shift of 12th September during the 12 hours previously.	0 10 0	} 1 5 0	{ Convicted in a penalty of 10s. in one case, and costs in all three cases.
"	"	"	2. Employing the same young person similarly on 11th September.	-		
"	"	"	3. Employing the same young person similarly on 10th September.	-		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King,</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 4	P. Frankenstein and Son, waterproof garment manufacturers, Miller Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons after 10 o'clock at night.	4 0 0	1 3 0	The Defendants were fined 3l. and costs on 14th September 1883 for employing females after 4 p.m. on Sunday.
"	Isaac Woolfe, tailor, 34, Thomas Street, Manchester.	"	Employing two young persons after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Beehive Mill Company, blanket raisers Beehive Mill, Bengal Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained the requisite certificate respecting her attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained the requisite certificate respecting her attendance at school.	-	0 12 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by the Defendants.
Dec. 21	Percy Bros., printers, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester.	R. A. Armitage and William Murray, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	1 7 0	
"	Ludwig Jannar, tailor, 7, Russell Street, Manchester.	"	Employing five women after 10 o'clock at night.	5 0 0	3 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 28	George Parkinson, builder, &c., Palmerston Street, Ancoats.	Jas. Parlane and H. Bodington, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
1888.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 13	Aaron Marks, tailor, 48, Moreton Street, Strangeways.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three women and young persons after 10 o'clock at night.	4 0 0	1 3 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Bamford & Co., printers, Churnet Street, Rochdale Road.	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	J. Smethurst and Son, rug manufacturers, 95, Osborne Street, Rochdale Road.	"	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars a register of the young persons employed in their factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	Maddock and Tunaley, Ducie Saw Mills, Wood- ward Street.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magis- trate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Neglecting to report a fatal accident to the certifying surgeon and H.M. In- spector of the district.	1 10 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep a register of young persons employed in their factory in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Brook & Co., dandelion- coffee manufacturers, Charter Street.	"	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
" 27	Jas. Platt and Son, fustian cutters, Warrington.	John White, Jos. Harrison, and J. H. Gornall, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Warrington.	Employing seven females after 7 o'clock in the evening.	-	1 4 6	Cases dismissed. Mr. Ammon Platt, H.M. Inspector of Fac- tories, swore positively that he found the women working at 7.20 p.m. by the notified public clock; the women swore that they ceased working before 7. The Bench thought the evidence too conflicting to warrant a con- viction.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>					
Feb. 3	Saml. Butterworth, patent-card maker, 7, York Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. on the same day.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
" 24	J. Conery & Co., umbrella manufacturers, Joiner Street.	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	0	11 6	The Defendants were ordered to pay costs only in the second case. Neither case was withdrawn.
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the prescribed form of register.	-	-	0	6 0	
"	W. D. Thompson, printer, 60, Newton Street.	"	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	Topping Bros., boiler makers, Gibbon Street, Bradford.	"	Neglecting to keep the prescribed form of register.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
Mar. 2	N. Kilvert and Sons, lard refiners, Mark Lane, Manchester.	"	Neglecting to report a fatal accident which happened in their factory to H.M. Inspector and the certifying surgeon of the district.	2	0 0	0	11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 5	William Tilley, rope manufacturer, Howley Quay, Warrington.	Thomas Sutton, Jos. Harrison, and John Greening, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	0 1 0	0 11 6	Three children were found working full time in the Defendant's rope-walk, one of whom had been so employed five months, and the Defendant had been previously cautioned.
" 7	J. Tickell and Son, Brook Saw Mills, Knutsford.	C. E. Ashworth, S. Hargreaves, and T. M. Davies, Esqs., Knutsford Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
" 9	Robert Marsland and Sons, cotton spinners, Bradford, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child and young person during a part of a time allowed for meals.	-	-	The Defendants summoned one, John Shield, a spinner, whom they charged as the actual offender, who was accordingly brought before the Court, convicted and fined.
"	John Shield, spinner, employed by the above-named R. Marsland and Son.	"	Employing a child and young person during a part of a time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	J. H. Akhurst & Co., lamp-black manufacturers, Bradford, Manchester.	"	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>					
Mar. 16	Edward Williams, fire-brick and tile manufacturer, Bradford.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	Mitchell's Emery Wheel Co., Bradford, near Manchester.	"	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	Forrest and Sym, iron founders, Bradford, near Manchester.	"	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form a register of young persons employed in their factory.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	Burtles, Tate & Co., glass manufacturers, German Street, Manchester.	"	Employing two young persons in two consecutive turns without allowing the prescribed interval of time between the turns.	2	0 0	1	3 0	
"	Joseph Cox, brewery, Chester Road, Manchester.	"	Neglecting to fence a part of the mill-gearing in his factory.	3	0 0	0	11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed form of Abstract,	1	0 0	0	11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 4	W. Campbell & Co., rope maker, Collyhurst Road.	E. M. Henriques and J. Parlane, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 20	Jacob Lloyd, jacquard designer, 5 Brunswick Street, Manchester.	E. W. Joynson and J. Lomax, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form a register of the young persons employed in his factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
May 4	Sherratt and Ream, wheelwrights, Grosvenor Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock in the evening.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 16	Joseph Daniel, Saw Mill, Upper Wilmott Street, Hulme.	Thomas Sowler and E. Simpson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the prescribed form of register of young persons employed in his factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Thomas Wilkinson, tailor, 51, Renshaw Street, Hulme.	Thomas Sowler and E. Simpson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 21st April.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Abraham Stone, tailor, 11, Moreton Street, Strangeways.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Edward McCreanor, saddler, 707, Oldham Road, Newton Heath.	J. H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix in his workshop the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
June 1	Samuel Mendel, tailor, 17, Johnson Street, Red Bank.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	4 0 0	0 14 0	The boy was found working at 11.15 p.m.
"	Benjamin Burman, tailor, 31, Mary Street, Strangeways.	" "	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
" 15	Thomas Carter, book-binder, Bridgewater Place, Manchester.	" "	Employing five young persons before 8 o'clock in the morning.	3 0 0	2 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 15	Jacob Pareezer, tailor, 1, Greenwood Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a woman before 8 o'clock in the morning.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person before 8 o'clock in the morning.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Kino Brothers, tailors, 4, Cromford Court, Manchester.	"	Employing a woman before 8 o'clock in the morning.	2 0 0	0 15 0	The Defendants were fined 12. and costs for employing a young person after 4 o'clock on a Sunday, 1st April 1887.
June 19	Joseph Walker, dress-maker, 70, Market Street, Blackley.	W. W. Cooke, and J. F. Mart, Esqs., County Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.	Employing four females after 4 o'clock on a Tuesday afternoon, Tuesday being substituted for Saturday.	1 0 0	2 6 0	
"	The Blackley Co-operative Society, Limited, dressmakers.	"	Employing seven females after 4 o'clock on a Tuesday afternoon, Tuesday being substituted for Saturday.	3 0 0	2 7 6	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 20	The Dacca Twist Co., cotton spinners, Chester Street Mills.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Being the occupiers of a factory in which a young person was allowed to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while the said machine was in motion.	-	-	The girl, who was seriously injured on 11th May last, was too ill to appear, and her evidence was indispensable. Case adjourned till 29th inst.
"	Jas. Patterson & Co., cotton weavers, Harpurhey.	"	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	The Dacca Twist Co., cotton spinners, Chester Street Mills.	"	Being the occupiers of a factory in which a young person was allowed to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while the said machine was in motion.	-	0 9 0	Adjourned from the 20th June. As the injured girl was still unable to attend, and the doctor could not say when she would be able, and as proceedings are about to be taken on the girl's behalf under the Employers' Liability Act, I agreed to withdraw on payment of costs by the Defendants.
"	Levi Kaufman, cabinet maker, 47, Goulden Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the prescribed form of register of young person employed in his factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	John Elliott, printer, Stroud.	Walter Hallelwell, F. A. Hyett, and C. Petty Stanton, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Stroud.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 7 0	The young person had been employed a year and ten months.
"	C. H. Clutterbuck & Co., Saw Mills, Bristol Road, Gloucester.	Dr. Ancrum, Captain De Winton, Rev. C. E. Dighton, and J. D. Birchall, Esq., Petty Sessions, Gloucester.	Employing three young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	1 10 0	1 8 6	
Oct. 19	Henry Luker, corn grinder, &c., Island Steam Mills, Gloucester.	The Mayor (J. Ward, Esq.), W. Bruton, C. Brown, and C. Clark, Esqs., Shire Hall, Gloucester.	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars a register of young persons employed in his factory.	0 5 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	0 5 0	0 6 0	
"	William Birt, tailor, 8, Whitfield Street, Gloucester.	"	Employing two females after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Hilliers Bacon Curing Company, Limited, Newmarket, Nailsworth.	Thomas Lancaster, A. T. Payne, and W. Leigh, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Nailsworth.	Failing to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars a register of young persons employed in their factory.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Failing to produce the prescribed form of register when required so to do.	0 10 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor.</i>			
Nov. 8	W. Taylor & Co., Cotton Factory, Chorley.	Henry Rawcliffe and Edward Jackson, Esqs., Chorley.	Employing three women at 5.50, the time for ceasing work being 5.30 p.m.	3 0 0	1 16 0	20s. and costs in each case.
1888.						
Feb. 14	W. Brindle & Co., Cotton Factory, Chorley.	John Park, Esq., and Dr. Jackson, Chorley.	Employing two women and three young persons 8 minutes previous to the conclusion of the dinner hour, <i>i.e.</i> , at 1.22 p.m.	9 0 0	1 16 0	Three convictions in the maximum penalty of 3 <i>l.</i> Two women swore that they only came in at the time and were taking off their things, and the Magistrates considered that these should be dismissed.
"	"	"	"	"	0 13 0	Costs in dismissed cases.
May 9	The Seaton Fire Brick Company, Workington.	R. S. Thompson and T. C. Falcon, Esqs., Workington.	Employing six young persons on 5th April without having registered their names or obtained certificates of fitness for them.	1 5 0	50 15 0 3 0 0	A penalty of 25 <i>s.</i> and 15 <i>s.</i> costs in first, and 12 <i>s.</i> costs in each of five others; total 5 <i>l.</i>
Aug. 14	Hampson and Fish, Limited, Cotton Factory, Preston.	John Satterthwaite and James Hull, Esqs., Preston.	Employing three young persons at 6.45 p.m., the time for ceasing work in that factory being 5.30 p.m.	5 0 0	1 4 0	3 <i>l.</i> in the first case and 1 <i>l.</i> in two others.
Sept. 17	J. B. Fisher, brickmaker, Blackpool.	Robert Dunderdale and James Fish, Esqs., Blackpool.	Employing three young persons and one child over seven days without having obtained certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 9 6	Fined on first information, costs alone in other three.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 19	John Hatfield, bleacher, Newton Heath.	— Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
Aug. 22	Geo. Hy. Bradley, baker, 16, Rochdale Road, Manchester.	J. W. Southern and J. Richards, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person before 5 a.m.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	Sarah Sharpe, furniture, Strand Street, Ancoats, Manchester.	"	Employing a child as a young person -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
"	Timothy Hibbert, saddler, Gartside Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 10 6	0 12 0	
"	Henry Gitten, engineer, 93, Travis Street, Ancoats, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 6	0 11 6	
"	Wm. Crutchley, wheelwright, Union Street, Ancoats, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	W. E. Croker & Co., umbrellas, 71, Thomas Street, Shudehill, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, Manchester Police Court.	For employing a woman after 8 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Pavion & Co., waterproofs, Back Balloon Street, Manchester.	R. A. Armitage and Jas. Croston, Esqs., Police Court, Manchester.	For employing two women on Saturday having elected to work Sunday.	4 0 0	1 3 6	
"	"	"	For employing two young persons before 8 a.m.	4 0 0	1 3 0	
"	S. L. Gotcliffe, waterproofs, Mayes Street, Manchester.	"	For employing a young person before 8 a.m.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	J. Carroll, trunk-maker, Goulden Street, Manchester.	"	For employing a woman after 7 p.m. -	0 10 6	0 11 6	
Oct. 5	T. Emery and Sons, Saw Mills, Princess Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court Manchester.	Failing to register a young person -	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain surgeon's certificate -	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Jones—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 5	Abraham Friendt, tailor, 24, Francis Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	1 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Saml. Leveson, tailor, 2, Mary Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	"	Employing a child after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Morris Freedman, slippers, 159, Long Millgate, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Myer Holsbury, tailor, 20, Francis Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	1 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Israel Michaels, slippers, 77, Miller Street, Manchester.	"	Employing two women (Christians) after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Abraham Lampberger, caps, Derby Court, Ashley Lane, Manchester.	"	Employing two children and two young persons after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	2 0 0	1 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 11	Messrs. Wrigley and Parker, woollen manufacturers, Valley Mills, Batley.	Jno. Wormald and R. Critchley, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to obtain certificates of fitness for five young persons in their employ.	8 0 0	4 4 0	
"	"	"	Also employing a child, Sarah A. Lee, full time without the Fourth Standard certificate.			
"	E. Smith & Co., worsted manufacturers, Bankfoot, Bradford.	E. P. Arnold-Forster, Esq., and Col. Hirst, C.B., Bradford County Court.	Employing seven women during a meal-hour on 15th September.			
1888.						
Mar. 28	E. Hutchinson, file manufacturer, Borough Works, Bradford.	A. Briggs and J. Burnley, Esqs., Bradford Town Hall.	Employing Reuben Peel without certificate of school attendance.	-	0 4 0	The Bench thought that as time had been made up to a certain extent the costs would meet the case.
April 6	G. W. Senior & Co., Wool Factory, Birstal.	J. Wheatley, W. Blakeley, and F. Ellis, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing seven females after p.m., viz., at 7.30 p.m., in a woollen factory.	7 0 0	3 17 0	
" 19	Hy. Roberts & Co., card makers, Cleckheaton.	Theo. Peel, Esq., and Major Myddleton, Bradford County Court.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness and not having registered their names.	1 10 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	C. Robinson & Co., woollen manufacturers, Batley.	Wm. Blakeley and J. Askwith, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Employing 20 females overtime in the evening of 20th June 1888.	10 0 0	9 11 6	
Sept. 7	J. Turner & Co., glass manufacturers, Savile Town.	W. Blakeley, R. Critch- ley, and Fredk. Ellis, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing eight children where the melting of glass was carried on, the same children without school certifi- cates, and the same without requisite standard of educational certificates.	48 0 0	} 10 4 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Fac- tory Act.	1 0 0		
"	H. Bickers & Co., woollen manufacturers, Ossett.	"	Employing three young persons with- out surgeon's certificates and not having their names entered in the register.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	Neglecting to hang Abstract of Factory Act.	0 10 0	} 2 13 0	
Oct. 29	W. Wigfall and Son, brush manufacturers, Ponte- fract.	F. Marchant and W. Mathers, Esqs., Ponte- fract.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 8th September.	4 0 0		1 10 0

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	G. Dyer, printer, Winstanley Road, Battersea.	G. Curtis Bennett, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Employing two young person without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 22	W. Mann & Co., dyers, Lewes.	T. G. G. Blencowe and W. G. Coatsworth, Esqs., Town Hall, Lewes.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
Dec. 17	Lydia Stringer, dress-maker, 41, Coburg Road.	G. Chance, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. without serving a proper notice.	0 2 6	0 5 0	I asked for a nominal penalty only.
" 31	L. W. Applegarth, printer, Dartford.	T. Bevan and N. Fooks, Q.C., Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Employing a child and young person without surgical certificates.	1 10 0	1 7 0	
1888.						
Jan. 10	Sheather & Co., printers, &c., Borough Road, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Borough.	Not keeping register of young persons -	0 5 0	0 3 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 3 6	
" 18	Gregory & Co., Saw Mills, Clapham Junction.	F. Fenwick, Esq., Police Court, Wandsworth.	Failing to keep register of young persons	0 2 6	0 5 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 2 6	0 5 0	
Feb. 1	J. Thomas, printer, 20, York Road, Battersea.	"	Not putting up Abstract of Act -	0 2 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	Barr and Budd, printers, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	H. Stubbs and N. Winter, Esqs., Town Hall, Hastings.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 16 6	
Mar. 24	J. B. Shuttleworth, engineer, Erith.	E. Umfreville and T. Bevan, Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Not keeping proper register of young persons.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	Prokter and Bevington, Manure Works, Belvedere, S.E.	" "	Not affixing Abstract of Act - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
" 27	H. and H. Franklin, printers, Pockock Street, S.E.	W. Slade Esq., Police Court, Borough.	Employing two young persons overtime without proper notice.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Anglo-American Brush Light Corporation, Belvedere Road, S.E.	" "	Not keeping prescribed register - -	0 5 0	0 5 0	
April 3	McGaw & Co., Saw Mills, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 10	Joseph Mead, bookbinder, Southwark Street, S.E.	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
June 11	Dryden and Foord, engineers, Lambeth.	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-	0 5 0	Dismissed. Certificate of birth produced showing young person to be over 16 years.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>					
June 12	Mersey and Sons, printers, Kennington Road.	E. Partridge, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	-	-	0	5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Yond and Sons, Mirror Works, Kennington Road.	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	-	-	0	5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Not keeping proper register	-	-	0	2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 19	Naomi Miles, dressmaker, Rochester.	W. Haymen, Esq., and Dr. Burns, Police Court, Rochester.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	1 0	1	9 0	The Magistrates considered the small penalty and heavy costs sufficient in these cases.
" 25	Parisian Mantle Co., Brixton Road.	C. Byron, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	15 0	0	15 0	
" 27	B. Brickworth, milliner, &c., Croydon.	J. W. Hobbs and J. Hussey, Esqs., Police Court, Croydon.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1	10 0	1	14 6	
"	Joshua Alder, dressmaker, &c., Croydon.	"	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1	10 0	1	14 6	
July 2	J. Goldsmith, dressmaker, Tunbridge Wells.	W. H. Hodgkin and G. Brown, Esqs., Police Court, Tunbridge Wells.	Employing three young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturdays.	0	3 0	1	16 0	
"	H. Jones, dressmaker, Tunbridge Wells.	"	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	2 0	1	5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	Eastwood & Co., Limited, brickmakers, Sittingbourne.	E. Gascoigne and H. Dean, Esqs., Sittingbourne Police Court.	Failing to procure weekly certificate of school attendance of a child.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
" 16	Catherine Lawrence, dressmaker, West Norwood.	G. Chance, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	0 14 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, as, after waiting nearly all the afternoon, I found there was no chance of the cases coming on that day. I thought the Defendant would be sufficiently punished by the loss of her own time and that of the witnesses and the payment of costs.
" 27	Edward Cole, manager of Brickfield, Well Winch, Milton.	G. C. Gascoigne, Esq., and Capt. Vallance, Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Failing to keep register of young persons	1 0 0	0 11 0	In this case I proceeded against the manager, the brickfield having quite lately changed hands, the same manager being in charge.
Aug. 7	Naomi Miles, dressmaker, 3, Star Hill, Rochester.	W. Haymen, Esq., and Dr. Burns, Police Court, Rochester.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 15 0	
" 27	Coral Chocolate Company, Bermondsey Street.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Failing to keep register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>					
Aug. 28	G. E. Arnold & Co., Saw Mills, Woolwich.	W. Fenwick, Esq., Police Court, Woolwich.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1	0 0	0	10 0	
Oct. 6	The Ekman Pulp and Paper Company, Northfleet.	G. Umfreville and Thos. Bevan, Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0	1 0	0	14 0	I asked for a nominal penalty only.
"	Furner Brothers, brick-makers, Erith.	" "	Not putting up Abstract of Act -	1	0 0	0	14 0	
"	" "	" "	Not keeping register of young persons -	1	0 0	0	10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1	0 0	0	10 0	
" 27	Joseph Arnold, paper maker, Eynsford.	" "	Failing to have engine securely fenced on 29th August and 25th September.	2	0 0	1	9 0	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron.</i>					
Dec. 28	Miss Hanna, dressmaker, &c., 8, Queen's Arcade, Belfast.	Felix McCarthy, Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing five females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1	5 0	0	15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>			
Feb. 29	Messrs. Murphy and Stevenson, handkerchief manufacturers, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.	Felix McCarthy, Esq., R.M., Belfast Sessions.	Employing two female children on full time.	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 0 4 6	
"	"	"	Employing same without school certificates.	0 15 0	0 4 6	
"	John Jones, packing case manufacturer, 28, Alfred Street, Belfast.	"	Employing male child on full time	0 5 0	0 2 6	
April 10	Messrs. Kiker & Co., aerated water manufacturers, Academy Street, Belfast.	Col. Hon. W. F. Forbes, R.M., and Dr. Browne, R.N., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing three male young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 8 6	The Defendants had been more than once cautioned on account of similar irregularity.
" 19	The Cogry Flax Spinning Company, Cogry Mills, Dagh, Co. Antrim.	J. C. Rutherford, R.M., and J. J. Kirkpatrick, Esqs., Ballyclare Petty Sessions.	Employing a boy under 14 years without school certificate.	1 0 0	0 3 2	The solicitor for Defendants contested these cases at very great length, trying to prove that children in question had attended school as required by Act, and that such attendance was purposely not entered in school books by the teacher. The cases were complicated by many statements and counter-statements on parts of Defendants and teacher. The facts, however, were quite sufficiently clear, and, in absence of the necessary certificates, the Bench convicted.
"	"	"	Employing two boys under 14 years without certificates of having attended school for sufficient number of attendances during preceding week.	2 0 0	0 6 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Samuel Rea, Station Saw Mills, near Antrim.	Geo. J. Clarke, J. C. Rutherford, R.M., and R. H. Reade, Esqs., Antrim Petty Sessions.	Employing three male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 9 0	Mr. Rea, though frequently warned, persisted in withholding the half-holiday from the young persons employed.
"	Baird and McQuillan, Saw Mills, near Antrim.	" "	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Firm pleaded that partnership had changed and that there was misunderstanding.
"	The Celtic Paper Company, Limited, Riverside Mills, Antrim.	" "	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Firm pleaded breakdown during week, and consequent necessity for working on the Saturday.
" 22	M. R. Dalway & Co., Salt Works, Carrickfergus.	J. C. Rutherford, R.M., Austin Cornwall, and W. A. Woodside, Esqs., Carrickfergus Petty Sessions.	Employing a boy on full time - -	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing same without school certificate.	0 10 0		
" 23	Robert Little & Co., Ulster Frame Works, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	Col. Hon. W. Forbes, R.M., and Sir James Haslett, Knt., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing young persons without registration.	0 10 0	0 6 0	{ Defendants had been cautioned several times.
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 23	Patrick Crane, Ardoyne Steam Brick Works, Belfast.	Col. Hon. W. Forbes, R.M., and Sir James Haslett, Knt., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing young persons without registration.	0 10 0	0 7 0	{ Defendant had been cautioned several times.
"	"	"	Employing one young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0		
"	Robert Weldon, Antigua Street Steam Brick Works, Belfast.	"	Employing young person without registration.	0 10 0		{ Defendant had been cautioned several times.
"	"	"	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Martin Wallace, Woodvale Brick Works, Belfast.	"	Employing two boys on full time -	0 10 0		{ This Defendant had hitherto observed the Act very fairly, and this was pleaded by his solicitor and acknowledged by me. The Bench imposed lower penalties than in the other cases.
"	"	"	Employing a boy without school certificate.	0 5 0	0 6 0	
Sept. 6	Messrs. W. A. Ross & Co., aerated water manufacturers, Victoria Square, Belfast.	Felix McCarthy, R.M., and David B. Lytle, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing two male young persons without registration.	1 0 0	0 3 0	Firm had been frequently cautioned.
"	"	"	Employing male young person under 16 years without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 3 0	Firm had been frequently cautioned.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Kindersley.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 23	Jane Copland, dress-maker, 1, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing six women and seven young persons at 4.20 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	1 0 0	0 6 6	This employer was summoned for a similar offence on 2nd May 1884, on which occasion she was dismissed with an admonition from the Sheriff.
"	"	"	Failing to have an Abstract of the Work-shop Act affixed in her workroom.	-	-	Admonished.
1888.						
April 14	Fraser and Gordon, dra-pers, 20, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.	"	Employing five women and three young persons at 4.50 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	4 0 0	1 3 0	
Aug. 14	Boyd and Robertson, woollen manufacturers, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.	Chas. Grey Spittal, Esq., Sheriff Substitute for the County of Selkirk, Sheriff Court, Selkirk.	Employing three women from 6 a.m. till 8 p.m. on 12th July 1888.	1 10 0	1 6 0	
Oct. 31	A. W. Buchan & Co., Waverley Potteries, Portobello, Midlothian.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles, Edinburgh.	Employing four women from 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. on 10th October 1888.	-	1 4 0	Admonished. The Sheriff said that as the firm had never been found guilty of a breach of the Act before he thought an admonition would be sufficient on this occasion.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 30	Sill & Co., milliners, &c., 84, Bold Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing seven women at 4.50 p.m. on Saturday, 5th November.	1 15 0	2 7 0	
1888.						
Jan. 18	James Taylor & Co., Britannia Iron Works, Birkenhead.	C. J. Preston, Esq., Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Neglecting to report fatal accident to William Purdon on 21st December.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
Feb. 8	J. Cunningham, tailor, 241, Upper Frederick Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	Fitzgerald & Co., tailors, Elliot Street, Liverpool.	"	1. Employing five females after 4 p.m. on Monday, that being the day substituted for Saturday.	-	1 17 0	These cases were withdrawn on Defendant paying costs, under Mr. Redgrave's direction.
"	"	"	2. Neglecting to keep notices affixed in workroom.	-	-	
"	Bernard McPoland, cotton dealer, Rigby Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing three women in cotton picking at 4.40 a.m.	1 10 0	1 1 6	These women were working all night.
April 18	P. and S. Littler, cotton dealers, 22, Hackins Hey, Liverpool.	"	Being the occupier of a cotton kiln at which an Inspector was obstructed in discharge of his duties at 5 a.m. on 21st March.	0 10 0	0 4 6	The doors were locked and no admittance could be gained till 8 a.m.
"	"	"	Employing ten women at night -	2 10 0	3 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 18	James Gorman, cotton dealer, Paul Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street.	Being the occupier of a cotton kiln at which an Inspector was obstructed in the discharge of his duties at 10.30 p.m. on 20th March, and again at 5 a.m. on 21st March.	1 0 0	0 9 0	The doors were locked and no admittance could be gained till 8.45 a.m.
"	"	"	Employing five women at night -	1 5 0	1 12 6	
"	Thomas Clarke, packing case maker, Wood St., Liverpool.	"	Neglecting to keep Abstract of Act affixed.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
May 30	Barclay & Co., sacks, Hale Street, Liverpool.	"	Obstruction of H.M. Inspector by refusing admittance to workshop.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	Jemima Gilhooly, dress-maker, 14, Poplar Grove, The Elms, Liverpool.	"	Employment of two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 5th May.	0 2 0	0 13 0	
July 18	Frisby, Dyke & Co., dra-pers, &c., Lord Street, Liverpool.	J. Dickinson, Deputy Stipendiary, Dale Street.	Employing six females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th June.	0 18 0	1 7 0	
" 23	The Greenbank Alkali Works Co., St. Helens.	Alderman Harrison and Alderman McBryde, St. Helens.	Not reporting accident to Anthony Goulding.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
" 25	Alice Tennant, dress-maker, 82, Grange Road West, Birkenhead.	C. J. Preston, Esq., Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Employing women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June.	0 15 0	1 13 0	10s. and costs in one case, 1s. and costs in five.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Louisa Walton, dress-maker, 69, Grange Road West, Birkenhead.	C. J. Preston, Esq., Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June.	0 10 0	0 11 0	5s. and costs in two cases.
"	M. Wainwright, dress-maker, 59, Westbourne Road, Birkenhead.	" "	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June.	-	0 16 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 21	Maxfield & Co., preserve manufacturers, Kent Street, Liverpool.	J. Dickinson, Esq., Deputy Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing 16 females at 9.45 p.m. -	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Jan. 14	Mrs. Abigail McAsey, dressmaker, 53, Dawson Street, Dublin.	Wm. Woodlock, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate.</i> Employing two females after 4 p.m. on 17th December 1887.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Mrs. Sims, dressmaker, 51, Dawson Street, Dublin.	" "	Employing eight females after 4 p.m. on 17th December 1887.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract in work-room.	0 2 6	-	
Feb. 11	Mrs. Caroline Phillips, dressmaker, 38, Kildare Street, Dublin.	" "	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on 11th January 1888.	0 10 0	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 25	Thomas Dickson, Hazel-bank Weaving Factory, Laurencetown.	C. E. Mayne, R.M., and Dunbar McMaster, Esqs., Gilford, County Down.	Employing James Menagh, a young person under 18 years of age, after 6 p.m. on 8th March.	0 10 0	0 1 6	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare.</i>			
Nov. 2	Ephraim Woodall, chain-maker, Plants Green, Old Hill.	H. A. Wiggan and J. H. Smith, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing a child as young person -	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	Josiah Nock, chainmaker, Plants Green.	" "	Employing a child as young person -	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	John Buckley, polisher, Dudley.	Benjn. Hingley, M.P., and J. H. Russell, Esqs., Dudley.	Failing to fence mill-gearing -	0 10 0	0 15 6	2s. paid to Ben. Horton, he not having been called as a witness though summoned.
"	Edwin Dunn, chainmaker, Cradley Heath.	W. Bassano and W. H. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	Employing a female after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 15 6	
"	Samuel Potts, chainmaker, Cradley Heath.	" "	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 21	D. E. McGregor, baker, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing two young persons after 9 p.m.	2 0 0	1 3 6	
1888. Jan. 9	Enoch Wedge, galvanizer, Willenhall.	J. C. Tildesley and Hy. Vaughan, Esqs, Willenhall.	Employing four young persons during a part of the time allowed for meals.	2 0 0	2 10 6	
"	Wm. Tildesley (trading as Jessie Veal), curry-comb maker, Willenhall.	"	Employing a child and not causing him to make up time lost at school.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Failing to produce certificates of school attendance for the same child.	-	0 6 0	Withdrawn on Defendant paying the costs.
Feb. 8	Ernest Easthope, plater, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
" 15	Roland Priest, pulley block maker, Cradley Heath.	J. Walker and H. A. Wiggan, Esqs, Old Hill.	Failing to register the necessary particulars respecting a young person in his employ.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for the same young person.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
Mar. 19	Leake and Sons, letter-press printers, Wellington.	H. H. F. Hayhurst and Geo. B. Lloyd, Esqs., Wellington.	Employing a young person during the night of 27th January 1888.	2 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 28	Joseph Smith, chainmaker, Cradley Heath.	W. Bassano and J. H. Smith, Esqs., Old Hill.	Failing to keep an Abstract of the Workshop Act affixed in his workshop.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
"	Gideon Bellingham, chainmaker, Cradley Heath.	" "	- - - - -	-	-	Case adjourned by consent to enable the Defendant to summons a workman.
" ad-journed to April 11	G. Bellingham, chainmaker, transferred to Hy. Tromans, a workman, Cradley Heath.	Wm. Bassano and T. Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing a young person during a meal-hour.	0 10 0	0 15 6	The Justices considered the workman who employed the young person alone to blame.
" 16	Haybridge Iron Company, Limited, Sturchley Iron Mill.	Slaney Eytton and W. B. France Hayhurst, Esqs., Wellington.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	Haybridge Iron Company, Limited, brickmakers, Hincksay.	" "	Failing to securely fence an engine, fly-wheel, and mill-gearing on the 6th March 1888.	-	0 9 6	The Justices ordered the Company to pay the costs after Edward Smith, a contractor, had stated on oath that the parts were on the 6th March and now, securely fenced.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Haybridge Iron Company, Limited, brickmakers, Hincksay.	Slaney Eytton and W. B. France Hayhurst, Esqs., Wellington.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	-	-	Case adjourned, as the Company wished to summon the contractor.
" 23	John Fox and Son, lock-makers, Walsall Street, Willenhall.	J. Tildesley and Hy. Vaughan, Esqs., Willenhall.	Failing to limewash their factory within 14 months of the 8th March 1888.	0 1 0	0 11 6	As it has now been thoroughly done I have only asked for a nominal penalty.
" 30	Haybridge Iron Company, Limited, brickmakers, Hincksay. The Company summoned Edmund Jones, contractor.	Hon. Herbert W. H. B. France Hayhurst, Wellington.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	1 0 0	0 16 0	After proving the case I asked for a conviction and the costs. On the contractor pleading "guilty" the Justices dismissed the case against the Company, and fined Jones without entertaining the question of "due diligence."
May 7	John Phillips, file cutter, Bow Street, Willenhall.	Wm. Edwards and Hy. Vaughan, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. on 13th April 1888.	0 2 6	0 13 0	
"	David Richards, lock-maker, Bow Street, Willenhall.	" "	Similar offence	0 2 6	0 14 0	
" 16	Elizabeth Williams, dress-maker, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st April 1888.	1 0 0	0 19 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 29	Severn Valley and Powysland Flannel and Tweed Company, Limited, tweed manufacturers, Welshpool.	D. Richards, Esq., and Col. Twyford, Welshpool.	Employing two women during part of the time allowed for meals.	0 2 0	1 2 6	On the manager promising not to offend again.
June 7	The Kettey Brick Company, brickmakers, Kingswinford.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 29	Parkes & Co., japanners, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing four women and one young person after 7 p.m.	2 10 0	2 5 0	
"	Samuel Goodby, bicycle maker, Wolverhampton.	" "	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 18 0	
July 2	Wm. Hartill, tailor, Gornal.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Sedgley.	Employing three young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May 1888.	0 7 6	1 16 0	
" 18	T. and C. Clarke & Co., hollow-ware manufacturers, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person during a meal-hour.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Allowing another young person to remain in a room during a meal-hour where a manufacturing process was being carried on.	0 10 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 26	Rd. Edwards, brickmaker, Churchstoke.	Rev. R. M. White and Lieut.-Col. Harrison, Montgomery.	Employing a child and a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 26th May 1888.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
Aug. 15	Chas. Yarworth, tailor, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 14th July.	1 0 0	0 15 0	} Allowed 14 days to pay.
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st July.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
Sept. 7	David Yardley, spade handles, Stourbridge.	Col. Fletcher and W. J. Turney, Esq., Stourbridge.	Failing to securely fence mill-gearing -	0 5 0	0 9 0	I only asked for a nominal penalty as the fencing was put up the next day.
" 10	E. Holt and Son, bag frame makers, Willenhall.	Rev. — Fisher and Wm. Edwards, Esq., Willenhall.	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m.	2 0 0	1 10 6	
" 12	T. G. Sherlock, cabinet maker, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
"	Chromographic Enamel Company, Limited, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 23	J. G. and D. Jefferies, millers, Bolas Magna.	Col. R. T. Maseland and J. T. Williams, Esq., Newport, Salop.	Failing to securely fence mill-gearing -	2 0 0	0 17 6	And an order to securely fence within 14 days.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes.</i>			
Nov. 5	Messrs. T. and J. Leigh, cotton spinners, Park Mills, Stockport.	W S. Eserib and Ed. Walmesley, Esqs., and Colonel Wilkinson, Stockport Police Court.	For allowing 10 women and young persons to be in a room on the 3rd of October when a manufacturing process was being carried on.	0 5 0	0 14 6	Convicted in first case. Nine withdrawn on payment of costs, which amounted to 3s. 6d. in each case.
" 28	Hibbert and Aspland, cotton spinners, Green Croft Mill, Hyde.	James Sidebottom and Wm. Mark Ashton, Esqs., Hyde Police Court.	For allowing nine women to be employed in a room when a manufacturing process was being carried on during meal-hours on the 24th October 1887.	6 0 0	2 6 0	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Robert Howe, spinning overlooker at the above mill.	" "	For obstructing the Inspector by turning off the gas whilst the machinery was in motion.	2 0 0	0 8 6	The summons was taken out against Messrs. Hibbert and Aspland for this offence, but was amended, Howe's name being substituted on the application of the firm and with the consent of the Magistrate's clerk and the Bench.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Reddish Brothers, silk manufacturers, Macclesfield.	Joseph Wright and J. W. White, Esqs., Town Hall, Macclesfield.	Employing a child before he had made up the deficient number of school attendances for the previous week.	0 5 0	0 15 6	
"	Joseph Buckley, parent -	"	Not causing his child to attend school as required by Act.	0 2 6	0 9 6	
June 11	Scott Brothers, cotton manufacturers, Stockport.	James Leigh and Edward Walmsley, Esqs., Court House, Stockport.	Allowing 14 women and young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during the meal-hour.	1 0 0	4 10 0	The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1 <i>l.</i> in one case with costs, and costs in all the others.
Sept. 17	Henry Pearson and Son, cotton manufacturers, Square Mills, Stockport.	Ephraim Hallam, James Leigh, Arthur Sykes, Edwin Rayner, and Edward Walmsley, Court House, Stockport.	Employing a woman before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	The Vernon Spinning Company (Limited), Portwood, Stockport.	"	Employing a woman during a portion of the time allowed for meals, to wit, at 38 minutes past 5 in the afternoon.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Allowing five women to remain in a room during the time allowed for meals in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	2 10 0	2 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 7	Brotherton & Co., Moor-side Mill, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Col. Hutchinson, O. O. Wrigley and W. Walker, Esqs., Bury County Police Court.	Allowing 11 females and female young persons to remain in a room whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on during a period of employment allowed for a meal, viz., at 12.35, on 5th October.	0 5 0	3 0 0	All costs paid by Defendants.
" 10	Thomas Bell Todd, draper, dressmaker, and milliner, 38, Market Place, Wigan.	Dr. Roocroft, R. Halliwell and W. Worsley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Employing a child, Margaret Simm, and failing to obtain certificate of attendance at school.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Similar offence for Emma Frances Holding.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
"	William Holding, blacksmith, Town Green, Ashton.	"	Failing to cause his child, Emma Frances Holding, to attend school when employed in T. B. Todd's work-room.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	Thomas Simon, engine tender, 247, Warrington Road, Newtown, Wigan.	"	Similar offence for his child, Margaret Simm.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	James Jackson, draper, milliner, &c., 101, Wallgate, Wigan.	"	Failing to obtain the certificate of attendance at school of Margaret Barton, a child employed in his work-room.	0 1 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 10	James Jackson, draper, milliner, &c., 101, Wallgate, Wigan.	Dr. Rookcroft, R. Halliwell and W. Worsley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Same offence for Ann Jane Green	-	0 11 6	Costs paid by Defendant on withdrawal.
"	Richard Barton, boiler maker, 5, Ellesmere Street, Newtown.	"	Failing to cause his child, Margaret Barton, to attend school when employed in the workroom of James Jackson.	-	0 5 6	Costs only, as Defendant had since sent the child to school.
"	William Green, collier, 57, Ellesmere Street, Newtown.	"	Failing to cause his child, Anne Jane Green, to attend school when employed in James Jackson's workroom.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	Robert Fisher, collier, 27, Woodhouses Lane, Wigan.	"	Failing to cause his child John to attend school when employed in workshop of Harry Oldridge, 65, Wallgate, boot repairer.	-	0 7 0	Costs only, as boy was now attending school.
" 14	Elizth. Topping and Sons, cloggers, 18, Market Place, Wigan.	The Mayor (Thomas Stuart, Esq.), W. Rookcroft, M. Benson, W. B. Johnson, and Sam. Mel-ling, Esqs., Wigan Borough Police Court.	Employing two male young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 5th November.	0 2 0	1 3 6	
"	J. Mason and Son, dress-makers and milliners, &c., 6, Standishgate, Wigan.	"	Employing seven females and female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 5th November.	0 7 0	3 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>					
Nov. 14	Atherton and Gould, dressmakers, &c., 1, Market Place, Wigan.	The Mayor (Thomas Stuart, Esq.), W. Rooft, M. Benson, W. B. Johnson, and Sam. Mel-ling, Esqs., Wigan Borough Police Court.	Employing eight females and female young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 5th November.	1 0 0	4 9 0			Second conviction this year: 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> and costs on 8th July, for employing six females, most of them the same; and now 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> notwithstanding the previous conviction.
Dec. 1	John Lomax, general smith, Bridge Street Mill, Bolton.	B. A. Dobson and T. Walmsley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Bolton.	Failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness of a young person in his employment.	0 5 0	0 11 6			
1888.								
Jan. 9	Arthur H. Lee, cotton manufacturer, German Mill, Bolton.	P. C. Marsden and G. T. Healey, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Employing three children and young persons till 9 p.m.	1 10 0				
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a child before and after dinner of the same day (5th December) when working on the a.m. and p.m. system.	0 10 0	2 4 6			
"	R. Byers and Sons, flour millers, &c., Boro' Corn Mills, Bolton.	"	Failing to report an accident to one R. H. Harrison, whereby his arm was broken, on 13th December.	0 10 0	0 11 6			
"	Richardson & Roberts, cabinet manufacturers, Leptrott Street, Bolton.	"	Failing to report an accident to one James Ward, through a circular saw, whereby he lost his fingers.	0 10 0	0 11 6			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 20	James Dixon and Son brick manufacturers, Chorley New Road, Horwich.	W. W. B. Hulton, E. Cross and W. Fair, Esqs., Bolton County Police Court.	(1.) Failing to enter the particulars of young persons and of their employment in the prescribed register on the 5th January 1888.	0 5 0	0 10 0	Mr. Dixon, senr., appeared by his solicitor, and personally assured me that such irregularities should not occur again. He also assured me that his son had never informed him of the irregularities similar to these of which I complained on 31st Jan'y, 1887. Mr. Dixon leaves all Horwich work to his son, and only comes over once a week. The informations in four cases were withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certificates of four young persons.	-	2 4 0	
Mar. 8	Leonard Wild, cotton-waste willower and damaged cotton dryer, Independent Street, Bolton.	T. Wilkinson and J. W. Taylor, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Employing three females after 6 p.m., to wit, 8.30 p.m., on the 13th January last.	0 5 0	1 13 6	Mr. Wild promised to stop this practice, and represented his difficulties in the cotton drying business. No machinery running. All costs paid by Defendant.
" 12	Edward Corry, sugar boiler, 11, Velvet Walk, Bolton.	C. Heaton, E. G. Harwood, and F. Taylor, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to obtain certificate of attendance at school of two children.	0 1 0	1 7 0	Costs in both cases paid by Defendant.
" 22	Crosses and Winkworth, Limited, 1, Rosehill Mill, Lever Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson, Esq., and Dr. Dorrean, Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing three females during a period of employment allowed for a meal on 21st February. No machinery running.	0 15 0	1 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 9	T. Pearson and Son, cotton manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Dean Street, Bolton.	E. G. Harwood, G. Fell, and T. Bramley, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to report accident to either H.M. Inspector of Factories or certifying surgeon.	-	0 3 6	Not pressed. Case taken for sake of publicity. Ordered to pay costs.
May 3	Leonard Dawson, brewers' drayman, 32, Fleet Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson and J. Foy, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Failing, as person deriving direct benefit from the wages of the child, to cause such child to attend school when employed in the workshop of Messrs. R. Smalley & Co.	0 2 6	1 0 6	
" 7	Thomas Critchley, chair manufacturer, Neville Street, Scholes, Wigan.	M. Benson, S. Johnson, and J. Worsley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Failing to affix Abstract -	0 2 6	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain surgical certificates of two young persons.	-	0 17 0	I agreed to accept 2s. 6d. fine and Defendant to pay all costs. As Defendant is starting in business, having been a collier, I thought this fine and costs would be sufficient.
"	"	"	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on the 14th April.	-	0 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing three females and female young persons and two male young persons after 6 p.m. on the 29th March.	-	1 19 0	
June 4	J. Harwood and Son, Woodside Mill, Great Lever, Bolton.	W. Slater and J. P. Haslam, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Employing two male young persons during meal-hour in cleaning.	-	0 13 6	Withdrawn. Costs paid by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	R. Briercliffe and Son, Albion Mills, Farnworth.	W. Slater and J. P. Haslam, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Employing three male young persons during dinner hour.	-	0 17 0	Withdrawn. Costs paid by Defendants.
"	Thomas Taylor and Sons, Limited, Grecian New Mill, Great Lever, Bolton.	"	Employing four male young persons during dinner hour.	-	1 0 6	Withdrawn. Costs paid by Defendants.
"	Eli Dyson, Victoria Mill, Farnworth.	"	Failing to securely fence a hoist, whereby a child was killed.	0 10 0	0 17 0	Defendant had already given the father 10%, offered him 5% more in my presence, and was willing to give him 5%, in all 20%. This has been done since.
" 14	William Lancaster, 6, Burlington Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson and J. Foy, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Bolton.	Allowing his daughter, Annie Lancaster, to be employed in the week following a week and weeks in which she had not attended school for all the attendances required by section 23.	0 2 6	1 7 6	Costs paid by Defendant.
" 21	William Ince, clogger, 233, Scholes, Wigan.	Dr. Roocroft, J. Seddon, and W. B. Johnson, Esqs., Wigan Borough, Police Court.	1. Employing a male young person, George Fox, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th May.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Costs in both cases paid by Defendant.
"	"	"	2. Failing to affix Abstract	-	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	William Cretchley, clogger, 245, Scholes, Wigan.	Dr. Roocroft, J. Seddon, and W. B. Johnson, Esqs., Wigan Borough Police Court.	(1.) Employing a male young person, William Hatch, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th May.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Costs in both bases paid by Defendant.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to affix Abstract	-	0 5 0	
" 28	Wolfenden and Son, Limited, Columbia Mill, Bedford Street, Bolton.	G. J. Healey and W. Nicholson, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Allowing thirteen females and female young persons to remain in a room whilst a manufacturing process was going on during a period of employment allowed for a meal, viz., breakfast, 8.30 to 9.	3 5 0	6 19 0	
July 21	J. W. Shaw, confectioner, 70, Park Hill Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson, J. Musgrave, W. Cannon, J. W. Taylor, and J. Foy, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Employing a female in his bake-house after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th June, to wit, at 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to affix Abstract	-	0 4 6	
"	Cooper Bros. dressmakers, 5 & 7, Town Hall Square, Bolton.	W. Cannon, J. W. Taylor, and J. Musgrave, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing six females after 10 p.m. on the night of Saturday, 23rd June.	0 10 0	1 8 0	Fines and costs in two cases paid by Defendants. The remaining four withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 21	Anne Shepherd (carried on by J. and T. Shepherd, rope-makers), Back Washington Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson, W. Cannon, J. Musgrave, and J. Foy, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to obtain from the teacher of the recognised efficient school attended by a child, the certificate of such child's attendance at school, on 15th June.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	Samuel Fielding, nightsoil man, 67, Mason Street, Bolton.	" "	Failing to cause his child, Samuel Fielding, to attend school when employed in the ropewalk of Mrs. Anne Shepherd.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
" 30	John Taylor, rope manufacturer, Bolton Ropery, Lever Street, Bolton.	W. Nicholson and J. Harwood, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Employing a child, Joseph Aspinall, in two successive periods of seven days in the same set.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to produce the certificate of attendance at school of the same child.	-	0 3 6	Withdrawn on Defendant paying costs.
"	William Aspinall, coil-maker in foundry, 64, Parrot Street, Bolton.	" "	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed in John Taylor's factory.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
Aug. 2	O. Constantine & Co., dressmakers, 29, Knowsley Street, Bolton.	The Mayor (T. Moscrop, Esq.), C. Heaton, and J. T. Fielding, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Bolton.	Employing five females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st July.	0 10 0	1 1 0	All costs paid by Defendants. The last four cases withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 2	Fletcher and Hulme, brick manufacturers, Victoria Brick Works, Horwich, near Bolton.	R. H. Ainsworth and J. P. Fair, Esqs., The County Police Court, Haulgh, Bolton.	(1.) Employing a child, William Birtshaw, and failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness.	-	0 14 0	Justices ordered Defendants to pay costs only.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing same child a.m. and p.m. on same day when working on the a.m. and p.m. set system.	-	0 7 6	
"	Benjamin Birtshaw (night policeman, Locomotive Works, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company), 11, Penn Street, Horwich.	"	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed in Fletcher and Hulme's brick-yard.	-	0 8 6	The parents were chiefly to blame in this case. The child lost three fingers whilst employed, so I did not press for a fine.
"	John Platt, brick manufacturer, Berscough Town, near Ormskirk.	P. C. Symonds, R. P. Wood, J. C. Wood, and C. Barry, Esqs., Ormskirk County Police Court.	For failing to obtain surgical certificates of fitness of three young persons.	1 0 0	1 19 6	All costs paid by Defendant.
"	"	"	Failing to enter particulars of young persons employed in his factory in the prescribed register.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 13	W. and T. Almond, cotton spinners, Harrowby Mills, Farnworth, near Bolton.	W. Slater and J. R. Barlow, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	Occupiers of a textile factory in which three females and young persons were employed during the meal-hour, viz., dinner.	0 15 0	2 11 0	The firm summoned under section 87 the sub-overlooker. The Bench on hearing the solicitor for defence and prosecuting the sub-overlooker, and hearing the evidence brought to prove the liability of sub-overlooker, decided that there seemed some doubt whether the liability had been sufficiently proved to have been cast on the sub-overlooker, and dismissed the cases as against him and decided to convict the firm.
" 23	Thomas Hunt, throstle overlooker, 93, Peel Lane, Heywood.	W. Ainsworth and J. Howarth, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion, whereby he was severely hurt on 21st July. Under sections 86 and 87 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
"	Joseph Shepherd, brick-yard labourer, King Street, Farnworth.	"	Obstructing H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duties.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
Sept. 15	Nathan Pickering, Victoria Mill, St. John Street, Bolton.	W. W. Cannon, J. Foy, and W. Nicholson, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) As occupier of textile factory in which a female was employed during a period of employment allowed for a meal, to wit, the dinner hour.	0 2 6	0 14 0	All costs paid by Defendant.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer---cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 15	Nathan Pickering, Victoria Mill, St. John Street, Bolton.	W. W. Cannon, J. Foy, and W. Nicholson, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	(2.) A similar offence in respect of a male young person.	0 2 6	0 14 0	All costs paid by Defendant.
" 18	James Partington, brick-maker, Standish Village, near Wigan.	H. Rawcliffe and W. H. Anderton, Esqs., Chorley County Police Court.	Failing to affix Abstract - - -	- - -	0 6 6	Case was dismissed owing to my having mistaken the day of hearing.
Oct. 11	Topp and Hindley, Limited, elastic web manufacturers, Causeway Mills, Farnworth, near Bolton.	W. Fair and T. W. Crompton, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, County Police Office.	Failing to and neglecting to securely fence a hoist, whereby a female young person, Mary Berry, suffered bodily injury.	0 10 0	2 16 0	Justices thought the neglect unintentional.
"	T. Nuttall and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Oak Mills, Long Causeway, Farnworth, near Bolton.	" "	Similar offence, whereby John Lucas, a male young person, suffered bodily injury.	- - -	2 1 6	Withdrawn on costs being paid by Defendants. The firm expressed willingness to fence, and have already commenced.
"	John Southwall, cotton manufacturer, Lee Mill, Horwich.	" "	As occupier of a textile factory allowing 15 females and young persons and children to remain in a room during a period allowed for a meal.	- - -	10 10 0	This was the third offence. Previous convictions put in, and the seven minutes' overtime proved. Justices thought the overtime unintentional, and ordered Defendant to pay costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 18	Crook Bros., cotton spinners, Denmark Mills, Moses Gate, near Bolton.	Alfred Topp and J. T. Garnett, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Occupiers of a textile factory in which two females were employed during a period of employment allowed for a meal, viz., dinner hour.	0 10 0	1 9 0	
„ 25	William Taylor, labourer and shopkeeper, 43, Matthews Street, Bolton.	A. Greg, W. Ainsworth, and E. Pilkington, Esqs., Bolton County Police Court.	Failing to cause his child, Martha Rostran, to attend school when employed in the textile factory of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson, & Co., Moses Gate.	0 0 6	0 4 6	In other words 5s., including costs, to be paid by Defendant. The balance of costs, 14s. 6d., were remitted by Justices.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland.</i>			
Nov. 18	Baillie and Liddell, drapers, &c., 42 and 44, King Street, Kilmar-nock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kilmar-nock.	Employing two women until after midnight and one woman until 11 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October 1887.	1 10 0	2 0 8	
Dec. 5	Stewart and McDonald, drapers, &c., 5, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing 26 women and young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 12th November 1887.	9 15 0	0 4 6	
„ 8	Aitkenhead Bros., tobacco pipe manufacturers, 78, Fitchfield Street, Kilmar-nock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kilmar-nock.	Employing Maggie Best, a young person, from about 6 a.m. on Monday, the 7th November, until about 2 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th November 1887.	1 0 0	0 15 1	“Or 10 days' imprisonment.” Out of 36 hours, i.e., from Monday morning until Tuesday evening, Maggie Best worked 32 hours with intervals for meals.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Matiland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 19	P. and W. Maclellan, engineers, &c., Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Neglecting to report an accident which occurred to a man employed in their works on 22nd November 1887.	1 1 0	0 11 4	
"	Alexander Ross, umbrella manufacturer, 85, Maxwell Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing nine women on 28th November 1887 until 9.30 p.m., work having begun at 6 a.m.	2 5 0	0 10 0	
"	Archibald Lang & Co., embroiderers, 86, York Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing two female children full time	2 0 0	0 11 4	
" 31	W. and J. McLintock, bakers, Dunmore Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing two male young persons in their bakehouse at about 1.45 a.m. on the 30th December 1887.	0 15 0	0 15 10	
"	Fulton Bros., bakers, 65, Surrey Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing one male young person in their bakehouse at about 4.20 a.m. on 30th December 1887.	0 7 6	0 13 4	
"	James McNaught, baker, 421, South York Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing a male young person in his bakehouse at about 3.30 a.m. on 30th December 1887.	0 5 0	0 13 4	
"	A. F. Reid, baker, 206, Cumberland Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing a male young person in his bakehouse at about 4 a.m. on 30th December 1887.	0 7 6	0 13 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 14	The Busby Spinning Com- pany, wool spinners, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.	Sheriff Orr Paterson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing 20 women from 6 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. on 26th January 1888, when they should not have been so em- ployed before 6.30 a.m.	-	0 11 6	First charge withdrawn; costs paid by Crown.
"	"	"	Employing 17 women on same date as above from 9.30 to 10 a.m., the break- fast time being from 9.15 to 10 a.m.	6 7 6	0 11 6	Defendants, through their lawyer, pleaded guilty to all four charges, but the Sheriff held that the first charge was improperly worded and I was therefore obliged to withdraw it.
"	"	"	Employing 17 women on same date from 2.30 to 3 p.m., the dinner hour being from 2.15 to 3 p.m.	6 7 6	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing eight women on same date at about fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	0 11 6	
Mar. 3	Samuel Gilchrist, baker, Woodside Walk, Hamil- ton.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing two boys under 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning, to wit, at 3.10 a.m., on 11th February 1888.	0 10 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued,

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>					
Mar. 3	Charles Dobbie, baker, Cadzow Street, Hamil- ton.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Hamilton.	(1.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age before 6 o'clock in the morning, namely, at 3.25 a.m., on 11th February 1888.	0	10 0			
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Bakehouse Act affixed in his bakery.	0	5 0	1	3 0	
"	Robert Gibson, baker, 1, Church Street, Hamil- ton.	"	(1.) Employing a boy under 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning, to wit, at 3.30 a.m., on 11th February 1888.	0	5 0			
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his bakery.	0	5 0	19	6	
"	Elizabeth Jamieson, baker, 14, Union Street, Hamil- ton.	"	Employing a boy under 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning, to wit, at 4.25 a.m., on 11th February 1888.	0	5 0	0	10 0	
"	David Mason, baker, 28, Castle Street, Hamilton.	"	Employing a boy under 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning, to wit, at 4.45 a.m., on 11th February 1888.	0	10 0	0	10 0	
" 14	Robert Graham and Sons, bakers, 7, Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Neglecting to renew the linewashing of their bakehouse every six months.	0	15 0	0	10 10	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in their bakehouse.	0	15 0	0	10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 14	Hogganfield Bleaching and Finishing Company, Hogganfield, near Glas- gow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing six women at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 27th February 1888.	1 10 0	0 10 10	A very small penalty for so serious an offence.
" 28	Crawford, Easton, & Co., calenderers, &c., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.	" "	(1.) Employing five young persons without having obtained from the certifying surgeon certificates of their fitness for employment.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to register the names, &c., of the same five young persons.	-	-	Withdrawn; costs paid by Defen- dants.
May 7	William Naismith, part- ner in the firm of Nai- smith and Scott, drapers, &c., 86, High Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, County Build- ings, Paisley.	Employing five females at millinery after 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th May 1888, Wednesday being the day substituted for Saturday in this workshop.	5 0 0	0 19 0	
"	Emma Kininment, dress- maker, 110, Great West- ern Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st April 1888.	0 10 0	0 10 10	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	George Losereit, tailor, 9, Maxwell Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing 11 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st April 1888.	}	}	Adjourned at the request of Defender until 10th May.
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep his workshop in a cleanly state by renewing the lime- washing, &c.			
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act affixed in his workroom.			
" 10	"	"	(1.) Employing 11 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st April 1888.	2 5 0	} 1 13 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep his workshop in a cleanly state by renewing the lime- washing, &c.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	(3.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act affixed in his workroom.	0 5 0		
June 6	William Adams, pattern card and fancy box maker, late 8, South Frederick Street, Glas- gow.	Sheriff Balfour, Glasgow Sheriff Court.	Employing five women in pattern card making from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m. on Friday, 11th May 1888.	1 5 0	0 7 6	
July 10	Matthew McCaa, draper, 37, Dalrymple Street, Girvan.	Sheriff Orr Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	(1.) Employing five females after 5 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd June 1888.	1 5 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 10	Matthew McCaa, draper, 37, Dalrymple St Girvan.	Sheriff Orr Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	(2.) Employing two females until 10.30 p.m. on Thursday, 7th June 1888.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing five females until 10.25 p.m. on Friday, 8th June 1888.	2 10 0	0 12 6	
"	Charles Arthur Fuge, as manager of the Glasgow Enamel Company, 170, St. James Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court House, Paisley.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to H.M. Inspector of Factories and to the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 1 0	1 1 6	
"	Robert Hillecoat, brick-maker, West Gockston, Paisley.	"	(1.) Failing to keep an Abstract of the Act affixed in his works.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to keep in the prescribed form a register of the young persons in his employment.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	(3.) Employing three young persons under the age of 16 years for more than seven days without having obtained certificates of fitness for employment.	6 0 0	1 10 0	
"	"	"	(4.) Employing two children neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	4 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 31	William Galbraith, baker, 84, Main Street, Ander- ston, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two male young persons under the age of 18 years in his bakehouse before 5 o'clock in the morning of 14th July 1888.	1 0 0	0 11 10	
Aug. 30	John Brown, baker, &c., St. Marnock Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Employing two male young persons under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	-	0 13 6	
"	Robert Currie, baker, &c., King Street, Kilmar- nock.	"	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	-	0 14 0	
"	William Rankin, baker, &c., 6, Duke Street, Kilmarnock.	"	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	-	0 14 0	Costs only asked for and inflicted. These contraventions took place on the morning of a public holiday, the men and boys being desirous of getting away early in the day.
"	Isabella Barclay, baker, &c., Waterloo Street, Kilmarnock.	"	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years in her bakehouse before 6 a.m.	-	0 14 0	
"	Ellen Fleming, baker, &c., 103, King Street, Kil- marnock.	"	Employing two male young persons under the age of 18 years in her bakehouse before 5 a.m.	-	0 14 0	
"	Alexander Mather (trad- ing as J. A. Mather), baker, &c., Portland Street, Kilmarnock.	"	Employing a male young person under the age of 18 years in his bakehouse before 5 a.m.	-	0 19 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>			
Aug. 30	Thomas Muir, baker, &c., 74, Portland Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Employing a young male person under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	- - -	0 14 0	Costs only asked for and inflicted. These contraventions took place on the morning of a public holiday, the men and boys being desirous of getting away early in the day.
"	David Lauder, baker, &c., King Street, Kilmarnock.	" "	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	- - -	0 14 0	
Oct. 26	Miss Jessie Robson (trading as Miss Robson & Co.), dressmaker, &c., 40, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing five females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 29th September 1888.	1 5 0	0 15 4	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith.</i>			
Nov. 4	Parker and Honey, letter-press printers, North Church Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a young person on 7th October without having procured a certificate of fitness as required by section 27.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Being first offence I did not ask for large penalties.
"	" "	" "	Employment of a young person at 10.30 p.m. on the night of 7th October.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 21	William Barton, cabinet maker, Thorne.	Lord Auckland, J.P., and John Coulman, J.P., Esq., Thorne Town Hall.	Employment of a young person at 3.50 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd October.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	Richard Dunston, rope manufacturer, Thorne.	" "	Employment of a child at 3.10 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd October.	0 5 0	0 12 6	Being the first Factory Act cases in this neighbourhood, I only asked for small penalties.
"	" "	" "	Employment of a child on 12th October without having procured a certificate relating to his school attendance for the previous week.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
Dec. 20	Mrs. Mary Goodson, The London Mantle Warehouse, Fargate, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of two women and a female young person after 4 p.m. on Thursday, 24th November, Thursday having been, by section 46, substituted for Saturday.	-	0 19 6	Mrs. Goodson proved by the evidence of her general manager, and by printed instructions for the guidance of her managers in her numerous establishments, that the offence was committed without her knowledge, consent, or connivance. Her manager, Mr. George Goldsmith, having been duly summoned, was now charged with the offence.
"	George Goldsmith, manager to Mrs. Goodson, The London Mantle Warehouse, Fargate, Sheffield.	" "	As above, he having been summoned by Mrs. Goodson as the actual offender.	1 16 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 29	Saml. Ibbotson (trading as W. Walton), butchers' steel manufacturer, Trafalgar Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a child on and before 8th March in a manner contrary to the provisions of section 14.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
May 31	Ward and Payne, sheep shear and tool manufacturers, Limbrick Works, Hillsborough, Sheffield.	W. Clegg (Mayor) and Michael Hunter, Esqs., J.P., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of four young persons without having procured certificates of fitness as required by section 27.	2 0 0	1 16 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to keep the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to affix, and keep affixed, the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
June 7	Eliza Jackson (trading as E. Jackson), printer and publisher, Victoria Street, Grimsby.	H. J. Beale (Mayor) and W. Bennett, Esqs., J.P., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May, viz., at 5.20.	0 1 0	0 14 6	Defendant's son, who manages the works, was lately cautioned for similar offences. The Mayor observed that it was very unpleasant for the Justices to adjudicate in these cases, but that they could not do otherwise than inflict a penalty; he advised Defendant to observe the law. Costs in the second case remitted by the Bench.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>			
June 7	Eliza Jackson (trading as E. Jackson), printer and publisher.	H. J. Beale (Mayor) and W. Bennett, Esqs., J.P., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May, viz., at 5.20.	0 1 0	—	
July 6	Barnsley British Corporation Society, Limited, Market Street, Barnsley.	F. Taylor, J.P., and E. Lancaster, J.P., Esqs., Barnsley Police Court.	Employment of two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June.	0 10 0	1 3 0	The general secretary of the Company admitted the offences, and promised that they should not be repeated. Being first offences brought into Court, I did not press for heavy penalties.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan.</i>			
Nov. 22	John G. Parker, nut maker, Darlaston.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wednesbury.	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 5 0	0 15 0	Nominal penalty only asked for.
"	John Camp (occupier), Darlaston.	" "	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	.	0 8 6	Withdrawn.
Dec. 20	William and Samuel Noah Turner, gas-fitting makers, Wednesbury.	" "	(1.) Employing two children full time.	0 10 0	} 1 15 0	Second charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	.		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	Alfred Devey, caster, Messrs. Broadhurst and Son, ironfounders Walsall.	The Mayor and B. Beebee, Esq., Walsall.	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 2 6	0 13 6	A nominal penalty asked for.
Feb. 1	Messrs. Sheldon and Sons, bridle cutters, Walsall.	The Mayor and J. Thorpe, Esq., Walsall.	(1.) Employing two women after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 2 0	1 7 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Not specifying in the notice affixed in the workshop the hours of employment.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
Mar. 27	Thomas Davis & Co., ironmasters, West Bromwich.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wadnesbury.	(1.) Not keeping register in prescribed form.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 19 6	The firm after the hearing of the charges brought before the Court John Habberly, employed by them, as the actual offender; the Stipendiary, however, dismissed the charges as against John Habberly, and convicted the firm, as they had not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act.
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a child at night	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Pelsall Coal and Iron Company, Limited, iron-masters.	Frank James and E. T. Holden, Esqs., Rushall.	(1.) Not keeping register in prescribed form.	0 10 0	} 1 6 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0		
May 11	Charles Taylor, collar maker, Walsall.	The Mayor and Dr. Day	Employing a child full time -	0 2 6	0 15 0	
"	Thomas Jackson, bur-nisher maker, Walsall.	" "	Employing a child full time -	0 1 0	0 12 6	
" 30	Richard Edgar Thacker, harness manufacturer, Green Lane, Walsall.	The Mayor and B. Beebee, Esq., Walsall.	(1.) Not keeping register in prescribed form.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing five young persons under 16 years without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	2 8 0	Penalty in one case, costs in others.
"	William Wiggins, milliner, Stafford Street, Walsall.	" "	Employing a woman and a young person after 8 p.m. until 11 p.m.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
July 27	Henry Barron, 114, Hatherton Street, Walsall.	The Mayor, Dr. Day, and Dr. Phillips, Walsall.	Not causing his child to attend school when employed in a workshop.	0 2 6	0 5 0	Modified costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 15	Hugh Murray, polisher, Walsall.	The Mayor and J. Newman, Esq., Walsall.	(1.) Not keeping register in prescribed form.	0 10 0	} 1 11 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0		
" 28	P. and S. Wood, brick manufacturers, West Bromwich.	N. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wednesbury.	Employing three women and three young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	3 14 6	
Sept. 11	John Russell & Co., Limited, iron tube makers, Wednesbury.	"	Employing four young persons during a part of a meal-hour.	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Oct. 8	Crutchley and Hawkins, brick and tile makers, Cannock.	Lord Hatherton and Bernard Gilpin, Esq., Cannock.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	-	0 11 6	Defendants pleaded ignorance of the fact that the young person was at work, so the Bench inflicted a penalty of costs only, conviction not to be recorded.
" 15	Aldridge Colliery Company, Limited, brick-makers, Aldridge, Walsall.	Frank James and E. T. Holden, Esqs., Rushall.	(1.) Employing a child full time	0 2 6	} 1 0 0	{ Second charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Not obtaining a certificate of school attendance for said child.	-		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton.</i>					
Dec. 14	John Baynes, spinner and manufacturer, Cicely Bridge Mills, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Chairman) and F. Thomas, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing a young person, Robert Kenyon, to be employed in the warehouse at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 12th November 1887.	-	-	0	4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Allowing a young person, Robert Kenyon, and two children, viz., Hy. Bingham and Fredk. Wm. Whalley, to be employed in the warehouse at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 19th November 1887.	1	0 0	1	4 0	
1888. Jan. 9	Kenyon & Co., manufacturers, Greendale Mills, Grindleton, Yorkshire.	Colonel Starkie (Chairman), R. J. Aspinall, John Geldart, Esqs., and Rev. James A. Wilson, County Police Court, Bolton-by-Bowland, Yorkshire.	Allowing one child, two young persons, and four women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 1.20 p.m., on Thursday, 24th November 1887.	1	15 0	3	10 0	
"	Darwen Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited manufacturers, Carrs Mills, Darwen.	Charles Huntingdon (Chairman) and J. H. Shorrocks, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing a child to clean a loom while in motion.	0	1 0	0	15 6	
"	Samuel Horton, dress and mantle maker, Blackburn Road, Accrington.	Wm. Entwistle (Mayor) and Wm. Smith, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Accrington.	Employing two women and one female young person after 10 p.m. on the night of Tuesday, 29th November 1887.	0	5 0	0	19 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	5s. fine and costs in two cases, costs only in remaining seven
Jan. 27	Henry Harrison & Co., spinners and manufacturers, Chadwick Street Mills, Blackburn.	Wm. Hopwood (Chairman), J. Johnson, and J. Lund, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing one child, five young persons, and three women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 5.35 p.m., on Wednesday, 28th December 1887.	0 10 0	1 19 0	
"	Kirk & Co., shuttle makers, Cot Wall Works, Blackburn.	" "	Employing four young persons without having obtained in the time allowed certificates in the prescribed form of the fitness of the said young persons for employment in the said factory.	1 0 0	2 10 0	
Feb. 20	Paghouse Mill Company, Limited, manufacturers, Lower Grove Mills, Haslingden.	Thos. Whitaker (Chairman) and Rd. Townsend, J.P., Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Failing to limewash the mill within 14 months of the last previous date of limewashing.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
May 16	Baxenden Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, spinners and manufacturers, Alliance Mills, Baxenden.	Wm. Entwistle (Mayor), F. N. Haywood, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Accrington.	Allowing two children, six young persons, and 13 women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, to wit, at 12.37 p.m. on Thursday, 12th April 1888, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	1 0 0	4 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 29	John Pickup, weaver, High Street, Rishton.	Wm. Birtwistle, F. Openshaw, Thos. Mitchell Eccles, Esqs., and Dr. Irving, County Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing a child, Joseph Norman, to clean part of the machinery in a factory, to wit, a loom, while the same was in motion by aid of steam.	0 1 0	0 17 8	
Oct. 17	Joshua Whalley (parent), 110, Scotland Road, Blackburn.	W. H. Fish (Chairman) and J. Hoyle, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing his son, Fredk. Wm. Whalley, to be employed in a factory without attending school.	- - -	0 5 0	The magistrates thought that costs would be sufficient.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvet.</i>			
Nov. 4	Weston and Cashmore, general smiths, Garrison Lane, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and F. B. Goodman, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep fly-wheel of steam engine fenced.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	- - -	0 6 6	Fined in costs only, it being a first offence.
Dec. 23	George Littlewood, wheel maker, Clevedon Road, Birmingham.	J. Baldwin, J.P., and J. S. Stock, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Balsall Heath.	Employing five young persons without a surgical certificate.	1 5 0	3 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 20	Messrs. Houghton & Co., Limited, letter-press printers, Scotland Passage, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employment of a woman at night	5 0 0	0 14 6	The firm urged in extenuation of the offence the necessity of completing a catalogue for the Birmingham Dog Show.
"	"	"	Employment of a young person on Sunday.	3 0 0	0 14 6	
Feb. 17	John Gardner and Son, machinists, 11, Bradford Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and F. B. Goodman, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a male young person at 8.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing the same without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
May 11	Lawrence and Bayley, bedstead makers, Stanhope Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing three females and young persons at 9.20 p.m.	1 0 0	1 6 6	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong.</i>			
Nov. 7	Mathew Foxon, hosiery manufacturers, Bay Street, Leicester.	The Mayor, Alderman Stevenson, and John Hodges, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing a female after 7 p.m.—	0 10 0	0 9 0	Or seven days' imprisonment.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 18	Henry Whitfield, boot manufacturer, Brandon Street, Leicester.	J. Stafford and J. Hodges, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing a child both before noon and after noon on the same day.	0 10 0	0 8 0	Or seven days' imprisonment.
"	Messrs. Tebbutt and Clark, hosiery manufacturers, Cranbourne Street, Leicester.	"	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 16 0	Or seven days' imprisonment.
"	"	"	Employing two young persons for more than five hours without an interval of half an hour.	1 0 0	0 11 0	Or seven days' imprisonment.
1888.						
Jan. 6	Messrs. Cox and Plant, leather lace manufacturers, Leicester.	The Mayor, Alderman Stafford, and T. Winter-ton, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Failing to produce school certificates for three children.	-	0 18 0	Defendants pleaded ignorance and promised to conform to the Act in future, and the magistrates decided to inflict costs only.
"	"	"	Employing a child both before noon and after noon on the same day.	-	0 6 0	
Feb. 6	Fred. J. Harrison & Co., soap powder manufacturers, Watling Street, Leicester.	The Mayor, Colonel Millican, and G. Oliver, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing five young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 12 0	2L. and costs in one case, and costs in the other.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>			
Mar. 21	Messrs. Eastwood, Swinger & Co., Victoria Iron Works, Derby.	The Mayor, J. Bailey, Esq., and Sir John Smith, Derby Borough Police Court.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector A. C. Armstrong in the execution of his duties.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	Messrs. Fletcher & Co., lace manufacturers, Osaston Mills.	"	Employing young persons beyond the legal hours.	0 15 0	1 0 0	
"	Messrs. Atkins Bros., hosiery manufacturers, Bond Street, Hinckley.	Rev. R. Tittley and W. G. Farmer, Esq., Hinckley.	Employing three children after the hour of 7 p.m.	0 3 0	1 0 0	
April 11	Messrs. Jas. Heath & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Wigston.	Colonel Goodchild, Colonel Mansergh, and Colonel Bellairs, County Rooms, Leicester.	Failing to obtain surgical certificates for six young persons within seven days.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	Messrs. B. Toone & Co., boot manufacturers, South Wigston.	"	Failing to obtain surgical certificates for six young persons within seven days.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
June 13	Messrs. Cooper & Co., boot manufacturers, Redcross Street, Leicester.	Fielding Johnson and John Hodges, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector A. C. Armstrong by attempting to prevent a child and six young persons from appearing before him.	2 9 0	0 11 0	Or one month's imprisonment.
"	"	"	Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for a child and three young persons.	0 12 0	0 8 0	12., including costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 13	Messrs. Cooper & Co., boot manufacturers, Red-cross Street, Leicester.	Fielding Johnson and John Hodges, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Failing to produce school certificates for two children.	0 6 0	0 14 0	17., including costs.
Aug. 15	Wm. Cotton, hosiery manufacturer, Shepshed.	Hussey Packe and R. F. Martin, Esqs., Loughborough.	Employing four females and one male young person after 7 p.m.	5 0 0	4 9 6	17. and costs in each case.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe.</i>			
Nov. 10	J. G. Hammond & Co., letterpress printers, Edmund Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	1. Overworking a young person, Fanny Lydall, after 4 p.m., on Saturday, 22nd October 1887.	1 0 0	0 14 6	After proving my cases the Bench allowed an adjournment to permit of Defendants laying an information against his foreman, John C. Arnold, whom he charged with the offence. On Mr. Arnold being made Defendant, Mr. Hammond failed to shift the offence on to his foreman, and the Bench convicted him.
"	"	"	2. Same in case of Fanny Needham, a young person.	-	0 11 0	
"	"	"	3. Same in case of Florence Carr, a young person.	-	0 10 0	
"	"	"	4. Same in case of Minnie Lamb, a young person.	-	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 21	Geo. W. Grove, iron founder, The Cape, Warwick.	Major F. W. M. Mason and J. V. Baly, Esqs., Warwick Court House.	Failing to keep register of young persons by not entering names on 14th October 1887.	0 10 0	1 12 6	One conviction. Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing three young persons under 16 years old over 13 days without obtaining the surgeon's certificate of fitness, on 14th October 1887.	-	-	
Dec. 16	Thos. E. Bladon, lamps, James Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	Overworking two young persons on 16th November 1887.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1888. Jan. 6	Cope, Allman & Co., Brass Tube Works, Union Works, Icknield Square, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Police Court, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing one William Hands, a young person, after 7 p.m., viz., at 8.15 p.m., on the 15th December 1887.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Same in three other cases	-	0 19 6	
"	"	"	Not having entered the names of four young persons in the prescribed register on the 23rd December 1887.	-	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 6	F. Andrews & Co., Bedstead Works, Oozells Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Police Court, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Not having entered the names of two young persons in the prescribed register on the 6th December 1887.	-	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Having employed one, Albert Bladder, a young person under 16 years old, over seven days on the 6th December 1887 without having obtained the surgeon's certificate of fitness.	-	0 9 0	I withdrew these summons on payment of the costs by Mr. Redgrave's instructions, the head of firm having died and his sons not understanding the regulations.
"	"	"	Same in case of James Tranter -	-	0 9 0	
" 20	J. and J. Price, glass bevelling, Summer Hill Street.	W. M. Ellis and J. F. Brame, Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person on the 22nd December 1887 after 7 p.m., viz., at 8.10 p.m.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
Feb. 3	J. G. Hammond & Co., letterpress printers, Edmund Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J. F. Brame, and F. Goodman, Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector by not granting him an entry to factory on 7th January 1888 after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	-	Withdrawn by advice of the Bench, who considered that if I had waited longer I might have been admitted.
"	"	"	2. Overworking a young person on same date until 7.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	The Defendants summoned their manager in all the cases, but the Bench considered those cases proved against them and the manager was not put on his defence; two previous convictions being proved against them.
"	"	"	3. Same, two other young persons	2 0 0	1 7 0	
"	"	"	4. Same, four women	4 0 0	2 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	.
April 13	Joseph Spooner, foreman at Messrs. Earle, Bourne, & Co.'s Brass Tube Works, Hooper Street, 80, Lansdowne Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. Goodman, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	Overworking three young persons on 23rd March 1888, namely, until 8.20 p.m.	1 0 0	1 8 6	
July 6	Rackham & Co., dress-makers, N.W. Arcade, Corporation Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman, and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor St. Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing six young persons and women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1888.	3 0 0	3 19 0	The Defendants not appearing either themselves or any one on their behalf, the Magistrate inflicted a fine in each case.
"	Thomas Walker, gilt buckles, Brook Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing five young persons and women both before and after the hours affixed on Abstract, viz., before 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m. on the 7th June 1880.	2 0 0	3 3 0	It was proved that these hands came at 7 a.m. and worked until 8.45 p.m. with only one hour for dinner. They therefore worked six hours continuously in the forenoon and $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours in the afternoon without a break, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ hours in the day instead of only $10\frac{1}{2}$.
Oct. 5	J. Sherwood and Sons, electro-plate manufacturers, Regent Street, Birmingham.	"	Failing to keep register of young persons in prescribed form on 13th September 1888.	1 0 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1898.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 5	J. Sherwood and Sons, electro-plate manufacturers, Regent Street, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor St. Police Court, Birmingham.	Failing to obtain the surgeon's certificate of fitness of three young persons after seven days' employment on above date.	1 10 0	1 18 0	
"	S. Sansum & Co., pencil case manufacturers, 35, Tenby Street, Birmingham.	"	Failing to keep register of young persons on 5th September 1888 in prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain the surgeon's certificate of fitness of seven young persons after seven days' employment on same date.	1 0 0	0 13 6	Six cases withdrawn at the desire of the Bench.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan.</i>			
Nov. 9	James Rhodes, Phoenix Mill, Lees.	J. Kershaw and — Buckley, Esqs., Upper Mill.	Allowing five females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 5 0	3 12 6	
" 14	William Chadwick, cotton spinner, Summervale Mill, Oldham.	A. Leach, — Clegg, and J. Crompton, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 10 0	7 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	R. W. Harrison, soap maker, Middleton Junction.	T. Seville and H. Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	- - -	1 7 0	Cases dismissed on ground that a machine for stamping soap with the name of the firm is not a process "in aid of the manufacturing process carried on." Costs paid by myself.
"	Stock Lane Spinning Co., Limited, Stock Lane, Chadderton.	" "	Allowing 15 females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	7 10 0	10 17 6	
Dec. 2	Samuel Cooper, toilet fringe manufacturer, Hutchinson Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a child full time without attending school.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
" 7	Dowry Spinning Co., Limited, Lees.	R. Bates, and F. Andrew, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing 16 females to remain in a room during a part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	16 0 0	9 6 6	
" 15	Hathershaw Spinning Co., Limited, Hollins Road, Oldham.	J. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5 0 0	6 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 21	Textile Mill Co., Limited, Chadderton.	J. Rowlands and H. Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing six young persons to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 0 0	3 9 0	In consideration of the previous good character of this mill, I asked the Bench to inflict penalties in two cases and costs only in the remainder.
1888. Jan. 10	John Dunkerley, Dob- meadow Mill, Fails- worth.	H. P. Leresche, Esq., Sti- pendiary, Strangeways.	Allowing five females to remain in a room during a part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	-	2 10 0	The Defendant disputed the time and called witnesses to show that Mr. Jones (who visited the mill) was mistaken. The Stipendiary said he should give the Defendant the benefit of the doubt, and only inflicted costs.
" 11	Oldham Albion Spinning Co., Limited, Hollin- wood.	J. Rowlands and H. Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing 11 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	11 0 0	8 2 0	
"	Chadderton Mill Co., Limi- ted, Oldham.	" "	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5 0 0	7 5 0	
" 12	W. E. Buckley & Co., bleachers, Pilsworth.	J. Whitehead and W. O. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing two children and three young persons after 5.30 p.m.	2 10 0	3 18 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	Leesbrook Spinning Co., Limited, Lees.	J. H. Harrison and F. Andrew, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Failing to fence a hoist, in consequence of which a young person was seriously injured.	5 0 0	0 15 6	An action was pending against the Company under the "Employers Liability Act," and the Magistrates therefore said they would not inflict the full penalty, although they consider it a "gross case of negligence."
" 20	Messrs. H. Cawley & Co., bleachers, Adelphi, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a girl after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	.	0 5 0	I asked the Stipendiary to deal leniently with the case, and he treated my request literally and imposed costs only.
" 25	Wm. Rothera, Hollinwood Iron Works, Hollinwood.	A. Leach and H. Clegg, Royton.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m., i.e., till 7.30 p.m.	0 10 0	1 9 0	I asked for small penalty, as it appeared to be an isolated instance of overtime.
"	Sun Mill Company, Limited, Oldham.	" "	Employing three children (cleaning) during part of dinner hour.	1 10 0	2 11 0	
" 26	Westwood Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of dinner hour whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 10 0	6 15 0	
"	West End Mills Co., Limited, Oldham.	" "	Employing two children (cleaning) during dinner hour.	2 0 0	1 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 9	Hope Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Fails-worth.	H. P. Levesche, Esq., Stipendiary, and Dr. Royle, Strangeways.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	20 0 0	6 15 0	
" 23	Borough Spinning Co., Limited, Ashton Road, Oldham.	J. Riley and J. Waddington, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5 0 0	4 10 0	
" 24	Fredk. Ford Smith, nut and bolt manufacturer, Ordsale Lane, Salford.	— Makinson and — Han-kinson, Esqs., Salford.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
April 18	H. Stuttard and Son, roller coverers, Cross-bank Street, Oldham.	R. Collinge and T. Ashton, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m.	0 15 0	2 9 6	
"	Samuel Ogden, cotton spinner, North Moor New Mill, Oldham.	" "	Allowing four females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals, whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 0 0	4 12	
"	Werneth Spinning Com-pany, Limited, Oldham.	" "	Employing three young persons (cleaning), during dinner hour.	3 0 0	4 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 23	Noah Rostron, cotton spinner, Radcliffe.	R. Walker and O. Wrigley, Esqs., Bury.	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 12 0	} Penalty of 10s. in first case; costs in the second.
"	"	"	2. Employing same child without certificate of attendance at school.	-	0 6 6	
" 25	E. Howarth, cotton manufacturer, Gravegate Mill, Hollinwood.	J. Riley and J. W. Ratcliffe, Esqs., Royton.	1. Employing a child on two successive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing a child on Saturday who had been employed more than 5½ hours on other days in the same week.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
" 27	Henry Collins, tailor, 363, Chapel Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing two women after 4 p.m., i.e., till 6.20 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 15 0	The Stipendiary accepted Defendant's statement, that he ordered the women out at 4 p.m. and they returned of their own accord, and imposed a nominal penalty of 5s. in one case, costs only in the other.
"	The Manchester Engraving Co., Limited, Pendleton.	"	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>					
May 2	Cryer Brothers, cotton spinners, Droylsden.	J. Kershaw and J. Raynor, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing eight females to remain in a room during a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	-	- -	-	-	Dismissed. The overtime was admitted, but it was pleaded that the mill clock was 3 to 4 minutes wrong by the registered time, and that the engine was started and stopped by this clock, so that no time was actually taken from the meal hour. Costs, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , paid by myself.
" 3	Boundary Spinning Co., Limited, Ashton Road, Oldham.	J. Riley and R. S. Collinge, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2	5 0	5	12 6	Same defence was raised as in case V., Cryer Bros. at Ashton, on previous day, viz. that mill clock was wrong; but the Magistrates took a different view.
"	Herbert Lees, Horsedge Mill, Oldham,	" "	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2	5 0	3	12 0	
"	Kershaw and Bamford, Willowbank Mill, Oldham.	" "	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1	15 0	4	8 6	I withdrew three cases and paid the costs, viz., 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> because the hands stated that they did not work in the card room, and were only passing through it, when I took their names; the clerk to the Magistrates stating that he should advise them that there was no offence in these cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Walter Briggs, wheelwright, Upper Cleminson Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a young person without registering his name.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	Robt. Watkinson, brass-founder, Gore Street, Salford.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
" 14	Hathershaw Spinning Co., Limited, Hollins Road, Oldham.	J. Rowlands and E. Mellor, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 15 females to remain in a room during a part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 15 0	7 12 6	5s. in each of seven cases; costs in the remainder; the Bench considering the illness of the manager at the time to be an excuse.
"	Joseph Mellor, tailor, 43, Market Place, Oldham.	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, i.e., till 5.30 p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	J. Layfield, stocking knitter, 170, Manchester Street, Oldham.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of attendance at school.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
" 23	Bankside Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	A. Mellor and A. Butterworth, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 5 0	5 2 6	5s. penalty in each of five cases; costs in the whole.
"	Lyon Mill Co., Oldham	"	Allowing 12 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	3 0 0	6 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 7	Henshaw Street Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Waddington and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	4 10 0	5 12 6	
" 14	Hollinwood Spinning Co., Limited, Fallsworth.	H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary, Strangeways.	Allowing 15 females to remain in a room during a part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	15 0 0	10 2 6	
" 15	James Haworth, jun., and Bros., leather strapping manufacturers, Orchard Street, Pendleton.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
Aug. 9	Miss Halkyard, milliner, King Street, Oldham.	J. Riley and J. Waddington, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a woman until 10.20 p.m. on Saturday, 21st July.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
"	Miss E. A. Clegg, milliner, Manchester Street, Oldham.	" "	Employing a woman until 10.35 p.m. on Saturday, 21st July.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
"	Miss M. A. Dransfield, milliner, Manchester Street, Oldham.	" "	Employing a woman until 10.50 p.m. on Saturday, 21st July.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
" 22	M. M. Smith and Sons, corset manufacturers, Dawson's Croft, Salford.	— Dickens (Mayor), Esq., and Alderman Robinson, Salford.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>					
Aug. 22.	Dellagana & Co., Limited, electrotype foundry, 62, Greengate, Salford.	— Dickens (Mayor), Esq., and Alderman Robinson, Salford.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0	1 0	0	5 0	
Sept. 20	Kate and E. Pennington, dressmakers, 115, Manchester Road, Swinton.	H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary, Strange-ways.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	-	0	13 6	The Defendants' solicitor promised greater care in future, and costs only were imposed.
"	George Swindley, executors of, mineral water manufacturer, Swinton.	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	13 6	
"	Thomas Chapman and Sons, bleachers, Swinton.	"	1. Employing a child after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	0	5 0	0	13 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing a young person after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	0	5 0	0	13 6	
"	Chadderton Mill Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	J. Rowlands, Esq., and Captain Crompton, Royton.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during a part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5	0 0	8	10 0	
"	Samuel Walker, Eagle Iron Works, Radcliffe.	W. O. Walker and A. Bealey, Esqs., Bury.	Failing to report an accident	-	-	0	7 0	As this case was brought chiefly as a warning to others, I suggested the imposition of costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 27	Richard Smith & Co., letterpress printers, Stand Lane, Radcliffe.	W. O. Walker and A. Bealey, Esqs., Bury.	1. Employing two young persons from 6 a.m. on 27th July until 4.30 a.m. on Saturday, 28th July.	-	0 11 0	The Bench inflicted costs only, inasmuch as the Defendants were exceptionally busy, preparing lists of overseers, and bore a good character hitherto.
"	"	"	2. Employing another young person from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Saturday, 28th July.	-	0 11 0	
Oct. 4	Stanley Spinning Com- pany, Limited, Lees.	R. Bates and J. Mayall, Esqs., Ashton-under- Lyne.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	10 0 0	6 15 0	
"	Lees Union Mill Com- pany, Lees.	"	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	10 0 0	6 15 0	
"	Coldhurst Cotton Spin- ning Company, Limited, Oldham.	J. Knott and J. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	10 0 0	6 10 0	
" 11	Mary Ann Cunliffe, paper stainer, King Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipen- diary, Salford.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	Nathan Berry, mineral water works, Walkden.	— Cooke and — Craven, Esqs., Worsley.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 13 6	This case was disposed of in my absence as I was confined to bed. Another case set down for the same time was adjourned to 26th October.
" 26	Luke Owen (parent), 50, Stanley Street, Walkden.	Hon. A. Egerton and — Lester, Esq., Worsley.	Failing to cause his child, James Owen, aged 12 years, to attend school whilst employed at Mr. Cocker's building yard at Walkden.	-	0 8 0	The boy obtained work by altering his certificate of birth. As the father is a working man and has already lost time, through attending the Court, I suggested that he should be ordered to pay costs only.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior.</i>	2 10 0	2 0 0	
Nov. 7	W. Hirst and Son, cotton spinners, Turnbridge Cotton Mills, Huddersfield.	Wright Mellor (Mayor), Jos. Crosland, Thos. Denham, J. E. Willans, John Varley, Jos. Lowenthal, and C. E. Freeman, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing five protected persons during a time allowed for meals.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	Allen Thornton and Son, cloth finishers, Crossley Mills, Honley.	The Right Hon. Viscount Lewisham, M.P., L. R. Starkey, John Beaumont, Jos. A. Armitage, Jos. Crosland, and John F. Brigg, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House, Huddersfield.	Employing four young persons after the end of the lawful period of employment.	2 0 0	1 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing eight young persons without allowing to them during the lawful period of employment the times prescribed by law for meals.	4 0 0	5 8 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix in their factory a notice specifying the period of employment and the times allowed for meals.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	John Shaw, woollen manufacturer, Beestones Mills, Stainland.	W. H. Rawson, Wm. Alexander, M.D., Wm. Ambler, and C. Holdsworth, Esqs., West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Employing a young person after the end of the lawful period of employment.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person for more than 4½ hours without interval.	1 0 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 28	James Haigh, cloth finisher, Globe Works, Colne Road, Huddersfield.	Alderman Jos. Brooke (Mayor), Jos. Crosland, Thos. Denham, A. Walker, and J. E. Willans, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing six young persons during a time allowed for meals.	6 0 0	3 9 0	
" 29	Calvert Brothers, worsted spinners, Ladyship Mills, Halifax.	Alderman James Booth (Mayor), and H. H. Bowman, T. S. Highley, T. S. Scarborough, J. T. Riley, R. Horsfall, and J. Baintow, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing 10 protected persons during a time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	3 15 0	
Dec. 20	Saml. Holroyd, woollen manufacturers, Firm Mills, Longwood.	J. A. Brooke and W. R. Haigh, Esqs., West Riding Court House, Huddersfield.	Employing two women after the end of the lawful period of employment.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
1888. Feb. 3	Smith & Co., cotton spinners, Britannia Mills, Colne Road, Huddersfield.	J. A. Brooke and B. Schofield, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing two young persons during a period allowed for meals.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
Mar. 6	Pearson Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Golcar.	L. R. Starkey and Wm. Brooke, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing four young persons after the end of the lawful period of employment.	2 0 0	1 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Charles Lockwood and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Black Rock Mills, Linthwaite.	J. A. Armitage, Jos. Crossland, J. F. Brigg, and A. Walker, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing four women and one female young person during a period allowed for meals.	5 0 0	2 5 6	
"	George Mallinson and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Spring Grove Mills, Linthwaite.	" "	Employing one woman and four female young persons after the end of the lawful period of employment.	5 0 0	2 0 0	
"	Peter Whiteley and Sons, cotton spinners, Ryburn Mills, Ripponden.	W. H. Rawson and J. E. Champney, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House, Halifax.	Employing 10 protected persons during a period allowed for meals.	10 0 0	4 10 0	
May 8	John Littlewood and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Honley.	John Beaumont, W. R. Haigh, Ald. Walker, and J. F. Brigg, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House, Huddersfield.	Employing a woman after the end of the lawful period of employment.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	George William Oldham, dyer and cloth finisher, Old Moll Spring Dye Works, Honley.	" "	Failing to allow to three male young persons during the lawful period of employment the times prescribed by law for meals.	1 10 0	2 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	Enos Morton and Sons, Lindley Moor Potteries, Huddersfield.	Joseph Brooke (Mayor), Joseph Crosland, Thos. Denham, James Willans, and Joseph Lowenthal, Esqs., Huddersfield Borough Police Court.	Neglecting to fence mill-gearing	2 0 0	0 7 0	
" 30	Edmund Swallow, hearth-rug manufacturers, St. John's Road, Huddersfield.	Joseph Brooke (Mayor), Joseph Crosland, Alfred Walker, and Joseph Lowenthal, Esqs., Huddersfield Borough Police Court.	Failing to produce when required records of the school attendances of five children in his employ.	5 0 0	1 15 0	
" 31	John R. Swaine, worsted spinner, Leafland Street Mills, Halifax.	Eagland Bray, Edmund M. Wavell, James Bairstow, and Richd. Horstall, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Neglecting to fence a pair of horizontal steam engines and their flywheel.	-	0 4 0	Defendant's solicitor pleaded previous good conduct on the part of his client, and stated that the engines are now securely fenced; consequently the Bench decided to inflict no penalty, but ordered the Defendant to pay the costs.
Aug. 3	Joseph Lumb and Sons, worsted spinners, Centre Mills, Folly Hall, Huddersfield.	John Arthur Brooke and John Henry Sykes, Esqs., Huddersfield Borough Police Court.	Employing four women and one female young person after the end of the lawful period of employment.	10 0 0	1 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 27	J. Whiteley & Co., cotton spinners, Albion Mills, Stables Street, Huddersfield.	Joseph Brooke (Mayor) and Joseph Crosland, Esqs., Huddersfield Borough Police Court.	Employing five young persons during the time allowed for meals.	5 0 0	2 0 0	
Sept. 29	Edward Hirst and Sons, woollen and worsted manufacturers, Wild-spurr Mills, New Mills.	J. T. Taylor and H. Butterworth, Esqs., Holmfirth Town Hall.	Employing five young person during a time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	2 1 6	
Oct. 2	Charles Lockwood and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Black Rock Mills, Linthwaite.	L. R. Starkey, J. N. Sykes, and J. F. Briggs, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House.	Employing four women and one female young person during a time allowed for meals.	10 0 0	2 0 0	Second conviction during the year.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine.</i>			
Nov. 9	Sandycroft Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	Alderman Keighley (Mayor) and Geo. Storey, Esq., Burnley Police Court.	Employing three women during a meal-time, viz., at 5.44 p.m.	0 10 0	1 15 0	I agreed to accept a penalty in one case and costs in all, as the women had been instructed to leave at the proper time, 5.30.
" 10	P. Sutcliffe & Co., clothing manufacturers, Hebden Bridge.	J. A. Ingham, D. J. Crossley, John Greenwood, and Samuel Sutcliffe, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing one child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 21	L. W. Halstead, cotton manufacturer, Wors- thorne Mill, near Burn- ley.	T. H. Whitaker, R. Thompson, and J. Ho- warth, Esqs., Burnley County Petty Sessions.	Employing two women and one young person during a meal-time.	0 10 0	1 8 0	I accepted a penalty in 'one case and costs in all, as the engine was not running and Mr. Hal- stead promised to clear the shed at the right time in future.
Dec. 10	Ratcliffe Bros., woollen manufacturers, Mytholm- royd.	W. H. Rawson and Alfred Arnold, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing one child before one o'clock in the afternoon.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 21	Executors of Rd. Haighton, iron founder, Nelson.	H. W. Hartley, R. Hands- ley, and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne County Police Court.	Employing one young person for more than seven days without having ob- tained a certificate of fitness for the same young person.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	Jas. Nelson, cotton manu- facturer, Vale Street Mill, Nelson.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to report an accident to above child to Inspector and certifying sur- geon.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
" 22	Deanroyd Mill Co., cotton manufacturers, Walsden.	J. A. Ingham, D. J. Cross- ley, and J. Greenwood, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing one child without having obtained a certificate of due attend- ance at school.	0 5 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 4	Wm. Thompson and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Trafalgar Mill, Burnley.	The Mayor, Alderman Sutcliffe, and Alderman Greenwood, Burnley Police Court,	Employing six women after 5.30 p.m. -	2 0 0	2 3 0	A penalty of 20s. and costs in two cases, and costs in the remaining four.
"	Dyson Mallinson (trading as The Oak Mount Mill Co.), cotton manufacturer, Burnley.	"	Employing four women during a meal-hour.	0 10 0	1 7 6	As the engine had stopped and woman stayed in the shed against orders, I only asked for a penalty and costs in one case and costs in the remainder.
" 11	R. Riley & Co., cotton manufacturers. Knotts Lane Mill, Colne.	R. Tunstall, R. Handsley, and E. Eckroyd, Esqs., Colne County Police Court,	Employing one woman, one young person, and one child during a meal-time.	0 10 0	1 7 0	I only asked for a penalty in one case and costs in all, as the engine was not running and Mr. Riley has promised to have the shed cleared in future.
"	John Pickles, cotton manufacturer, Bankfield Mill, Colne.	"	Employing one woman and one young person during meal-time.	0 10 0	0 19 6	I asked for a penalty in one case only, for same reason as above.
"	W. B. White, Red Scar Spring Works, Colne.	"	Employing one child in a part of the works where dry-grinding was being carried on.	0 10 0	0 16 6	I did not press for a heavy penalty in either of these cases, as I merely wanted it to be made public that children could not be employed near dry-grinding.
"	Croasdale and Bradshaw, Spring and Fork Works, Colne.	"	Employing one child in a part of the works where dry-grinding was being carried on.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 25	J. and E. B. Riley, cotton manufacturers, Holme Mill, Nelson.	R. Tunstall, E. Eckroyd, and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne.	Employing one woman and one young person during a meal-time, viz., at 12.40 p.m.	0 10 0	0 17 6	On receiving a promise that this should not occur again, I only asked for a penalty in one case and costs in the other.
Feb. 1	W. Jackson, Sons, & Co., cotton manufacturers, Handbridge Mill, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Greenwood, Alderman Howorth, T. Thornber, and W. Collinge, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	- - -	- - -	The case was dismissed against Messrs. Jackson & Co., because the Magistrates held that they had used due diligence in enforcing the Act, and fined John Wm. Sykes 5s. and costs, whom Messrs. Jackson had summoned under Section 87. I paid 8s. as costs.
"	John Wm. Sykes - -	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 5 0	- - -	
"	Holgate Bros., Limited, Bankfield Mill, Burnley.	" "	Allowing three children to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 10 0	1 9 6	
" 16	Spring Grove Spinning Co., cotton spinners, Foster Mill, Hebden Bridge.	J. Fielden, J. A. Ingham, and J. Greenwood, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing 12 children, young persons, and women during a meal-time, viz., at 12.35 p.m.	1 10 0	5 8 0	A penalty of 10s. and costs was inflicted in one case, and costs in the other two.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 22	Sandygate Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Sandygate Mill, Burnley.	Alderman G. Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Baron, N. P. Gray, T. Edmundson, and H. Jobling, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing 20 women and young persons after 12.30 on Saturday, January 21st.	4 0 0	12 15 0	The Defendant's solicitor would have each case proved one by one, and at 5 o'clock only four had been heard. The Magistrates then said they would adjourn until another day. I asked to have judgment given in the four cases. They considered them proved and inflicted a fine of 20s. in each of the four cases. I then consented to withdraw the remainder on payment of costs, which I knew would be very heavy. The Chairman said he was very glad I had determined to do so.
"	Witham Bros., cotton spinners, Burnley.	" "	Allowing three women to remain in a room during a meal-time whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on, to wit, at 5.35 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
Mar. 12	R. P. Lawson, cotton manufacturers Perseverance Mill, Padiham.	T. H. Whitaker, Wm. Dugdale, J. Folds, and G. Massey, Esqs., Burnley Petty Sessions.	Allowing one young person to remain in a place where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal-time.	0 5 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 21	Calvin Knight, cotton manufacturer, Parrack Shed, Colne.	H. W. Hartley, R. Handsley, R. Tunstall, and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne County Police Court.	Employing five women and young persons after 12.30 on Saturday, less than one hour being allowed for meals.	0 5 0	2 2 6	
April 4	Isabella Howarth, dress-maker, 82, Oxford Road, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), T. Edmundson, and N. P. Gray, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Employing two children without certificates of previous due attendance at school.	-	0 15 6	In one case a penalty of 10s., including costs, and costs in the other.
"	Waring and Phillips, cotton manufacturers, Calder Vale Shed, Burnley.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst it was in motion.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
" 11	Executors of T. Bannister, cotton manufacturer, Albert Mill, Nelson.	W. Eckroyd, R. Handsley, and Thos. Mason, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing two children without obtaining certificates of school attendance.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
May 2	Holgate Bros., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Keighley, and T. Edmundson, Esq., Burnley Police Court.	Allowing three women to remain in a place where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal-time, namely, at 5.35.	0 5 0	1 1 0	
" 7	J. Kemp and Bros., cotton manufacturers, Read Mill, Read.	J. Whitaker, Esq., and Alderman Howarth, Burnley Petty Sessions.	Allowing one child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 10 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	H. Rushton, cotton manufacturer, Gin Mill, Colne.	R. Tunstall and R. Handley, Esqs., Colne Petty Sessions.	Employing two women during a meal-time.	0 10 0	1 2 0	
"	John Stanworth, brick manufacturer, Nelson.	"	Neglecting to report an accident to H.M. Inspector and certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	0 11 0	The Magistrates considered this a serious offence, and said they would inflict the full penalty in any future cases of a similar kind.
" 15	A. Tillotson, coach builder, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Baron, N. P. Gray and T. Edmundson, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	April 26.—Employing a child otherwise than on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets or on the system of employment on alternate days.	-	0 6 6	The Defendant's solicitor contended that it was not proved that the child worked on either the day before or after the 26th April, and, the Magistrates agreeing with him, the case was dismissed.
"	"	"	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 3 6	I withdrew this on payment of costs, as the information misstated the boy's Christian name.
"	B. Thornber and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	"	Allowing a young person to be employed during a meal-time.	0 5 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May. 15	W. Jackson, Sons, & Co., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Baron, N. P. Gray and T. Edmundson, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Allowing a child to be employed during a meal-time.	- - -	0 6 6	This case was dismissed, as the Defendants summoned the weaver, David Baldwin, who was proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be the actual offender.
"	David Baldwin, weaver, in the employ of above.	" "	Allowing a child to be employed during a meal-time.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
"	J. Borwick, weaver, employed by Mr. S. Greenwood, cotton manufacturer, Burnley.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
" 30	E. Houlding, junr., cotton manufacturer, Walker Hey Mill, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), N. P. Gray and T. Edmundson, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Employing four women and one young person after 12.30 on Saturday, less than one hour being allowed for meals.	0 10 0	1 14 0	This being the first time I had summoned a weaver for an offence under section 87, I asked for a small penalty to be inflicted.
Aug. 16	Moss Bros., fustian cutters, Hebden Bridge.	Rev. T. Sutcliffe, D. J. Crossley, and J. A. Ing-ham, Esqs., Todmorden Petty Sessions.	Employing four young persons during a meal-time.	0 10 0	1 18 6	
"	W. and A. Crossley, cotton manufacturers, Ports-mouth.	" "	Employing a child without being registered.	- - -	0 11 0	Convicted in costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 22	Jas. Clark, cotton manufacturer, Nelson.	W. E. Eekroyd, Robert Tunstall, and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne Petty Sessions.	Employing two women and two young persons during a meal-time.	1 0 0	2 8 0	5s. in each case.
" 29	Burnley Paper Co., Calder Vale, Burnley.	The Mayor, Alderman Sutcliffe, and T. Thornber, Esq., Burnley.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing, in consequence of which a young person was killed.	2 0 0	0 13 0	The Defendants had given the father of the girl 15l.
" 30	Abm. Ormerod and Bros., cotton manufacturers, Walsden.	Rev. T. Sutcliffe (Chairman), Samuel Fielden, D. J. Crossley and J. A. Ingham, Esqs., Todmorden Petty Sessions.	Employing one woman during a meal-time.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing one woman during a meal-time.	-	0 8 6	In this case the woman swore she was not working. The Chairman said the Bench was divided as to its opinion, and gave the Defendants the benefit by dismissing the case.
Sept. 5	J. Jackson & Co., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	George Keighley and T. Edmundson, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Employing one woman during a meal-time.	1 0 0	0 11 0	A penalty of 20s. and costs in one case, and costs in the other.
"	"	"	Employing another woman during a meal-time.	-	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>					
Sept. 5	J. Williams & Co., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	George Keighley and T. Edmundson, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Employing one woman during a meal-time.	1	0 0	0	11 0	A penalty of 20s. and costs in one case, and costs in the other.
"	"	"	Employing another woman during a meal-time.	-	-	0	5 6	
"	Woodward and Sutcliffe, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	"	Employing one young person during a meal-time.	1	0 0	0	11 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person during a meal-time.	-	-	0	5 6	
"	J. Nuttall & Co., letter-press printers, Burnley.	"	Employing a child as a young person -	1	0 0	0	11 0	
"	W. Shaw, underclothing, Burnley.	"	Neglecting to obtain a certificate of school attendance.	0	5 0	0	11 0	
"	Witham Bros., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	G. Sutcliffe (Mayor) and W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley Police Court.	Employing two women during a meal-time.	-	-	-	-	Adjourned for 14 days to enable the Defendants to summon the actual offender.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	J. Monk, aërated water manufacturer, Padiham.	T. Whitaker, J. Baron, Esqs., and Dr. Briggs, Burnley County Police Court.	Employing one child otherwise than on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets or on the system of employment on alternate days.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing one young person without being registered.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing same young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 19	Witham Bros., cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	Alderman Sutcliffe (Mayor), Alderman Keighley, and T. N. Gray, Esq., Burnley Police Court.	Employing two women during a meal-time.	0 10 0	0 16 6	A penalty of 10s. and costs was inflicted in one case, and costs only in the other. This case was adjourned on 5th September to enable the Defendants to summon the women as the actual offenders; but they came to the conclusion that it could not be done.
Oct. 3	Albert Hall Joinery Company, Nelson.	H. W. Hartley, R. Handsley, and R. Tunstall, Esqs., Colne Petty Sessions	Neglecting to report an accident to H.M. Inspector and to the certifying surgeon for the district.	2 0 0	0 15 6	
" 17	Birtwistle and Fielding, cotton manufacturers, Great Harwood.	Colonel Bowden and J. Thompson, Esqs., Blackburn County Police Court.	Employing a child without a certificate of attendance at school.	0 5 0	0 18 2	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 24	Thos. Wood, cotton manufacturer, Burnley.	The Mayor (Alderman Sutcliffe) and Jas. Kay, Esq., Burnley Police Court.	Employing one young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	T. Tunstall, cotton manufacturer, Burnley.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Reed and Dyson Bros., cotton manufacturers, Nelson.	H. W. Hartley and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne Petty Sessions.	Employing three women during a meal-time.	1 0 0	1 7 0	A penalty was inflicted in one case only.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson.</i>	-	0 14 0	
Nov. 18	Alexander Watson, mill-worker, 43, Hospital Wynd, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Failing to cause his child employed in a factory to attend school.	-	-	Case dismissed. Child obtained full-time employment by making use of another child's birth certificate. Watson pleaded guilty, but stated that he did not know his child was working. The Sheriff took this as a plea of not guilty and dismissed the case, holding that Watson was not bound to send his son to school under the Factory Act if he did not know he was working in a factory.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
18 ⁸⁷ .			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 18	Mary Owens, millworker, 215, Lochee Road, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Allowing her child to be illegally employed in a factory by working full time.	0 1 0	0 15 0	Offence admitted. Employment obtained by making use of another child's certificate. In this and following case fine and costs not yet paid. Owing to poverty, time given in which to pay.
"	James Dickson, weaver, 215, Lochee Road, Dundee.	"	Allowing his child to be illegally employed in a factory by working full time.	0 1 0	0 18 0	Same offence as above; convicted on evidence.
Dec. 23	Thomas S. Blakeney, draper, Nethergate, Dundee.	"	Employing eight women and one young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd December.	-	0 14 9	Dismissed as irrelevant. 1st, because of want of direct accusation of Mr. Blakeney. 2nd, because Sheriff could find nothing in the Act to make it an offence to work after 4 p.m. on Saturday.
"	William Menzies, draper, 73, Commercial Street, Dundee.	"	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd December.	-	0 11 9	Similar case to above. Adjourned by Sheriff to 29th March 1888. Since withdrawn.
"	Anderson and Petrie, drapers, 56, Hawkhill, Dundee.	"	Failing to enter into register and report to Inspector overtime worked by two milliners on 26th November.	0 2 6	0 12 9	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>			
Dec. 23	John Kyle, mill overseer, 16, St. Mary Street, Dundee.	Sheriff-Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Allowing his child Louisa to work full time in a mill.	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 10 7	Or eight days' imprisonment. Employment obtained by per-sonating another child and using her birth certificate.
"	Alexander Davidson, mill overseer, 42, Balgay Street, Dundee.	"	Allowing his child Euphemia to work full time in a mill.	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 1	Or eight days' imprisonment. Employment obtained by per-sonating another child and using her birth certificate.
1888.						
Mar. 16	James Saddler, packing case maker, 34, Candle Lane, Dundee.	"	Employing three male young persons for more than seven days without having obtained certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	-	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs. On these cases being called on the 16th March an Agent appeared for Mr. Saddler and produced a medical certificate showing that Mr. Saddler was too unwell to attend Court, the cases were therefore adjourned to 30th March. I withdrew the complaints on payment of costs, the solicitor stating that Mr. Saddler was too unwell to attend business at the time the offence was committed, and he was now seriously ill and would be un-able to attend Court for some considerable time.
"	"	"	Failing to report an accident caused by machinery moved by steam power.	-	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 10 and Mar. 23	Thomas Logan, painter 7, Heathfield Lane, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Allowing his child Maria to work full time in a factory.	0 1 0	1 10 0	This child obtained employment by personating an elder sister and using her birth certificate. The case was called on February 10th, but Logan failed to appear, and the Sheriff granted a warrant for his apprehension. The officer had been unable to arrest him till to-day. As the costs were heavy the Sheriff imposed only a very small fine, the alternative being eight days' imprisonment. Logan went to prison.
Mar. 23	James Hutchison, sack manufacturer, 66, Cowgate, Dundee.	"	Employing three female young persons under 16 years of age for more than seven days without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	0 14 6	
" 28	John Glass, labourer, Wilson Street, Lochee.	"	Allowing his child Christina, aged 12, to work full time in a factory.	0 2 6	0 11 6	This child had obtained employment in this factory by personating another girl and making use of her birth certificate, the other girl being over 14 years of age.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	J. P. Smith and Sons, tailors, 78, High Street, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell-Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Employing one woman at 4.15 p.m. on Saturday, 26th May 1888.	-	0 14 6	On 13th July Mr. Smith did not appear, and the case was adjourned to 2nd August. Meanwhile I withdrew the complaint in consequence of a technical error in it.
Aug. 9	George Duncan, brick manufacturer, Pugeston, Montrose.	Sheriff-Substitute Robertson, County Buildings, Forfar.	Employing a child full time -	0 10 0	0 12 0	
" 14	The Tayport Spinning Company, jute spinners, Tayport.	Sheriff-Substitute Henderson, County Buildings, Cupar.	Employing eight women at 5.15 a.m. on 14th July.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
" 17	Campbell & Co., Limited, dyers, Perth.	Sheriff Grahame, County Buildings, Perth.	Employing three male young persons under 16 without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 19 6	
"	Peter Sinclair, wood merchant, Perth.	" "	Failing to report accident which occurred to a young person employed in his saw mill.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
Sept. 7	Trades Lane Calendering Company of Dundee, Limited.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing three women at 9.50 p.m. at sack-sewing on 20th July.	0 7 6	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 13	John Macqueen, bleacher, Woodmill Bleachfield, Dunfermline.	Sheriff Gillespie, Sheriff Court, Dunfermline.	Employing one female young person and two children without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 15 0	I withdrew the charge in the case of the young person as she had stated her age incorrectly to me, and turned out to be over 16.
Oct. 10	Forth and Clyde Ropery Company, rope spinners, Kirkcaldy.	Sheriff Gillespie, Sheriff Court, Kirkcaldy.	Employing ten women at 7.30 p.m. on 10th September; period of employment 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	3 15 0	1 0 0	
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Lewis.</i>			
Nov. 7	Crawshaw Bros., iron and steel manufacturers, Cyfarthfa Works, Merthyr Tydvil.	W. M. North (Stipendiary) and W. Smyth, Esqs., Merthyr Tydvil Petty Sessional Court.	Neglecting to maintain fencing to certain mill-gearing, and in consequence of which neglect a workman, named David Cook, sustained severe injuries.	20 0 0	0 9 9	The Bench convicted under section 82, which provides for the application of the whole or any part of the fine for the benefit of the injured person or his family, or otherwise, as the Secretary of State determines.
" 23	David Jones, Steam Saw Mills, Tyrpenry, Morriston.	J. T. Jenkins and J. G. Hall, Esqs., Guildhall, Swansea.	Employing a child on the 27th October without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	Fines in both cases to include costs.
"	"	"	Employing the same child full time for three months.	1 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 15	The South Wales Smelting Company, Limited, Landore Silver Works, near Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and J. V. Parminter, Esqs., Guildhall, Swansea.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing, and in consequence of which neglect a workman, named Henry Lucock, sustained bodily injuries on the 28th day of November 1887 which resulted in his death.	50 0 0	0 14 6	The Bench imposed this penalty under section 82 of the Act, with a view to compensating the deceased man's widow, as the Secretary of State may determine.
1888.						
Jan. 13	Jno. Linton, Steam Joinery Works, Newport.	H. Phillips and S. Batchelor, Esqs., Town Hall, Newport, Mon.	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	Ponsford Bros., Steam Saw Mills, Newport.	"	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register of its employment.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	David Jones, Aberbank Woollen Factory, near Llandyssul.	Rev. Jno. Griffiths and Rev. Rhys Jones Lloyd, Penrhynwal Petty Sessions.	Employing four women at 6.55 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th of October 1887.	0 10 0	1 18 0	In deciding upon the small fine of 2s. 6d. in each case, the Bench took into consideration the costs, which in the four cases amounted to 38s., and which did not include any allowance to the four women who were present as witnesses at the cost of the Defendant.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 11	John Hicks, contractor, Cwm Bran Brick Works, Cwmbran.	C. J. Parkes and E. J. Phillips, Esqs., Ponty- pool Petty Sessions.	Employing a girl under 16 years of age at brick-making.	0 10 0	0 8 6	The Defendant is a contractor under Mr. Henry Parfitt, and being the actual offender was proceeded against under sec- tion 87. The Bench inflicted an aggregate penalty of 20s. to in- clude costs, which amounted to 18s. 6d., exclusive of allowances to witnesses.
"	"	"	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register and without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child other than on the half-time system.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	John Nicholas, Steam Saw Mills, Port Talbot.	J. David and R. Jenkins, Esqs., Aberavon Petty Sessions.	Employing two children without keep- ing the prescribed register of their employment, &c.	0 10 0	0 8 5	
"	"	"	Employing the same two children with- out the prescribed certificate of fit- ness.	0 10 0	0 8 5	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of a steam engine.	0 11 7	0 8 5	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 16	R. B. Byass & Co., Mar- gam Tin-plate Works, Aberavon.	J. David and R. Jenkins, Esqs., Aberavon Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing, and in consequence of which neglect a workwoman met with injuries which resulted in the loss of both feet.	10 0 0	0 10 5	The penalty in this case was im- posed under section 82. The Defendants through their repre- sentative stated that a weekly allowance was being made by them to the injured woman, and further that on her recovery an amount of money would be given her to enable her to start in some light business.
May 4	John Williams and Son, Stone and Marble Works, Newport, Mon.	T. Pugsley (Mayor) and H. Phillips, Esqs., New- port Borough Sessions.	Employing a young person on the 10th of April without keeping the pre- scribed register.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person on same date without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child on the 14th April without keeping the prescribed re- gister.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child on same date without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 5	Thos. Budding and Son, Woollen Factory, Ponty-mister.	Thos. Beynon and Ebenezer Lewis, Esqs. County Petty Sessions, Newport.	Employing a child full time for a period of five weeks.	1 0 0	-	Penalties to include costs, which amounted in each case to 9s.
"	"	"	Employing the same child without keeping the prescribed register and without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	-	
"	John Vernon, tailor, 3, Angel Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and Albert Mason, Esqs., Borough Petty Sessions, Swansea.	Employing five women at 10.20 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th April 1888.	5 0 0	2 2 6	Penalties to include costs, amounting in each case to 8s. 6d.
" 11	John Thomas, Nantlwgrog Saw Mills, near Clydach.	G. B. Strick and John Powell, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Pontardawe.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st April 1888.	1 0 0	0 10 9	
June 19	John Spooner, Sirhowy Pottery, Tredegar.	Dr. Browne and J. Colquhoun, Esq., Tredegar.	Employing a child otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 10 0	0 9 0	Penalty to include costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>					
June 26	William Thomas, woollen factory, Bargoed.	Henry Williams and Jno. Llewellyn, Esqs., Caerphilly Petty Sessions.	Employing two children without keeping the prescribed register of their employment, &c.	0	5 0	0	10 1	Having regard to the fact of these being the first prosecutions in their division, the Bench imposed nominal penalties only.
"	"	"	Employing the same two children without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0	5 0	0	10 1	
"	"	"	Employing a child full time for a period of six months.	0	5 0	0	10 1	
July 2	Robert Williams and Sons, coopers, &c., Hay.	Colonel Thomas and B. Haig Allen, Esq., Hay.	Employing two young persons in their workshops after 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th of May 1888.	1	10 0	0	7 6	
"	James Jones, woollen factory, Glangwydding, near Llandoverly.	Colonel D. E. Jones and David Thomas, Esq., Llandoverly Town Hall.	Employing a child otherwise than on the half-time system.	0	10 0	0	8 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without keeping the prescribed register and without a certificate of fitness.	0	10 0	0	8 0	
"	R. Williams and Sons, Steam Saw Mills, Hay.	Rev. H. Dew and Rev. B. D. Powell, Hay.	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel of steam engine.	2	0 0	0	8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	R. Williams and Sons, Steam Saw Mills, Hay.	Rev. H. Dew and Rev. B. D. Powell, Hay.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register and without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
" 17	Charles Greening, Steam Saw Mills, Killay.	T. Penrice and R. A. Essery, Esqs., Penmaen.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of a steam engine.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 25	The South Wales (Siemens's Patent) Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited, Crindau Glass Works, Newport.	Henry Phillips and H. A. Huzzey, Esqs., Town Hall, Newport.	Employing four young persons and three children without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same four young persons and three children without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing two children otherwise than on the half-time system.	1 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 22	The Gower Iron and Tin-plate Company, Limited, tin-plate manufacturers, Penclawdd.	Lieut.-Colonel Wright and Wm. Rosser, Esq., County Petty Sessions, Swansea.	Employing seven women at 12.20 a.m. on the night of Friday, 3rd August.	14 0 0	3 1 3	
" 31	The Ely Tin-plate Company, Ely Works, near Llantrissant.	Evan John and Edward Thomas, Esqs., Llantrissant Petty Sessions.	Employing five female young persons at 9.45 p.m. on Friday, 20th July 1888.	5 0 0	0 10 2	Penalty to include costs.
Sept. 22	The Swansea Dry Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, Swansea.	John Powell and E. Daniel, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Swansea.	Employing a young person after 2.0 p.m. on Saturday, 25th August 1888.	1 0 0	0 8 6	Penalty to include costs.
"	Parry and Rocke, hosiery manufacturers, Swansea.	" "	Employing 14 women and female young persons at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, 25th August 1888.	14 0 0	5 19 0	Penalty to include costs.
Oct. 8	Jones & Co., Railway Bridge Works, Neath.	John Rees (Mayor) and Wm. Leyshon, Esqs., Town Hall, Neath.	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 3	Both offences having been admitted, I agreed, at the request of the solicitor for the defence, to a nominal fine of 1s. and costs in the second case.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person without keeping the prescribed register of his employment, &c.	0 1 0	0 9 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Arnold.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 28	Robert Hyde Buckley and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners, Croft Mill, Micklehurst, Moss-ling.	James Sidebottom and Mark Ashton, Esqs., Hyde.	Allowing women and young persons to remain in a room during part of a meal-hour in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, viz., at 12.35 p.m., the dinner hour being from 12.30 to 1.30.	6 0 0	2 0 0	Mr. Buckley came into Court and pleaded guilty, so I withdrew five cases out of eight on payment of costs, and a penalty of 40s. and costs was inflicted in the remaining three cases.
Dec. 22	The Strines Printing Company, Strines, near Stockport.	H. C. Renshaw, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Hall, and Eli Andrew, Esq., Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m., viz., at 6.20 p.m., contrary to section 13 of the Act.	2 0 0	0 11 6	The Magistrates only inflicted a fine of 10s. in each of four cases, on the ground that it was the first time this firm had been brought up.
"	"	"	Neglecting to enter in the prescribed register of overtime the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of young persons and women in pursuance of an exception, contrary to section 66 of the Act.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
" 29	Joseph Froggatt and Sons, cotton spinners, New Mills.	Colonel Howard and Hardcastle Sykes, Esq., Stockport.	Employing three young persons without having obtained the necessary certificates of fitness for them from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 5 0	1 6 6	
1888.						
Jan. 9	Wrigley and Newton, cotton spinners, Ashton-under-Lyne.	John Wilson (Mayor) and W. H. Buckley, Esqs., Borough Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing four women to remain in a room during a meal-hour where a manufacturing process was being carried on.	2 10 0	2 10 0	A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed in one case, and 10s. and costs in the remaining three.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1888.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Arnold--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 20	James Cooper, cotton doubler, Bridge End Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.	W. H. Buckley and T. Unwin, Esqs., Borough Court, Ashton.	Allowing 11 females to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of a meal-hour, viz., at 12.36 p.m.	1 15 0	6 8 0	Mr. Cooper pleaded guilty. I withdrew four cases on payment of costs, and in one case a fine of 20s. was inflicted and in the other six 2s. 6d. in each case.
July 18	John Bennett and Sons, Birch Vale.	James Hibbert and T. Carver, Esqs., New Mills Public Hall.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. on the 18th May 1888. The boys had worked all night.	4 0 0	1 8 0	A penalty of 40s. and costs in each case was inflicted.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS, or other results, during the Twelve Months ended the 31st of October 18 8.

Description of Offence.	Num-ber of In-forma-tions.	Result.		
		Con-vic-tions.	Cases with-drawn on pay-ment of Costs.	Dis-missed.
Not keeping prescribed register -	82	76	6	—
Not keeping register of overtime -	2	2	—	—
Not affixing prescribed abstract and notices -	41	38	2	1
Not specifying in the notice affixed the hours of employment -	1	1	—	—
Neglecting to limewash the factory -	11	11	—	—
Neglecting to fence mill-gearing or hoist -	22	20	2	—
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion -	20	17	1	3
Allowing young person to clean machinery in motion -	1	1	—	—
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine -	3	2	1	—
Not sending notice of accident -	24	22	2	—
Employing children or young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness -	323	288	29	6
Employing children or young persons under 14 years of age without certificates of school attendance -	71	64	7	—
Employing children, young persons, or women before or after the legal hour -	652	601	23	28
Illegal employment of children, young persons, or women at night -	69	69	—	—
Employing children, young persons, or women during meal hours -	846	794	24	28

Description of Offence.	Num-ber of In-forma-tions.	Result.		
		Con-vic-tions.	Cases with-drawn on pay-ment. of Costs.	Dis-mitted.
Illegal employment of children, young persons, or women on Sunday	2	2	—	—
Employing young persons without a sufficient interval for meals	11	11	—	—
Employing children, young persons, or women on the statutory half-holiday or holiday	442	364	62	16
Employing children otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or alternate days	47	45	1	1
Illegal employment of children in glass works	8	8	—	—
Illegal employment of children where dry grinding was being carried on	2	2	—	—
Illegal employment by Jews of Jewish young persons and women	27	27	—	—
Employing females under 16 years of age in a brickfield	2	2	—	—
Employing children under the legal age	2	2	—	—
Employing children who had not passed the standard fixed by the local byelaw	9	9	—	—
Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed	10	10	—	—
Parent neglecting to cause his child to attend school	17	15	1	1
Employing a child in the same set for two consecutive weeks	1	1	—	—
Employing a child on consecutive Saturdays	7	7	—	—
Allowing a workshop to be overcrowded	1	—	1	—
Obstruction of H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duty	12	11	1	—
Falsely representing himself to be an Inspector of Factories	1	1	—	—

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS REPORTED TO H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR BY CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1888.

The only accidents to be reported are the undermentioned:—

- (a.) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in a factory or a workshop; and
- (b.) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed in a factory, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or in a factory or a workshop caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	307	6	59	10	3	1	369	17	386
Amputation of right hand or arm	19	7	13	2	2	—	34	9	43
Amputation of left hand or arm	34	1	17	1	3	—	54	2	56
Amputation of part of right hand	243	69	179	66	15	11	437	146	583
Amputation of part of left hand	235	57	122	48	29	6	386	111	497
Amputation of any part of leg } or foot - - - }	21	2	11	2	—	—	32	4	36
Fracture of limbs or bones of } trunk - - - }	185	28	124	18	10	4	319	50	369
Fracture of hand or foot -	190	34	94	29	10	7	294	70	364
Injuries to head and face -	476	112	126	31	15	14	617	157	774
Lacerations, contusions, and } other injuries not enumerated } above - - - }	2049	416	1228	439	139	58	3416	913	4329
Total -	3759	732	1973	646	226	101	5958	1479	7437

£

